

Yearbook of the United Nations · Volume 31



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YEARBOOK OF THE
UNITED NATIONS
1977

Volume 31

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Volume 31



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Foreword

Each year the major international concerns of the world community are reflected in the activities of the United Nations—in its debates, resolutions, conferences and in the initiatives taken to deal with the global problems of our time. The present volume provides the record of those activities during 1977, the thirty-second year of the United Nations. It is a record neither of triumph nor of defeat, but rather a testimony to the immense problems facing us during this last quarter of the twentieth century and to the manifold and continuous efforts to deal with them.

It is my belief that this Yearbook, along with those which have preceded it and which will follow, can be of great value as a primary reference source on the state of our world. Here scholars and diplomats will find a comprehensive record of what has transpired within the United Nations and, in so doing, understand how this Organization can best serve to strengthen international peace and security and promote social progress and economic equity. It is a lesson which must be learned if our common survival is to be assured.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kurt Waldheim', written in a cursive style.

KURT WALDHEIM
Secretary-General

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACABQ	Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	OAS	Organization of American States
ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	OAU	Organization of African Unity
CCD	Conference of the Committee on Disarmament	UNCITRAL	United Nations Commission on International Trade Law
CMEA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
CPC	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination	UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe	UNDRO	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America	UNEF	United Nations Emergency Force
ECWA	Economic Commission for Western Asia	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
EEC	European Economic Community	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	UNFDAC	United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	UNFICYP	United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Office of)
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
ICITO	Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
ICJ	International Court of Justice	UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
ICSC	International Civil Service Commission	UNMOGIP	United Nations Military Observer Group for India and Pakistan
IDA	International Development Association	UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine
IFC	International Finance Corporation	UPU	Universal Postal Union
ILO	International Labour Organization	WFP	World Food Programme
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization	WHO	World Health Organization
ITC	International Trade Centre	WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
ITU	International Telecommunication Union	WMO	World Meteorological Organization
JIU	Joint Inspection Unit	WTO	World Tourism Organization
NGO	Non-governmental organization	Y.U.N.	Yearbook of the United Nations

EXPLANATORY NOTE ON DOCUMENTS

To assist readers who wish to make a more detailed study of subjects discussed in Part One of this Yearbook of the United Nations, documentary references are provided at the end of each chapter and subchapter. These references give the symbols and titles of documents of the principal organs of the United Nations dealing with the subject concerned, records of voting and texts of adopted resolutions. Also listed are the numbers of the meetings of the various organs at which the subject dealt with was discussed. These meeting numbers indicate the relevant discussion records.

For those unfamiliar with United Nations documentation, the following information may serve as a guide to the principal document symbols:

A/- refers to documents of the General Assembly; A/32/-, to documents issued for consideration at its thirty-second (1977) session; and A/32/1, to the first document in the series, A/32/2, to the second document, and so forth. A/C.- refers to documents of six of the Assembly's Main Committees, e.g. A/C.1/- is a document of the First Committee, A/C.2/-, a document of the Second Committee. The symbol for documents of the seventh Main Committee, the Special Political Committee, is A/SPC/-. A/AC.- documents are those of ad hoc bodies of the Assembly, e.g. A/AC.105/- refers to a document of the Assembly's Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. Documents of limited circulation are so designated by "L", e.g. A/SPC/32/L.5 would refer to the fifth document that was of limited circulation issued by the Special Political Committee for the thirty-second session of the Assembly.

E/- refers to documents of the Economic and So-

cial Council. E/AC.- and E/C.- documents are those of Committees of the Council, e.g. E/AC.6/- refers to a document of the Economic Committee, and E/C.2/- to a document of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations. E/CN.- documents are those of the Commissions of the Council, each of which also has its own number. E/ICEF/- indicates documents of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

S/- refers to documents of the Security Council.

T/- refers to documents of the Trusteeship Council.

DC/- refers to documents of the Disarmament Commission.

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

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

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

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

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

U.N.P. designates United Nations sales publications.

Full titles are given for documents of the International Court of Justice.

PART ONE

The United Nations

Political and security questions

Chapter I

Disarmament and related matters

During 1977, discussions and debates on disarmament and related matters continued to be held under the auspices of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD) and in the United Nations General Assembly.

The Conference of the Committee on Disarmament held two sessions—from 15 February to 29 April and from 5 July to 30 August—at which it continued its discussion of matters relating to nuclear disarmament, non-nuclear and collateral measures, general and complete disarmament, and the organization of its own work.

At its 1977 session, the General Assembly had 17 disarmament items on its agenda and adopted 24 resolutions relating to them. Among the reports before the Assembly were those of CCD, the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference, the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, and the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament. Also, the Assembly had before it two reports of expert groups assembled to assist the Secretary-General with studies on the economic and social consequences of the arms race and of military expenditures and on the reduction of military budgets, as well as the Final Document of the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof (held at Geneva in June/July 1977).

Many of these resolutions were concerned with nuclear disarmament. One called for the prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests (resolution 32/78) while another dealt with matters relating to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons (resolution 32/87 F). Five resolutions

were concerned with nuclear-free zones: ratification of Additional Protocols I and II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (resolutions 32/76 and 32/79); implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (resolution 32/81); and the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in the Middle East (resolution 32/82) and in South Asia (resolution 32/83). A related resolution dealt with the security needs of non-nuclear-weapon States (resolution 32/87 B).

The Assembly also adopted a resolution concerning the strategic arms limitation talks (resolution 32/87 G), adopted resolutions by which it called for implementation of the objectives of the Disarmament Decade (resolution 32/80) and asked the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference to continue its work (resolution 32/89), and took various actions concerning the special Assembly session on disarmament in 1978 (resolutions 32/88 A and B and decisions 32/423 A and B).

Additional questions dealt with in resolutions were: implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace (resolution 32/86); chemical weapons (resolution 32/77); napalm and other incendiary weapons (resolution 31/152); banning of new weapons of mass destruction (resolutions 32/84 A and B); the Review Conference for the Treaty banning sea-bed weapons (resolution 32/87 A); reduction of military budgets (resolution 32/85); economic and social consequences of the arms race (resolution 32/75); preparation of a study on the interrelationship between disarmament and international security (resolution 32/87 C); regional aspects of disarmament (resolution 32/87 D); and publication of a disarmament periodical (resolution 32/87 E).

Report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament

The Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD) was in session from 15 February to 29 April and from 5 July to 30 August 1977. During this period, the Committee held 39 formal meetings and 35 informal meetings on various subjects, including its schedule of work, its procedures, a comprehensive negotiating programme, cessation of nuclear-weapon tests, prohibition of chemical weapons, and prohibition of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons.

Representatives of the following 30 States continued their participation in the work of the Committee: Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sweden, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States, Yugoslavia and Zaire. As in previous years, France, though a member of the Committee, did not participate.

In a message to CCD at the opening meeting of the session, the United Nations Secretary-General stressed that the arms race was a hazard to international security and that changes in the world had increased the need for release of resources through disarmament for economic and social development. Despite the conclusion of disarmament agreements negotiated by CCD during the past decade, the Secretary-General felt it was clear that no significant breakthrough to halt the ever-accelerating growth of the world's arsenal, whether nuclear or conventional, had been achieved. He considered it most unfortunate that the greatest increases in arms spending in recent years had been for conventional weapons in areas of the world where the arms race was as yet relatively unknown, and it was certainly most desirable and urgent that suppliers of arms to those regions, together with the countries of the regions themselves, find some mutually satisfactory means of curbing this dangerous trend.

Looking to the future, the Secretary-General believed there was general agreement that the most urgent attention in the disarmament effort should be directed towards an early halting of the nuclear arms race and the reduction and ultimate elimination of those weapons of mass destruction. He reviewed the most vital areas of work that would be taken

up by the Committee at its 1977 session and expressed the view that its deliberations could contribute to setting the new and positive course in disarmament negotiations that the United Nations sought.

In accordance with its agenda, CCD continued to work on the following matters: (a) further effective measures relating to the cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament; (b) non-nuclear measures; (c) other collateral measures; and (d) general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

In its 1977 report to the General Assembly, the Committee provided a detailed account of the year's work; this is summarized below.

Nuclear disarmament

Members of the Committee continued their work in 1977 on several questions related to the halting of the nuclear arms race and to nuclear disarmament. This question was considered the priority goal of any disarmament effort and it was felt that the process should begin with the cessation of all nuclear-weapons testing.

In a statement at the opening meeting of the session, the United States cited passages from the inaugural address of President Jimmy Carter to the effect that armaments should be limited to those necessary for domestic safety and that the ultimate goal of the United States was the elimination of all nuclear weapons.

The USSR, at the same meeting, pointed out that one of the corner-stone items of the programme drawn up at the Twenty-fifth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1976 was to devise and apply international measures designed to halt the accelerating arms race and to reduce the accumulated stockpiles of weapons.

The United Kingdom also stressed the need to end the nuclear arms race and begin the reduction of nuclear weapons as the first step towards their elimination; it noted that, under article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons¹ (non-proliferation

¹ See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 16-19, resolution 2373 (XXII) of 12 June 1968, annexing text of Treaty. Article VI states that: "Each of the Parties to the Treaty undertakes to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control."

Treaty), three of the nuclear-weapon States (the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States) had assumed the obligation to work towards nuclear disarmament.

India said it considered the concepts of a nuclear balance-of-terror and arms control to be incorrect, as they implied a legitimization of the existence of nuclear weapons; they also implied that lasting world peace could be based on fear of such weapons. In Yugoslavia's view, developments in the application of nuclear energy for military purposes, as well as the advancement of military technology as a whole, had far outpaced the tempo of negotiations in CCD. Pakistan, maintaining that the tasks of prevention of further development and perfection of nuclear weapons and ultimately of their destruction and complete elimination were fundamental, held that the initiative towards those objectives must come from the major nuclear powers which possessed the preponderance of armaments.

Question of a comprehensive nuclear-weapon test-ban agreement

Bearing in mind the General Assembly's request of 10 December 1976 that CCD continue to give the highest priority to the conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear-weapon test-ban agreement,² members of the Committee continued to consider specific proposals relating to such an agreement.

In the discussions, many members, including Canada, Italy, Mexico, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Poland, Sweden and the USSR, specifically attached highest priority to the achievement of such an agreement. The German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iran, Japan and Mongolia said such a ban would be a decisive step towards the achievement of nuclear disarmament.

The USSR noted that its 1975 proposal calling for conclusion of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests had been referred by the General Assembly for consideration to a special negotiating body that was to include all the nuclear-weapon States.³ The USSR introduced in CCD an amendment to its proposed draft treaty; it had submitted the amendment to the General Assembly in 1976. The amendment added a provision (article II, paragraph 3) concerning the possibility of on-site inspection on a voluntary basis.⁴ The USSR believed this new provision opened the way to a generally acceptable understanding on the question of control. In view of the delay in beginning negotiations by the special body, CCD, in the USSR's

view, could play a useful role in the preparation of a treaty.

On the verification question, the USSR noted that a number of States, including Canada, Egypt, Iran, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Mexico, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States, had responded positively to its indication that it was prepared to take part in finding an acceptable solution to the problem of control. To assist in the solution, the USSR would participate in the work of the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, set up by CCD in 1976.

The United States and the United Kingdom continued to express the view that verification of a complete test-ban must be adequate.

Japan proposed the establishment of a verification committee, consisting of experts from both nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States, which could request additional seismic data if required and decide whether or not an on-site inspection was called for.

Canada hoped that the precedents on verification contained in the USSR/US Treaty on Underground Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes, signed on 28 May 1976, which included both national means and, in some cases, on-site inspection, would assist in solving the verification problem.

Sweden submitted the text of a draft treaty banning nuclear-weapon-test explosions in all environments by which, it said, assurance of compliance was based on verification by challenge, i.e. an international exchange of seismological data and a verification procedure involving on-site inspection on a voluntary basis. Sweden noted that the draft proposed the creation of a consultative committee of parties to the treaty and contained a provision for appeal to the United Nations Security Council as the last step in the verification procedure.

² See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 25, text of resolution 31/66.

³ See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 47-49, resolution 3478(XXX) of 11 December 1975, annexing text of draft treaty.

⁴ This new provision stated: "In case a State Party to this Treaty has doubts regarding the nature of a seismic event that occurred in the territory of another State Party to this Treaty, it has the right to raise the question of carrying out an on-site inspection in order to ascertain the true nature of that event. The State Party to the Treaty that raised this question must cite appropriate grounds in support of the necessity of carrying out the inspection. The State Party to the Treaty which is the object of doubts regarding its compliance with the Treaty, recognizing the importance of this question, may take a favourable position regarding the carrying out of an inspection in its territory, provided it finds the grounds convincing, or it may take another decision. Such an inspection shall be carried out according to rules established by the inviting State Party." See also Y.U.N., 1976, p. 16.

The Swedish draft treaty consisted of a preamble and 11 articles. A number of protocols referred to therein were not annexed.

By article I, each party to the treaty would undertake not to carry out any nuclear-weapon-test explosion, or any explosion of other nuclear devices, in any environment; each party would undertake to refrain from causing, encouraging, assisting or in any way participating in the carrying out of any such explosions and to take any measures necessary in accordance with its constitutional process to prevent any such activity anywhere under its jurisdiction or control. An optional provision of article I for a transitional arrangement provided that provisions of a Protocol I were to be applicable to the United States and the USSR for a period ending on a date to be specified.

Article II stated that the provisions of article I did not apply to nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes carried out under international supervision and control which took place in conformity with a Protocol II.

By article III, each party to the treaty would undertake to co-operate to ensure full observance of the treaty; for that purpose they were to engage the services of a consultative committee, to be convened by the depositary either on his own initiative or within one month of receipt of a request from a party. Any party might appoint a representative to this committee, whose functions were to be set out in a Protocol III.

Article IV provided that each party would undertake to co-operate in good faith in an effective international exchange of seismological data in order to facilitate the detection, identification and location of underground events. Arrangements for technical supervision of compliance were to be laid down in a Protocol IV.

Further, article IV specified that each party would undertake to consult and co-operate for the clarification of all events pertaining to the subject-matter of the treaty. Each party would be entitled: (a) to make inquiries and receive information as a result of such inquiries; (b) to invite inspection on its territory or territory under its jurisdiction, to be carried out in the manner prescribed by the inviting party; and (c) to make proposals, if it deemed the information inadequate, as to suitable methods of clarification. Finally under article IV, if after consultation and co-operation there remained a serious question concerning fulfilment of treaty obligations, a party might bring the matter to the attention of the United Nations Security Council.

Article V specified that the protocols constituted an integral part of the treaty, and article VI described the amendment procedure.

Article VII called for a review conference in five years. Article VIII dealt with signature, ratification and depositary arrangements. The depositary was to be the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The treaty would enter into force upon the deposit of ratification instruments by [number to be specified] Governments, including the USSR and the United States. An optional provision for a transitional arrangement was included in this article. It stated that, pending the entry into force of this treaty, the USSR and the United States undertook to apply the provisions of Protocol I as from the date on which they signed the treaty.

Article IX specified that the treaty would be of unlimited duration. Each party in exercising its national sovereignty would have the right to withdraw if it decided that extraordinary events relating to the subject-matter of the treaty had jeopardized the supreme interests of its country.

Article X stated that if the treaty had not been adhered to by all nuclear-weapon States [number] years after its entry into force, each party would have the right to withdraw with immediate effect.

Article XI dealt with the depositing of authentic texts.

Comments on the question of participation in a comprehensive test-ban agreement were made by members. The USSR and other Eastern European States thought that the participation of all nuclear-weapon States would be a necessary condition to avoid impairing the security of any of the parties. Egypt, India, Japan and the Netherlands were among those which thought a test ban might be undertaken by the two major nuclear powers, at least for a time, while waiting for others to join. Sweden suggested a provision permitting withdrawal from the treaty if all nuclear powers had not adhered to it within a specified period.

On 5 July the United States and the USSR informed the Committee that they had held useful preliminary consultations and that they would be joined by the United Kingdom in negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban agreement. If such an agreement was reached, the United States noted, the Committee could then play an important role in the elaboration of an appropriate international treaty.

During the year, the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts on detecting seismic events held

three sessions and submitted three progress reports to CCD.

Nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes

The issue most extensively discussed by CCD in connexion with the proposed comprehensive test ban was that of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. A number of members expressed concern about the problem of peaceful nuclear explosions and the possible danger that, if such explosions were permitted under a comprehensive test-ban treaty, non-nuclear-weapon States might acquire a nuclear explosive capability in the name of peaceful purposes, or nuclear-weapon States might exploit a loophole in the treaty.

Canada, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand and Sweden were among those which believed no such explosions should be conducted under the treaty until some effective means could be found to make absolutely sure that there would be no weapons-related benefits.

The Eastern European States thought all States should be able to enjoy the benefits of peaceful nuclear explosions and that any solution to the problem must be based on article V of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.⁵ In the view of India, the proper forum for consideration of the problem was the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) rather than the nuclear test-ban negotiations; India believed that the question of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes was outside the scope of disarmament problems.

Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons

Many CCD members, including Czechoslovakia, Iran, Japan, Poland, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States, spoke in support of the non-proliferation Treaty and called for universal adherence to it. The United Kingdom pointed out with regret that two nuclear-weapon States and some 30 non-nuclear-weapon States had not adhered to it.

Iran and India were among those which spoke of the close relationship between horizontal proliferation (the further spread) and vertical proliferation (the further development and stockpiling) of nuclear weapons; India said the true solution of the non-proliferation problem lay in halting the production of nuclear weapons and fissionable material for weapons purposes, with verification procedures applied to all States equally.

Pakistan said it shared the concern about the danger of nuclear proliferation but felt the non-proliferation Treaty could not be effective unless it was subscribed to by the major nu-

clear-threshold powers and unless the security of the non-nuclear States was effectively safeguarded. The Netherlands favoured the concept of an inherently safe nuclear fuel cycle, i.e. one that did not contain significant quantities of highly enriched uranium or plutonium in readily accessible form. The United Kingdom urged stringent controls, and accordingly it advocated the general application of the full fuel cycle safeguards developed by IAEA. It reported that the nuclear suppliers group had been concentrating on the harmonization of nuclear export policies as requested by the 1975 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

Japan set forth its basic policy on nuclear non-proliferation. It proposed, within the framework of the non-proliferation Treaty, that (a) positive measures be taken to guarantee the right of the non-nuclear-weapon States to peaceful uses of nuclear energy, (b) stricter safeguards requirements be placed on peaceful nuclear activities of States not parties, and (c) all nuclear-weapon States submit their civil nuclear activities to the IAEA safeguards system and that the role of IAEA be strengthened. Among the measures Japan proposed outside the Treaty framework were: (a) steps to prevent the accidental uses of nuclear weapons; (b) early conclusion of the second round and beginning of the third round of the strategic arms limitation talks between the USSR and the United States; (c) conclusion of a comprehensive test ban; (d) cut-off of production of fissionable material for weapons purposes; (e) strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States; (f) international arrangements for physical protection of nuclear materials during storage and transport; and (g) measures in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy effectively to control sensitive technologies.

Nuclear-weapon-free zones and zones of peace

The question of nuclear-weapon-free zones and the decisions of the General Assembly on

⁵ See footnote 1. Article V of the non-proliferation Treaty states: "Each Party to the Treaty undertakes to take appropriate measures to ensure that, in accordance with this Treaty, under appropriate international observation and through appropriate international procedures, potential benefits from any peaceful applications of nuclear explosions will be made available to non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty on a non-discriminatory basis and that the charge to such Parties for the explosive devices used will be as low as possible and exclude any charge for research and development. Non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty shall be able to obtain such benefits, pursuant to a special international agreement or agreements, through an appropriate international body with adequate representation of non-nuclear-weapon States. Negotiations on this subject shall commence as soon as possible after the Treaty enters into force. Non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty so desiring may also obtain such benefits pursuant to bilateral agreements."

this matter were commented on. Romania favoured retaining the question on the agenda of CCD as a means of encouraging creation of such zones; it reaffirmed its interest in a zone of peace in the Balkans. India stressed the importance of voluntary participation in such zones by States of the region concerned, while Czechoslovakia and Poland hoped that the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof⁶ (scheduled to open on 20 June 1977 at Geneva) would stimulate interest in nuclear-weapon-free zones.

Mexico called attention to the tenth anniversary of the opening for signature of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco). It welcomed the announcement of the United States that that country had signed, on 26 May 1977, Additional Protocol I of the Treaty, providing for the application of the Treaty within the area to territories of a country outside the area. Mexico called on France, the only country concerned by Protocol I that had not acceded to it, to make the Protocol complete. It also called on the USSR to accede to Additional Protocol II of the Treaty, providing for nuclear-weapon States to respect the objectives of the Treaty.

Iran stressed the need to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the area of the Middle East and expressed the hope that progress would be made towards a conference on a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean.

Pakistan again expressed its belief that a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia would be in the common interest of all countries of the region, while India held that the region was a subregion of Asia and the Pacific, in which a genuine nuclear-weapon-free zone could only follow from the total absence of nuclear weapons in the region as a whole. Pakistan urged that non-nuclear-weapon States take initiatives towards regional security against the nuclear threat from within or without their regions by establishing such zones, and that the nuclear-weapon States should take an active part in their establishment.

Japan, in respect of both nuclear-weapon-free zones and the proposed zone of peace in the Indian Ocean, maintained that a concrete and realistic way to assure non-nuclear-weapon States of their security was to explore a solution based on the prevailing political and military conditions in each region.

Other aspects of nuclear disarmament

Referring to the USSR/United States strategic arms limitation talks (SALT), Mexico said that the new spirit which was reflected in recent statements of the leaders of the two major nuclear powers should be demonstrated by further achievements at the talks. Sweden expressed concern over the slow pace of the negotiations, noting that the qualitative arms race threatened to undermine the very basis of those negotiations. Pakistan urged that the two major nuclear-weapon powers, which already enjoyed a preponderant position in military arms, make a beginning in nuclear disarmament through progress at those talks. In the view of the United Kingdom, progress at the talks was important because it could have a beneficial impact on the non-proliferation regime and on other arms control negotiations; the Netherlands felt that the further horizontal proliferation of nuclear weapons could not be stopped in the long run if the nuclear-weapon States did not enter into real nuclear disarmament.

Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and the USSR called attention to the proposal put forward by members of the Warsaw Pact in November 1976 that the States that had participated in the 1975 Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (Helsinki Conference) should undertake not to be the first to use nuclear weapons against one another. They also called attention to the draft world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations proposed by the USSR at the 1976 General Assembly session,⁷ and indicated their support for both proposals.

Japan pointed to the need for an effective system of control to reduce the chance of accidental warfare in the light of the great number of nuclear warheads in existence. It suggested consolidation and internationalization of the control systems of the USSR and the United States and prior notification of missile launchings and military exercises.

Question of chemical weapons

At the 1977 session of CCD, the question of a ban on chemical weapons continued to receive priority attention as requested by the General Assembly on 10 December 1976,⁸ and in accordance with the provisions of the Conven-

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1970, pp. 17-19, resolution 2660 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, annexing text of Treaty.

⁷ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 105.

⁸ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 37-38, text of resolution 31/65.

tion on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction⁹ (bacteriological weapons Convention), which committed the States parties to seek early agreement on a similar ban on chemical weapons.

The Conference of the Committee on Disarmament had before it a number of documents, including the 1972 draft convention submitted by seven members—Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania and the USSR (along with the Byelorussian SSR and the Ukrainian SSR which were not members of CCD)¹⁰—the 1973 10-member (Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Egypt, Ethiopia, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Sweden and Yugoslavia) working paper,¹¹ the 1974 Japanese draft convention¹² and the 1976 United Kingdom draft convention.¹³

Several working papers were submitted during the session and informal meetings were held in March and April and in August with the participation of technical experts. The main points of discussion were the scope and phasing of a ban, verification, and the draft convention of the United Kingdom.

Scope and phasing

The USSR and other Eastern European States, as indicated in their 1972 draft convention, held that any prohibition of chemical means of warfare should be comprehensive in scope, banning the development, production and stockpiling of all such weapons, even though the comprehensive goal might be achieved in phased stages. The USSR believed that its bilateral efforts with the United States under way since August 1976, concerning a ban on the most dangerous, lethal chemical means of warfare, could make a substantial contribution to that goal.

Romania and Yugoslavia expressed the view that the scope of the ban should be as broad as possible, should not hamper chemical research for peaceful purposes, and, if partial at the outset, should provide for the continuation of efforts to achieve further measures leading towards a comprehensive ban.

Egypt, supporting the comprehensive approach, suggested that an agreement on a chemical weapons ban should precisely define only highly lethal chemical agents, that a ban on production of chemical agents should not apply to such agents used as protection against chemical weapons, and that, while provisions for destroying stockpiles could become effective upon signature, in principle the obli-

gations of parties under the agreement should be assumed only upon ratification.

The United States suggested that training and related programmes for the use of chemical weapons could usefully be prohibited; it hoped that this and other confidence-building measures would contribute to an effective ban. Also, in its view, any convention on the subject should not weaken but supplement the 1925 Geneva Protocol (Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925).

The Netherlands maintained that the reservations made by many countries to the 1925 Geneva Protocol concerning the right of retaliatory use of chemical weapons would have to be abandoned if the goal of strengthening the Protocol by a full prohibition of chemical weapons was to be achieved.

Japan considered that the prevailing view was that a chemical weapons ban should cover not only supertoxic compounds but also other lethal agents, and that the ban should be based on a general purpose criterion (i.e. it should pertain to agents that had no justification for protective or other peaceful purposes) supplemented by a toxicity criterion.

The Federal Republic of Germany held that a convention should from the outset embrace not only supertoxic but also other lethal and highly toxic chemicals, as well as incapacitants and binary weapons; it felt that that view had gained general support. Further, it believed that, over and above the general purpose criterion, the objective criterion of toxicity was generally accepted for the definition. Additional criteria should make the distinction between warfare agents and substances not suitable for military purposes as clear as possible, the Federal Republic of Germany added.

Verification

On the question of verification of compliance with a prohibition of chemical weapons, the Eastern European and a number of other CCD members continued to hold the view that national means of verification, supplemented by international measures, were sufficient for verification and that on-site inspection was not necessary. On the other hand, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the Netherlands,

⁹ See Y.U.N., 1971, pp. 19-21, resolution 2826 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, annexing text of Convention.

¹⁰ See Y.U.N., 1972, p. 5, for summary.

¹¹ See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 6, for summary.

¹² See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 8, for summary.

¹³ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 9, for summary.

the United States and some other States generally maintained that on-site inspections were essential to control effectively both destruction of stockpiles and production.

The USSR continued to stress the need to maintain conditions in which the exercise of control measures for verification would not infringe the sovereign rights of States parties to a convention. At the same time, in an endeavour to ensure that agreement was reached as quickly as possible, it expressed readiness to examine the possibility of using additional supervision procedures. To that end, it submitted two working papers. The first paper was designed to explore the potentialities of national means of control; it pointed out that monitoring by satellite would be reliable and that that method was therefore of special interest. The second paper set forth the USSR position regarding monitoring of the destruction of declared stocks of chemical weapons; the USSR said the paper was a concrete expression of its readiness to discuss methods of such verification.

The flexibility indicated by the USSR position was welcomed by many members. Iran, Italy, Sweden and the United Kingdom stressed, however, the importance of further elaboration of the Soviet position.

The German Democratic Republic said it opposed the establishment of international control organs with excessive powers, as this would constitute a legitimatization of interference in the internal affairs of a State. Poland believed that all chemical weapons manufacturing facilities must be either dismantled or converted to peaceful uses rather than being "moth-balled."

The Netherlands introduced a working paper concerning verification of the presence of nerve agents; it held that the non-intrusive methods described in the paper permitted the detection of very small quantities of nerve gas downstream from a suspected plant. Also, the Netherlands considered that a declaration by all parties of their chemical weapons stocks would be an important confidence-building measure, and it recalled its proposal to establish an international disarmament agency whose initial task would be to supervise a chemical weapons treaty.

The Federal Republic of Germany stated that in the final analysis verification of a chemical weapons ban would not be sufficiently effective without international on-site inspection; it believed a system could be developed that would ensure the protection of commercial and military secrets. Sweden again stressed the

importance of effective verification and proposed that, since no effective non-intrusive methods had been devised, additional ideas must be explored.

Draft convention of the United Kingdom

A great deal of the Committee's discussion during the year focused directly or indirectly on the draft convention which had been submitted to CCD by the United Kingdom in August 1976.¹⁴

With regard to the phasing-in of a ban, Sweden observed that the draft convention called, first, for the submission of information on chemical weapons by all signatories and the introduction of a moratorium on production before entry into force, and, second, for the destruction or conversion of all production facilities and weapon stockpiles. Sweden questioned whether countries having chemical weapons would accept such obligations before the entry into force of an agreement. Canada favoured such a phased approach, holding that it should lead, in agreed and verified stages, to an eventual total ban on all lethal chemical agents and munitions. The Federal Republic of Germany also favoured the proposed introduction of a ban on production, followed by the destruction of stockpiles.

The USSR, however, rejected the idea of accepting obligations before an agreement entered into force; it held that prohibition of production while stocks were preserved would put States not possessing stocks in an unacceptable position. The United States suggested that agreements to take certain action before the convention entered into force should be included in a document separate from, but linked to, the convention.

Commenting on the proposed scope of the ban, Japan considered that the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, as amended, would be useful as a model. It suggested that banned agents be listed in three annexed lists rather than attempting to ban a category of weapon. The first list would cover single-purpose supertoxic agents, the second would cover dual-purpose agents and the third would be for other chemical substances that had the dangerous characteristics of chemical weapon agents or that were precursors of binary weapons. Concerning the destruction of stockpiles, as detailed in article VII of the United Kingdom draft, Japan held that all single-purpose supertoxic agents should be destroyed within five years, and that dual-purpose agents should

¹⁴ Ibid.

also be controlled to ascertain that their amounts did not exceed a State party's requirements for peaceful purposes.

The Federal Republic of Germany favoured the destruction of absolute quantities of stocks rather than percentages of total stocks.

Canada stated that, in view of the difficulty of defining chemical weapon agents precisely, it favoured, as an interim solution, a ban based on the general purpose criterion, together with negotiations on definition of the precise agents to be banned, based on further study.

The United States suggested elimination of the proposed ban on the use of chemical agents, since the 1925 Geneva Protocol already included a ban on use. It also believed that the ban should include incapacitating agents as well as lethal weapons.

This United States proposal to include incapacitating agents in a chemical weapons ban was welcomed by a number of members. Sweden requested further elaboration regarding a distinction between incapacitating agents and riot control weapons. It held that the need for use of the latter in peacetime was undisputed, and it should also be recognized that some uses of tear gases must be assured even in wartime.

The United States also favoured inclusion of toxins in a chemical weapons ban. The USSR and other Eastern European members opposed this on the grounds that toxins, whatever their origin, were already banned by the bacteriological weapons Convention.

Commenting on the reporting procedures proposed in article II of the United Kingdom draft convention, the United States held that it should be sufficient to report only on facilities producing, or designed to produce, single-purpose agents or their precursors, and those capable of producing toxic agents; if facilities producing less-toxic agents were to be included, they should be tied to a list of specific chemicals. Further, the United States preferred closing down or dismantling chemical production plants rather than converting them, since verification of the former action would be simpler than verifying conversion to peaceful uses.

Speaking on the establishment and functions of a consultative committee of States parties, as proposed in the draft convention, Canada and the United States held that the effective operation of a treaty should be the responsibility of the parties to it rather than be delegated to a separate international body. Iran favoured the establishment of a consultative committee and doubted that a system of safeguards similar to those applied by IAEA could

be applied to the chemical area. Romania supported the idea that the control system should include an institutional framework that would give the less advanced countries a chance for direct participation.

The verification provisions of the proposed agreement were also commented on. Sweden supported control through a consultative committee but noted the need to solve questions concerning its mandate and procedures. It stressed the need to monitor military training activities as well as chemical production plants, and suggested that a system of verification by challenge might be used instead of on-site inspection. Canada and the United States supported the concept of on-site inspection by persons appointed by the consultative committee.

The USSR maintained that the proposed measures of control in the draft convention were mainly international in nature and disagreed with that concept on the grounds that it was tantamount to legalization of interference in the internal affairs of States and would lead inevitably to the disclosure of military, industrial and commercial secrets.

Responding to the comments on the draft convention, the United Kingdom pointed out that many years were required for the safe destruction of stockpiles and thus an immediate ban on production, such as it had proposed, was essential in order to prevent replenishment of stocks in parallel with their destruction. While the ban on chemical weapons should be as broad as possible, it was clear that the overlap with chemicals produced for peaceful purposes became increasingly greater, and the prohibition less absolute, as the scope was broadened. Accordingly, draft article I referred to agents which caused long-term physiological harm to man. With regard to the request of many members for a clear definition of the expression "long-term," the United Kingdom said a supplementary protocol to the convention giving detailed definitions would show a clear dividing line between riot control agents, which had effects lasting little longer than the period of exposure, and incapacitants, which had much longer-lasting effects. The United Kingdom agreed that binary weapons should be covered by the ban and believed its draft accomplished this.

The United Kingdom also said it considered the fears expressed on proposed verification provisions to be unjustified; while the possible disclosure of commercial secrets through inspections was an understandable concern, similar fears had been expressed with regard to the

inspection of nuclear power plants under the safeguards system of IAEA, but such fears had not proved justified, even with extensive application of such safeguards. Because of the difficulty of monitoring the many chemical plants in industrialized countries, however, it might be better, as the Netherlands had suggested, to confine reporting and inspections in such countries to factories producing chemicals closely analogous to the most toxic nerve agents, with only random checks of those producing less-toxic chemicals. As for possible verification of the agreement by the use of space satellites, the United Kingdom concluded that, while technically feasible, such verification would not be adequate and would be too costly even for those few States to which satellites were available.

Ad hoc working group

Early in the session, Italy expressed the belief that significant progress could be made in 1977 if a pragmatic method of work was adopted, and accordingly it proposed the creation of an ad hoc working group of CCD, assisted by experts, with a view to seeking a concrete agreement on a chemical weapons ban; among those expressing support for this proposal were Canada, Egypt, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Romania and Sweden. The Netherlands hoped that such a group could formulate agreed principles for the desired agreement. The USSR and the United States, however, maintained that, since their bilateral consultations were at a crucial stage, the setting up of a working group prematurely would only complicate matters and be counter-productive.

At the final meeting of the session in August, the USSR and the United States stated that the most recent round of bilateral talks regarding their joint initiative on chemical weapons had just been completed, and that the talks would resume at an early date.

Question of new weapons of mass destruction

The question of the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction was discussed by CCD in 1977, as requested by the General Assembly on 10 December 1976.¹⁵

On the initiative of the USSR, informal meetings on the subject were held from 14 to 17 March and from 9 to 12 August with the participation of experts from some 15 member States of the Committee.

The USSR and other Eastern European States, reaffirming the positions they had put forward at previous sessions, continued to urge

early efforts to reach agreement on the subject. They maintained that the USSR draft agreement transmitted to CCD by the General Assembly on 11 December 1975 was a good basis for consideration of the question.¹⁶

India also supported the USSR proposal; it disagreed with criticism that it was amorphous, that new weapons of mass destruction were difficult to define and that verification would also be difficult. India contended that disarmament agreements already in existence did not contain precise definitions of the prohibited weapons and that the verification problem was a perennial one in all agreements.

Egypt stressed the need for agreement; however, along with Italy and the Netherlands, it held that the subject must not divert the Committee's attention from more pressing questions on existing weapons, particularly those concerning nuclear weapons.

On 9 August, the USSR submitted a revised version of its draft treaty reflecting a number of changes in article I and the addition of an annex, both relating to the scope of the proposed agreement. The USSR noted that a number of States had advanced constructive ideas and considerations which had brought agreement closer on some basic provisions of its proposal. It had taken into account, particularly, suggestions of Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, Pakistan, Poland, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The USSR said it had focused attention mainly on the question of the scope of the prohibition, without touching upon the sphere of existing types of weapons of mass destruction or the areas covered by existing agreements or by agreements which were being negotiated. It emphasized that it was using the 1948 formulation of the Commission for Conventional Armaments as a basis for elaborating a definition of new weapons of mass destruction. This definition, set forth in article I, stated:

"... the expression 'new types and new systems of weapons of mass destruction' includes weapons which may be developed in the future, either on the basis of scientific and technological principles that are known now but that have not yet been applied severally or jointly to the development of weapons of mass destruction or on the basis of scientific and technological principles that may be

¹⁵ Ibid., pp. 41-42, text of resolution 31/74.

¹⁶ See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 70-72, text of resolution 3479 (XXX), annexing draft agreement.

discovered in the future, and which will have properties similar to or more powerful than those of known types of weapons of mass destruction in destructive and/or injuring effect."

Article I of the revised agreement, the USSR said, also contained a clause providing that, parallel to a general agreement, special agreements could be concluded banning particular types of weapons of mass destruction. It further specified that the list of types and systems of weapons of mass destruction was annexed to the agreement and that that list could be supplemented if new areas of development and manufacture of such weapons emerged after the entry into force of the agreement.

A representative list was annexed to the draft; it included radiological, infrasonic and other types of weapons.

The United States held that the best way to prevent the development and deployment of new types of weapons of mass destruction would be to keep the question under review, and develop specific agreements dealing with particular weapons when they were identified.

At the closing meeting of the 1977 session, the United States, reporting on the results of USSR/United States consultations on radiological weapons and other new weapons of mass destruction, said that considerable progress had been made on a joint initiative dealing with radiological weapons.

General and complete disarmament

As in past years, there was general recognition by CCD that general and complete disarmament was the ultimate goal of all disarmament efforts. Members referred to the subject either directly or in connexion with other questions, such as the elaboration of a comprehensive programme of disarmament in the context of the objectives of the Disarmament Decade (the 1970s), the 1978 special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, or the proposed world disarmament conference.

The USSR called attention to its willingness to proceed towards the realization of the final goal on a step-by-step basis, and submitted a memorandum outlining the main areas for co-ordinated action on disarmament which, it said, should be taken into account in the elaboration by CCD of a comprehensive programme of disarmament. This memorandum had also been submitted to the 1976 session of the General Assembly.¹⁷

The United States affirmed its intention to press for arms control agreements which would

ensure a stable balance at every stage in the process, enhance its security and that of other countries, and include adequate verification arrangements.

The German Democratic Republic noted that the USSR memorandum as well as other initiatives had focused on nuclear disarmament as a first priority while keeping the ultimate objective in view. India favoured proceeding on a step-by-step basis, starting with nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, within the framework of the ultimate goal. This process must be based on the premise of arms limitation rather than arms control, which simply maintained a balance of terror. Italy stressed the need for a systematic programme of disarmament with both short- and long-term objectives.

Yugoslavia called for simultaneous action in three directions: acceleration of negotiations and conclusion of agreements on questions that had been discussed in CCD for a number of years; urgent measures to halt the arms race at its source; and full implementation of all provisions of disarmament agreements, not only those selected by individual preferences. In Yugoslavia's view, unless achievements were made in those areas, existing treaties would soon lose their validity.

On the question of elaborating a disarmament programme in the framework of the Disarmament Decade, Mexico maintained that the proposed comprehensive programme of disarmament which it had submitted to the Assembly jointly with Ireland, Morocco, Pakistan, Sweden and Yugoslavia in 1970¹⁸ should be used as a point of departure. It introduced a working paper containing a draft programme which, it said, largely reproduced the 1970 programme, with certain changes, including one concerning the responsibility of the principal nuclear-weapon States in implementing various measures.

Pakistan supported the Mexican paper, but wanted the question of security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States to be included in the measures for which the nuclear-weapon States bore responsibility.

India noted that the main elements of a comprehensive programme had been established in the USSR/United States Joint Statement of Agreed Principles for Disarmament Negotiations, of September 1961,¹⁹ which had been endorsed by the Assembly on 20 Decem-

¹⁷ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 53.

¹⁸ See Y.U.N., 1970, p. 15.

¹⁹ See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 10.

ber 1961;²⁰ there could be no other agreed basis for developing such a programme.

Egypt expressed support for the disarmament programme tabled in 1970 by Mexico, Sweden and Yugoslavia.²¹ Italy called attention to the suggestions on the subject it had also put forward in 1970.²²

The USSR—noting that some members of CCD had expressed themselves in favour of the six-power programme submitted to the General Assembly in 1970 while others had suggested that the 1961 two-power Joint Statement of Agreed Principles should be taken as the starting point for further work—said that the various considerations expressed in CCD deserved careful examination in the search for a mutually acceptable solution. It suggested that the memorandum it had submitted on questions of ending the arms race and of disarmament might be taken as the basic document, or as one of the basic documents, for the elaboration of a concrete comprehensive disarmament programme; the memorandum was a comprehensive document containing a programme for those measures most urgent currently and in the foreseeable future.

The Committee held five informal meetings on the subject during March, following which a number of members, including Egypt, India and Nigeria, expressed regret that no comprehensive negotiating programme had been worked out. At the same time, others, including the United Kingdom and the United States, cautioned that CCD's approach to disarmament should be flexible and not forced into rigid and static guidelines. They observed that the desire for a comprehensive disarmament programme had been reflected in the provisional agenda of the forthcoming 1978 special General Assembly session on disarmament. The USSR noted that there was as yet no common view either on the content of the proposed disarmament programme or on the approach towards its elaboration; that was understandable, it said, because the implementation of a comprehensive disarmament programme must involve all States in the process of disarmament.

Nigeria held that the 1961 Joint Statement of Agreed Principles and the CCD agenda adopted in 1968²³ needed to be brought up to date in view of subsequent developments and the growing demand of world public opinion for an increase in the pace of disarmament. It recalled the Assembly's urgent request of 10 December 1976²⁴ that CCD adopt a comprehensive negotiating programme during its 1977 session. Nigeria maintained that the fact that CCD had not been able to tackle substan-

tial disarmament issues in a systematic and comprehensive manner called for a review of its methods of approach. It opposed the view that the matter should be regarded as the responsibility of the USSR and the United States only, and stressed the direct relationship between the arms race and the new international economic order. Nigeria, therefore, proposed the setting up of an informal working group to prepare a draft programme for the Committee's consideration and adoption by consensus not later than the first part of the 1978 session and definitely before the Assembly's 1978 special disarmament session.

The Federal Republic of Germany subsequently orally submitted a draft decision to the effect that a working group should be established at the beginning of the next session of CCD. Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States supported the proposal.

Hungary considered that the establishment of an ad hoc working group could facilitate consideration of the question, but thought that due to lack of time CCD was not in a position to take an immediate decision. It might, however, consider the proposal at the beginning of its 1978 session.

On 25 August 1977, CCD took note of the consensus reached among its members that, at the beginning of the first part of the 1978 session, an ad hoc working group would be established to discuss and elaborate a draft comprehensive programme of disarmament to be submitted to CCD for consideration.

On the question of the Assembly's decision to convene a special session devoted to disarmament, a number of members, including Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Hungary, Iran, Italy, Romania, Sweden, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia, felt it would offer an opportunity for progress in disarmament. Bulgaria, Mexico, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United States maintained that it was important for CCD to achieve concrete progress prior to the special session, both to maintain its credibility and as a contribution towards the success of the session. Yugoslavia emphasized the international community's growing awareness of the dangers of the arms race, and believed the session should enable an authoritative appraisal to be made of the disarmament situation. The Eastern European countries generally regarded the special session as a step towards

²⁰ Ibid., pp. 19-20, text of resolution 1722(XVI).

²¹ See Y.U.N., 1970, p. 9.

²² Ibid.

²³ See Y.U.N., 1968, p. 24.

²⁴ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 50-51, text of resolution 31/68.

the subsequent convening of a world disarmament conference.

Other collateral non-nuclear measures

Among the collateral disarmament measures which received attention at the 1977 CCD meetings were the reduction of military budgets, the economic and social consequences of the arms race, limitations on conventional weapons and on the arms trade and related questions, particularly regional aspects of disarmament. Other matters discussed were the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques concluded in 1976,²⁵ and the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof (sea-bed Treaty),²⁶ scheduled to open on 20 June 1977 at Geneva.

On the subject of the reduction of military budgets, the United Kingdom was among those which expressed the hope that the Secretary-General's Group of Budgetary Experts, which was to make recommendations based on an analysis of comments received from Governments, would be able to provide an agreed basis for measuring and comparing military expenditures so that reductions therein could be based on dependable criteria. The United Kingdom said such reductions must be universal to be an effective stimulant to economic and social progress of all countries. The USSR commented that its unilateral budget reduction for 1977 was further evidence of its desire to make a breakthrough in halting the arms race.

Speaking on the economic and social aspects of the arms race, the USSR said that there was universal concern that resources which could be used to eradicate poverty, illiteracy and disease were being used for arms production and the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race. In Italy's view, the diversion of resources to military ends was threatening detente by depriving mankind of capital for the development of its economic and social well-being. Mongolia noted the relationship between detente, disarmament and development, and hoped that resources devoted to the arms race would be diverted to peaceful uses, while Romania said that the continuing arms race was jeopardizing the correction of those international structures which had for centuries given rise to inequalities, suffering and disasters.

The United States said it placed great importance on achieving effective control over the

transfer of conventional arms to other countries and the reduction of the international arms trade, and would work to encourage co-operation among States that were both suppliers and importers of arms to achieve a reduction in the world arms trade.

The United Kingdom stressed that disarmament must include not only weapons of mass destruction but also conventional weapons, and it urged international discussions concerning arrangements for multilateral restraint in transfers of conventional arms.

Italy suggested studies with a view towards reduction of military expenditures and the conversion of military industries, the publication by the United Nations of data on arms production and transfers, and the creation by the Security Council of a committee divided into regional sub-committees of suppliers and importers within each region. They would be entrusted with the task of maintaining conventional weaponry at the lowest possible level.

Pakistan said that third world States must provide impetus to the disarmament process through their own collective and regional initiatives. India, however, thought that developing countries needed conventional weapons to preserve their hard-won independence. Romania, referring to the military situation in Europe, where practical measures for disarmament and nuclear disengagement were being increasingly felt, held that CCD should devote special attention to that continent.

Many CCD members, including Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iran, Italy, Mongolia, the USSR and the United Kingdom, commented that the negotiation and successful conclusion of the 1976 Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques was a significant achievement for CCD. Mexico, however, maintained that the Convention was the kind of product that CCD should not duplicate because, by specifically prohibiting activities with widespread, long-lasting or severe effects, it legitimized undesirable military activities which did not have those effects.

The USSR held that the June/July 1977 Review Conference of the parties to the sea-bed Treaty had affirmed the importance of that Treaty as a link in the chain of international restrictions limiting the nuclear arms race. Several States of Eastern Europe, includ-

²⁵ Ibid., pp. 44-47, resolution 31/72 of 10 December 1976, annexing text of Convention.

²⁶ See footnote 6.

ing Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and the USSR, welcomed the Review Conference's position in favour of further measures for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed; Hungary proposed that CCD should prepare to consider that question, as requested by the Conference. Poland noted that there was international interest in expanding the scope of the agreement and felt that the Review Conference's recommendations would facilitate broader future agreements in the sea-bed area. The USSR favoured negotiations by CCD on practical steps leading to complete exclusion of the sea-bed from the arms race, while the United Kingdom believed that broader adherence to the sea-bed Treaty would contribute to international security, and suggested that an ad hoc expert group might be established to help keep technological developments under review.

Organization and procedures

In accordance with a decision taken at the end of its 1976 session, CCD held four informal meetings early in 1977 on the question of its organization and procedures, with a view to

improving its effectiveness. Several suggestions, including proposals for both structural and procedural changes, were put forward by Mexico, primarily, and by some other members. Arguing against these proposals, the Western and the Eastern European members drew attention to the great flexibility which had been established in CCD through the years. They cautioned against change for the sake of change in view of the fact that the Committee's work was bound to remain difficult regardless of structural and procedural arrangements. By a compromise decision adopted without objection, CCD decided: (a) that it would continue to use ad hoc groups for specific negotiating and drafting purposes in a flexible manner, depending on needs as they arose; (b) that the drafting of CCD reports to the General Assembly would be effected by the United Nations Secretariat; (c) that verbatim records of plenary meetings and documents of CCD would be distributed to United Nations Members at United Nations Headquarters as soon as they become available; and (d) that the communiqués of plenary meetings would adequately reflect the substance of the proceedings of those meetings.

Documentary references

A/32/27, Vols. I and II. Report of CCD (covering period 15 February-30 August 1977). Vol. I (Annex I: Documents issued by CCD; Annex III: List of verbatim records of meet-

ings of CCD; Annex IV: Index by subject and country of statements made in CCD in 1977). Vol. II (Annex II: Documents of CCD annexed to report).

Consideration of disarmament questions by the General Assembly

When the General Assembly convened for its thirty-second session on 20 September 1977, it had 17 disarmament items on its agenda. All of these items were on the agenda by virtue of Assembly decisions taken in earlier years and had been discussed previously—except for the question of the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, which was on the agenda for the first time.

The other items concerned the economic and social consequences of the armaments race, various matters relating to nuclear-free zones, and implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace. Also on the agenda were the urgent need for cessation of nuclear and thermonuclear tests and the conclusion of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests.

Additional topics were the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons; the question of incendiary and other specific

conventional weapons; the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons; the reduction of military budgets; the question of general and complete disarmament; the question of effective measures to implement the purposes and objectives of the Disarmament Decade; and the question of a world disarmament conference.

These disarmament items were referred by the Assembly for consideration to its First Committee.

Although the matter was not on the agenda, the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques was mentioned by many speakers, who noted and welcomed the opening for signature of that Convention on 18 May 1977.

The First Committee held a general debate on these items and then considered separately

draft resolutions relating to each. Its deliberations took place at meetings held between 18 October and 25 November 1977.

The Assembly adopted 24 resolutions on disarmament questions. One of them, reflecting for the first time an agreed amalgam of two of the agenda items, concerned the cessation of nuclear and thermonuclear tests and the conclusion of a treaty on the prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests. Five of the resolutions dealt with various aspects of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones, one was related to the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, two dealt with the question of the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new weapons of mass destruction, and two dealt with the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

Six further resolutions were on the questions of: chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons; prohibitions or restrictions of use of incendiary and other specific conventional weapons; the economic and social consequences of the arms race; the reduction of military

budgets; the implementation of the purposes and objectives of the Disarmament Decade; and the world disarmament conference.

Under the item on general and complete disarmament, the Assembly adopted seven resolutions dealing with the following matters: the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof; security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States; a study on the interrelationship between disarmament and international security; a study on the regional aspects of disarmament; the publication of a disarmament periodical; matters relating to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, including the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes; and the strategic arms limitation talks between the USSR and the United States.

The discussions of these questions and the decisions taken are described in the sections below.

Questions relating to nuclear weapons

Prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests

At the 1977 session of the General Assembly, the question of the cessation of nuclear-weapon tests appeared on the agenda under two separate items: one was entitled "Urgent need for cessation of nuclear and thermonuclear tests and conclusion of a treaty designed to achieve a comprehensive test ban: report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD);" the other was entitled "Conclusion of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests." The former related to negotiation of a comprehensive test ban in CCD, as requested by the General Assembly on 10 December 1976,²⁷ and the latter concerned negotiation of a treaty by a special negotiating group, in accordance with an Assembly decision of 14 December 1976.²⁸ The Assembly referred these items to its First Committee.

In addition to the report of CCD, the Committee had a number of documents before it on this topic. Among them was a note from the USSR addressed to the Secretary-General on 17 February 1977 which referred to the fact that on 11 December 1975 the General Assembly had called upon all nuclear-weapon States to enter into negotiations, with a view to reaching agreement on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests, with the

participation of 25 to 30 non-nuclear-weapon States,²⁹ and that on 10 December 1976³⁰ it had again declared that such negotiation should be held as soon as possible. The note also referred to the revised draft treaty on the subject submitted by the USSR to the 1976 Assembly session which, it said, had opened up new possibilities for reaching a generally acceptable understanding regarding supervision of compliance with an international agreement on the cessation of all types of nuclear-weapon tests.³¹ The USSR reaffirmed its readiness to participate in negotiations on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests.

Also before the Committee was a letter dated 3 June 1977 from Nigeria to the Secretary-General informing him that the group of 26 non-nuclear-weapon States appointed to participate in the negotiations had met informally and taken note of the communication of the USSR reaffirming its readiness to participate in the negotiations to conclude a nuclear test-ban treaty. Nigeria requested the Secretary-General to convene an official meeting of the

²⁷ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 25, text of resolution 31/66.

²⁸ Ibid., p. 26, text of resolution 31/89.

²⁹ See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 47-49, text of resolution 3478 (XXX).

³⁰ See footnote 28.

³¹ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 16, and Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 47-49, resolution 3478 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, annexing text of draft treaty.

appointed States to discuss the necessary measures to be undertaken for the implementation of the provisions of the Assembly's resolutions on this question.

On 4 November 1977, the Secretary-General reported to the General Assembly that the nuclear-weapon States had been contacted by the Secretariat and the indications received corresponded to the positions as communicated the previous year, that is, that among the nuclear powers only the USSR was prepared to participate in those negotiations.

In the debate on the two agenda items, several States, including Ethiopia, India, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru and Turkey, expressed regret that failure of all the nuclear powers to agree to join in such negotiations had thus far prevented implementation of the USSR proposal. In addition, most speakers, encouraged by the beginning of trilateral negotiations on this subject by the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States, stressed the urgency and importance of early cessation of all nuclear testing and completion of a draft treaty for consideration and action by CCD and by the 1978 special session of the General Assembly on disarmament.

The USSR told the Assembly that, under an arrangement with the United Kingdom and the United States, it had consented to suspend underground nuclear-weapon tests for a time even before the other nuclear powers acceded to a future treaty. That statement was welcomed by a number of Members, including Canada, Japan and several Eastern European States. Some Members expressed a desire for an earlier or wider moratorium. Cyprus, for instance, considered that a moratorium of three to five years would provide an auspicious climate for the special session. New Zealand hoped that after CCD presented a draft treaty to the special Assembly session the nuclear-weapon States would suspend tests without further delay pending the entry into force of the treaty. Australia thought it would have been an earnest of their political will if the three nuclear powers had ceased testing from the time at which they had decided to begin discussions. Chile believed that until the proposed treaty was approved the nuclear super-powers should undertake to cease their nuclear tests, while Pakistan thought it appropriate to expect those which possessed the overwhelming preponderance of nuclear technology to accept a moratorium on further testing.

Other topics of discussion on which there were long-standing differences of view were: the handling of nuclear explosions for peace-

ful purposes under a comprehensive test ban; the question of verification (on-site inspection versus verification by national technical means); and the question of whether all nuclear powers would have to be parties to a comprehensive test ban.

The Assembly was informed that President Leonid I. Brezhnev had announced the readiness of the USSR to agree that, together with a ban on all nuclear-weapon tests, a moratorium be called on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. It was also told that President Jimmy Carter, speaking for the United States, had said that the time had come to end all explosions of nuclear devices, no matter what their claimed justification—peaceful or military.

Some form of moratorium or ban on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes was favoured by Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. Other States, among them Bulgaria, Finland, the German Democratic Republic and the USSR, warned of potential damage to scientific, technological and economic progress if peaceful nuclear explosions were prohibited indefinitely.

On the question of verification, Bulgaria and Nigeria referred to the view held by an increasing number of States that national technical means might be sufficient. Bulgaria believed that the revised draft treaty submitted by the USSR at the 1976 Assembly session represented a good basis for elaboration of a comprehensive treaty.

Several Members cited other developments which, they felt, were likely to foster agreement on the verification question. Austria, for instance, mentioned the work of the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, convened by CCD to pool information on the matter. Sweden referred to progress made in developing the idea of a global network of monitoring stations, and Japan called attention to the idea of a consultative committee to consider requests for on-site inspections.

Discussing the question of participation by the nuclear powers in the proposed treaty, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and India, among others, considered that participation of all nuclear powers would be required to achieve an effective treaty. Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany were among a group of Members which felt that negotiation of a comprehensive test ban did not require the participation of all nuclear-weapon States, at least initially.

During the debate in the First Committee, two resolutions were submitted. However, after extensive consultations the sponsors withdrew them in favour of a single text. Subsequently, on 12 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted the compromise text as its resolution 32/78.

By the operative part of the resolution, the Assembly *inter alia* reiterated its grave concern that in spite of its repeated resolutions related to nuclear-weapon testing in all environments, adopted by very large majorities, such testing had continued unabated during the past year. It noted with satisfaction that negotiations had begun among three nuclear-weapon States with a view to drafting an agreement on the subject and declared that the conclusion of such an agreement and its opening for signature would be the best possible augury for the success of the special 1978 session of the General Assembly on disarmament.

The Assembly then urged the three nuclear-weapon States to expedite their negotiations with a view to bringing them to a positive conclusion as soon as possible and to use their best endeavours to transmit the results for full consideration by CCD by the beginning of the first part of its session in 1978. It requested CCD to take up the agreed text resulting from the negotiations with the utmost urgency, with a view to the submission of a draft treaty to the Assembly at its special session.

Resolution 32/78 was adopted by a recorded vote of 126 to 2, with 1 abstention. The text was approved by the First Committee on 21 November by a recorded vote of 89 to 1, with 1 abstention. The resolution was sponsored by the following 22 States: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Sweden and Venezuela. (For text of resolution and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

China, explaining its negative vote, stated that as it had announced time and again it conducted limited nuclear tests and developed nuclear weapons entirely for self-defence. It was ready at all times to halt its nuclear testing, but this could only happen on the day when the two super-powers and all nuclear countries completely prohibited and destroyed their nuclear weapons.

France, in explanation of its abstention, said that a test-ban agreement would not lead to any reduction in the volume of existing nuclear weapons nor interrupt current or future arms

programmes, since improvement of nuclear weapons had taken place mainly in the area of delivery systems.

One of the two texts submitted in the First Committee and withdrawn in favour of the compromise text was sponsored by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia and Poland. By its operative paragraphs, the General Assembly would have: reaffirmed the need for early conclusion of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests; noted with satisfaction that tri-lateral (USSR, United Kingdom and United States) negotiations had begun and expressed the hope they would soon lead to the conclusion of a relevant international agreement; called upon other nuclear-weapon States to join in the efforts aimed at achieving the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests; and noted that non-nuclear States, within the framework of CCD and elsewhere, might make a substantial contribution towards solving the problem of the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests.

The second text submitted and later withdrawn was sponsored by Australia, Austria, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ireland, Japan, Mexico, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Sweden and Venezuela. By the operative part of this text, the Assembly would have: reiterated its grave concern that nuclear testing continued unabated; noted that trilateral negotiations had begun on a comprehensive test ban; declared that conclusion of such an agreement would auger success for the special Assembly session; urged the three nuclear powers to expedite their negotiations and submit a text to the first part of the 1978 session of CCD; requested CCD to consider the matter urgently with a view to submitting a draft treaty to the special Assembly session; and once again proclaimed as its objective the complete cessation of all nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests in all environments.

Matters relating to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons

The question of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons was again discussed at the 1977 session of the General Assembly; in particular, attention was directed to the question of implementation of the provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.³² The main aspects of the subject covered in the de-

³² See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 16-19, resolution 2373 (XXII) of 12 June 1968, annexing text of Treaty.

bate were security guarantees to non-nuclear-weapon States (see also subsection below on this subject); the obligation of nuclear-weapon States, under article VI of the non-proliferation Treaty, to negotiate on measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race and to nuclear disarmament (see also subsection below entitled STRATEGIC ARMS LIMITATION TALKS); and the right of non-nuclear-weapon States to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes under appropriate safeguards (see also p. 103 covering the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to the General Assembly and Assembly resolutions 32/49 and 32/50).

On 12 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted resolution 32/87 F by which, in the preambular part, it: emphasized prevention of any further proliferation of nuclear weapons as an important element in the prevention of nuclear war; called attention to the report of IAEA and the work of the Agency in the non-proliferation area and towards the strengthening of safeguards over nuclear materials; emphasized the significance of the non-proliferation Treaty and of nuclear-weapon-free zones in connexion with the prevention of proliferation of nuclear weapons; and, taking note of various conferences on peaceful uses of nuclear power and on nuclear fuel cycles, recognized the need for a supply of nuclear technology, materials and facilities to meet the world's energy needs on a non-discriminatory basis and under appropriate IAEA safeguards.

By the operative part of the resolution, the Assembly *inter alia* called upon all nuclear-weapon States for determined efforts to cease the nuclear arms race, undertake measures towards nuclear disarmament and discontinue all test explosions of nuclear weapons. It underlined the importance of ensuring the security of nuclear-weapon States, reaffirmed the right of States, as provided for *inter alia* by the non-proliferation Treaty, to acquire and develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes under non-discriminatory safeguards, particularly to meet the needs of developing areas, and recognized the need for increased technical assistance by IAEA in this regard.

The Assembly then urged States that had not done so to adhere to the non-proliferation Treaty or to accept other safeguards arrangements that would provide satisfactory assurance against the dangers of proliferation while guaranteeing access to the peaceful benefits of nuclear energy. It emphasized the need for adequate safeguards over nuclear materials throughout the complete nuclear fuel cycle, citing in particular the need for physical protection of

nuclear materials, facilities and transport, and requested IAEA to seek an international agreement for such protection. Finally, the Assembly asked IAEA to report on progress in these areas in 1978.

Resolution 32/87 F was adopted on 12 December 1977 by a recorded vote of 111 to 2, with 16 abstentions. The First Committee approved the text on 21 November by a recorded vote of 89 to 1, with 16 abstentions. The resolution was sponsored by Australia, the Bahamas, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Japan, Nepal, Norway, Poland, Senegal, Tunisia and Zaire. Amendments submitted by Pakistan were withdrawn following revisions by the sponsors which took account of Pakistan's views.

(For text of resolution and voting details, see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

During the debate, a number of States, including the nuclear-weapon States, stressed the importance of the non-proliferation Treaty as the corner-stone of the non-proliferation regime and called for universal adherence to it. On this point, many non-nuclear-weapon States, including for example Argentina, emphasized the relationship between horizontal proliferation (the further spread) and vertical proliferation (the further development and stockpiling) of nuclear weapons, and accordingly called for nuclear-weapon States to fulfil their commitments under article VI of the Treaty³³ to negotiate a cessation of the nuclear arms race and achieve nuclear disarmament. Somalia, for instance, said it was not surprising that horizontal proliferation had increased when vertical proliferation fostered a climate of mistrust and threatened the security of non-nuclear-weapon States.

Sweden said the two leading nuclear powers must start a process of eradicating nuclear weapons; otherwise there would be no balance in the fulfilment of the obligations undertaken in the Treaty by nuclear-weapon States, on the one hand, and non-nuclear-weapon States, on the other.

The USSR and the United States, during the course of the debate, reaffirmed their determination to limit and reduce nuclear weapons and called attention to their efforts in that regard, particularly to their negotiations on a new strategic arms limitation agreement.

With regard to the security of non-nuclear-weapon States, a number of Members, such as Burma, Pakistan and Portugal, believed that only security guarantees on the part of the

³³ Ibid.

nuclear-weapon States would provide incentive for adherence to the Treaty. Sweden pointed out that it had repeatedly stated its view that the Security Council's resolution of 19 June 1968 (255(1968))³⁴ was not a realistic answer to requests for security guarantees; Bangladesh suggested that such guarantees should be incorporated into the Treaty, and Turkey said that if nuclear proliferation was to be controlled the incentives to acquire nuclear weapons should be removed.

Finland, speaking for the sponsors of the resolution, commented that the text had been motivated by two factors: awareness of the importance of nuclear energy to the world's energy needs and particular needs of developing countries, and the belief that proliferation of nuclear weapons was a threat to the security of all nations. Accordingly, Finland said, the non-proliferation Treaty should be made universal or other assurances against proliferation should be adopted, including complete nuclear fuel cycle safeguards.

To meet objections by Pakistan that the text gave insufficient attention to the security of non-nuclear-weapon States and would permit a restrictive approach on the part of supplier countries, the sponsors revised their text to add a preambular provision emphasizing the importance of nuclear-weapon States' responding positively—by participating in material and technological exchanges pertaining to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy—to the proposals and preoccupation of non-nuclear-weapon States in order to facilitate the adherence of all non-nuclear-weapon States to the Treaty.

India, which did not participate in the vote, criticized the resolution for establishing a link between the non-proliferation Treaty and the right of States to acquire and develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. It also objected, as did Argentina, to the provisions concerning nuclear disarmament and the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States. They felt those provisions did not duly emphasize the responsibility of nuclear-weapon States in those areas.

The Eastern European and some Western countries generally held that the non-proliferation Treaty provided an appropriate basis for non-discriminatory international co-operation under appropriate safeguards against proliferation of nuclear weapons. Other States, however, both developed and developing, said that the provisions of the Treaty by which all States would be able to derive the same benefits as nuclear-weapon States from the peaceful

applications of nuclear energy had not been realized. Italy, for instance, referred to the rights as well as the obligations of both non-nuclear and nuclear-weapon States as spelled out in the Treaty, not only from the disarmament standpoint but also with regard to peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and said that exercise of rights for peaceful uses of nuclear energy must be ensured by nuclear-weapon States. Belgium noted that the Treaty imposed the greater sacrifice of sovereignty on non-nuclear parties, and said that it was up to nuclear-weapon States to set an example to ensure that all current and future nuclear technology would be available to all States without discrimination. Nepal observed that the pledge of the nuclear powers to promote development of peaceful nuclear energy had not been given proper attention, while Iran held that the policies of some supplier nations hindered the flow of nuclear technology and States parties were as much affected as those which had not acceded to the Treaty.

Matters relating to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy were also discussed in the annual plenary debate on the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency. During this debate the need for improvement of safeguards was emphasized, along with the promotion of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy for economic and social development. The Assembly adopted two resolutions—32/49 and 32/50—which put forth its conclusions on the matter. By resolution 32/49, the Assembly *inter alia* noted with appreciation the contribution of IAEA towards a convention on the physical protection of nuclear materials, its study on regional nuclear fuel cycle centres, and the decision of the Board of Governors of IAEA to keep the question of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes under review. By resolution 32/50, the Assembly *inter alia* declared that the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes was of great importance for the economic and social

³⁴ See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 21-22, for text of resolution 255 (1968). The operative part of the resolution states:

[The Security Council,]

"1. Recognizes that aggression with nuclear weapons or the threat of such aggression against a non-nuclear-weapon State would create a situation in which the Security Council, and above all its nuclear-weapon State permanent members, would have to act immediately in accordance with their obligations under the United Nations Charter;

2. Welcomes the intention expressed by certain States that they will provide or support immediate assistance, in accordance with the Charter, to any non-nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons that is a victim of an act or an object of a threat of aggression in which nuclear weapons are used;

3. Reaffirms in particular the inherent right, recognized under Article 51 of the Charter, of individual and collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security."

development of many countries, and it requested States to strengthen IAEA programmes in that regard. (For texts of resolutions 32/49 and 32/50, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS. See also p. 103.)

Nuclear-weapon-free zones

Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America

At its 1977 session, the General Assembly again discussed the question of the status of signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I and Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco). By Additional Protocol I, those States internationally responsible for territories within the zone of application of the Treaty (France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States) were committed to apply in those territories the Treaty's statutes of denuclearization, while Additional Protocol II committed adhering nuclear-weapon States to respect the denuclearized status of Latin America and not use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against parties to the Treaty.

On 12 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions on the two Protocols. By the first—resolution 32/76—the Assembly noted with satisfaction the signing of Additional Protocol I by the President of the United States on 26 May 1977 and the decision of the United States Government to take the necessary steps for its ratification. It again urged France to sign and ratify the Protocol, and it decided to take up the matter again at its regular 1978 session.

Resolution 32/76 was adopted by a recorded vote of 113 to 0, with 14 abstentions. The text was submitted by 22 Latin American and Caribbean countries and was approved on 16 November by the First Committee by a recorded vote of 100 to 0, with 16 abstentions. The sponsors of the resolution were the Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela.

(For text of resolution and voting details, see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

By the second resolution—32/79—the Assembly, noting that China, France, the United Kingdom and the United States were already parties to Additional Protocol II and that the USSR had proposed to the Assembly at the current

session (see p. 120) a draft resolution urging the establishment of and respect for nuclear-free zones, again urged the USSR to sign and ratify Additional Protocol II. It also decided to take up the matter again at its regular 1978 session.

Resolution 32/79 was sponsored by the same 22 Latin American and Caribbean States that had sponsored resolution 32/76. The Assembly adopted it by a recorded vote of 118 to 0, with 13 abstentions; the First Committee had approved the text on 16 November by a recorded vote of 105 to 0, with 12 abstentions. (For text of resolution and voting details, see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

The desirability of bringing the Treaty into full force was expressed during the discussion by Mexico, the United Kingdom and the United States, among others. Ecuador, Mexico and Peru noted that France had not signed Additional Protocol I and that the USSR had not signed Additional Protocol II, and Mexico expressed the hope that the forthcoming special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament would provide an incentive to those States to sign and ratify the Protocols.

Explaining its vote, Cuba said it had abstained on both resolutions because it felt they failed to reflect the fact that the only State possessing nuclear weapons in Latin America did not respect the status of the zone. Guyana noted, as it had in previous years, that a discriminatory exclusionary provision of the Treaty prevented it from becoming a party thereto and it therefore abstained in the voting.

The USSR, expressing support for efforts to establish nuclear-weapon-free zones, reiterated its view that the Treaty of Tlatelolco had serious deficiencies in that it did not ban nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes or transit of nuclear weapons, and the sphere of application covered the wide space of the open sea, which was not in keeping with norms of international law.

Denuclearization of Africa

On 12 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted resolution 32/81 by which it reaffirmed that implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, adopted by the Organization of African Unity in 1964, would contribute to the security of all African States. It strongly reiterated its appeals to all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa as a nuclear-weapon-free zone. It then condemned any attempt by South Africa to introduce nuclear weapons in Africa and demanded that South Africa refrain forthwith from conducting

any nuclear explosion on that continent or elsewhere.

The Assembly urgently requested the Security Council to take appropriate effective steps to prevent South Africa from developing and acquiring nuclear weapons, thereby endangering international peace and security. It also appealed to all States to refrain from such co-operation with South Africa in the nuclear field as would enable it to acquire nuclear weapons, and to dissuade corporations and other bodies within their jurisdiction from such co-operation.

Resolution 32/81 was adopted, by a recorded vote of 131 to 0, on the recommendation of the First Committee, which approved the text on 15 November by a recorded vote of 118 to 0. The text was sponsored by 39 African States. (For text of resolution, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

During the debate on this matter, a number of speakers called attention to the danger of nuclear proliferation represented by the allegation that South Africa was about to conduct a nuclear test in the Kalahari Desert. Benin, the Congo, Liberia and Mauritius were among those expressing such concern; they called for action by the United Nations to prevent the South African regime from acquiring nuclear capability and becoming a nuclear power. They called on all States to stop forthwith supplying South Africa with nuclear material, technology and assistance.

Mozambique warned that the introduction of nuclear weapons to the African continent would create a highly dangerous situation, escalate tensions and make difficult any attempt to find a peaceful settlement in South Africa. For Zambia, a South Africa armed with nuclear weapons was a threat not only to the security and independence of African countries but also to international peace and security. Cuba and the USSR also called on the United Nations to take appropriate measures to prevent South Africa from acquiring nuclear weapons and thereby threatening the security of the African States.

The United Kingdom believed it was in the interest of all that South Africa should sign the non-proliferation Treaty and agree to international inspection of all its nuclear installations. Finland felt that the nuclear developments in South Africa had added momentum to the efforts to exclude nuclear weapons on a regional basis.

Suggesting that without the intervention of the United States and the USSR, South Africa would have conducted its first nuclear test on

the continent of Africa, Nigeria proposed that the initiative of the two powers should be formalized by the General Assembly, which should call on the Security Council to exercise surveillance with regard to the nuclear ambitions of South Africa and to take measures to prevent it from acquiring nuclear-weapon capability. Also, Nigeria said, the Assembly should urge all States to suspend forthwith any co-operation with South Africa in the nuclear field until that country placed its entire nuclear programme under international safeguards and became a party to the non-proliferation Treaty.

The United States said it shared the concern of the international community in connexion with South Africa's unsafeguarded nuclear facilities. Consultations with the South African Government had resulted in assurances that South Africa did not have or intend to develop nuclear explosives. The United States believed that nuclear co-operation under appropriate international safeguards did not contribute to the proliferation of nuclear weapons. It was urging South Africa to become a party to the non-proliferation Treaty and considered it unwise meanwhile to cut off peaceful, safeguarded nuclear co-operation with South Africa. It would not support proposals for the Security Council to take prohibiting steps.

France said that, while it supported the resolution, it could not accept injunctions by other States to denuclearize territories under its sovereignty and jurisdiction.

Nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East

At its 1977 session, the General Assembly again considered the question of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East. On 12 December 1977, it adopted resolution 32/82, by which, reiterating anew the urgency of keeping the region free from involvement in a nuclear arms race and expressing the conviction that the possible development of nuclear capability would further complicate the situation and damage efforts to create an atmosphere of confidence in the area, it again urged all parties directly concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. The Assembly recommended again that those States, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone under an effective system of safeguards, should: (a) proclaim solemnly and immediately their intention to refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices and from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons in their territory, or the terri-

tory under their control, by any third party; (b) refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from any other action that would facilitate the acquisition, testing or use of such weapons, or would be in any other way detrimental to the objective of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region under an effective system of safeguards; and (c) agree to place all their nuclear activities under IAEA safeguards. The Assembly also reaffirmed its recommendation to the nuclear-weapon States to refrain from any action contrary to the purpose of the resolution and the objective of establishing, in the region of the Middle East, a nuclear-weapon-free zone under an effective system of safeguards and to extend their co-operation to the States of the region to promote this objective. It again invited the Secretary-General to continue to explore the possibilities of making progress towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region.

Resolution 32/82 was adopted by a recorded vote of 131 to 0, with 1 abstention. The text, sponsored by Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Kuwait, Qatar and Yemen, was approved by the First Committee on 16 November by a recorded vote of 117 to 0, with 1 abstention. In the First Committee, separate votes were taken at the request of Argentina, Brazil and India on the operative paragraphs by which the Assembly urged adherence to the non-proliferation Treaty (approved by a recorded vote of 98 to 0, with 14 abstentions) and called for a series of actions, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the area (approved by a recorded vote of 103 to 0, with 12 abstentions).

(For text of resolution and voting details, see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

During the debate a number of speakers, including Egypt, Bahrain, Chile, China, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Pakistan, the Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic, supported the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East as a means of preventing nuclear proliferation and enhancing the security of the region.

Egypt said that a great deal of concern was warranted because the area suffered from aggression, Israeli occupation and nuclear intimidation. In view of the danger of nuclear proliferation, Egypt had called upon the countries concerned in the region to pledge not to acquire or possess nuclear weapons, to adhere to the non-proliferation Treaty and to place all activities under the control of IAEA. Egypt warned that if Israel ever obtained nuclear weapons Egypt could not be expected to stand idly by and it insisted that, in the context of a

peace agreement, Israel should adhere to the non-proliferation Treaty, which had already been signed by Egypt.

Iran, which felt that the time had come to adopt practical measures for an effective system of safeguards, observed that the idea was consistent with the growing interest in the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones as a means of removing apprehension over the possible diversion to military purposes of nuclear fuels intended for peaceful purposes. Further, Iran said, the area could ill afford any complication in the form of the introduction of nuclear weapons.

Israel reiterated its belief that direct negotiations with its Arab neighbours to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the area should lead to the conclusion of a formal, contractual, multilateral convention between all States of the region. Unfortunately, the Arab States had totally rejected Israel's call for those negotiations. It expressed the hope that a text would be presented to the General Assembly in 1978 which would be consonant with the concept of negotiation and thus would be acceptable to all States in the region.

France, which abstained in the separate votes on paragraphs of the resolution, supported the text as a whole. France said it maintained reservations on the non-proliferation Treaty and could not urge other countries to do what it refused to do.

The United States said it supported the concept of nuclear-weapon-free zones under conditions that would assure the effectiveness of such zones. However, it continued to believe that the actual provisions should be negotiated and agreed among the potential participants in a zone before States could be expected to undertake commitments regarding the zone.

Nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia

On 12 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted another resolution on nuclear-weapon-free zones; this—resolution 32/83—concerned a zone in South Asia.

By the preamble, the Assembly among other things noted the recent declarations by Governments of the South Asian States reaffirming their undertaking not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social advancement of their peoples. Also, it recalled that it had requested the Secretary-General to convene a meeting for consultations and render any assistance required to promote the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia.

By the operative part of the resolution, the Assembly reaffirmed its endorsement in principle of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; it again urged the States of South Asia, and such other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States as might be interested, to continue all possible efforts to establish such a zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the meantime, from any action contrary to this objective. It called upon nuclear-weapon States which had not done so to respond positively to this proposal and to co-operate in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia. The Assembly renewed its request to the Secretary-General for assistance in these efforts and asked him to report on the subject both at its 1978 special session devoted to disarmament and at its regular 1978 session.

Resolution 32/83 was adopted by a recorded vote of 105 to 0, with 28 abstentions. The text, sponsored by Pakistan, was approved by the First Committee on 18 November 1977 by 71 votes to 0, with 28 abstentions.

(For text of resolution and voting details, see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

Introducing its resolution, Pakistan said that all the States in South Asia had declared their intention not to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons, thus securing the necessary conditions for a viable arrangement for its denuclearization. Pakistan had confirmed that intention by accepting the application of IAEA safeguards. Other States in the region were committed to the objective of non-proliferation. India, too, had repeatedly affirmed that it would not manufacture nuclear weapons. It was Pakistan's hope that all States of the region would agree to join in consultations regarding arrangements for the denuclearization of the region. If the regional States could not evolve the modalities for such consultations, the Secretary-General might be able to play a part in assisting the efforts being made by one or more of the regional States.

A number of Members which abstained in the vote, including the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Sweden, supported in principle the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, but felt that the decision to establish such a zone should be taken freely and voluntarily by, and with the agreement of, all the States of the region.

The United States felt that effective nuclear-weapon-free zones could enhance the security of the parties and reinforce non-proliferation on a regional basis. It supported the objective of establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia under conditions that would ensure

its effectiveness. The provisions for the establishment of such a zone must be negotiated and agreed on by the parties concerned before States could be expected to undertake commitments in that regard.

India again stated its opposition to nuclear weapons and said it had no intention of exercising the nuclear-weapon option. It was interested in nuclear technology for peaceful purposes and would not allow that limited interest to be impeded in any way. Furthermore, India remained opposed* to the non-proliferation Treaty and similar agreements that were discriminatory. India felt that regional nuclear-weapon-free zones would not help to combat the nuclear threat to the world at large but provided an advantage to nuclear-weapon States, since nuclear weapons and their delivery systems were intercontinental in nature. India remained opposed, as in the past, to declaring South Asia—an artificially restricted area—a nuclear-weapon-free zone, and thus it could not agree to co-operate in the implementation of Pakistan's proposal. However, since other countries in the region might have different views, India had abstained in the voting.

Replying to India's point that South Asia was an artificially restricted area, Pakistan said it had no objection to the inclusion of such other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States as might be interested in participating in the zone.

The United Kingdom said it could support the resolution, as it considered that nuclear-weapon-free zones could make a positive contribution to national and regional security, to the cause of non-proliferation and to the reduction of the risk of nuclear war. The provisions of the resolution endorsed the concept of a South Asian nuclear-weapon-free zone in principle and called for efforts to establish a South Asian zone, but did not seek to impose one. Zonal arrangements were properly left for consideration by the States concerned. Noting India's views, the United Kingdom hoped that in due course a general agreement would evolve in the region on the subject.

Security of non-nuclear-weapon States

The question of strengthening the security of non-nuclear-weapon States was further discussed by the Assembly in connexion with a draft resolution sponsored by Morocco and Pakistan. Introducing the draft resolution, Pakistan said that through the years the major nuclear-weapon powers, except China, had remained indifferent to, or had even opposed, guarantees not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon

States. Guarantees under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Pakistan maintained, were not reliable; further, the nuclear powers had not lived up to their commitment under the Treaty to make progress towards genuine disarmament.

With the adoption of this resolution, the General Assembly reaffirmed the provisions of its resolution of 21 December 1976 on the subject³⁵ and urged the nuclear-weapon powers to take expeditious action in all relevant fora to strengthen the security of non-nuclear-weapon States. The Assembly recommended that all possible efforts be made at its 1978 special session devoted to disarmament to evolve binding and credible security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 32/87 B on 12 December 1977, by a recorded vote of 95 to 0, with 38 abstentions. The First Committee approved the text on 17 November by a recorded vote of 86 to 0, with 36 abstentions.

(For text of resolution and voting details, see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

States which explained their abstentions included Belgium, Canada, France, New Zealand, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States. While supporting the need to enhance the security of non-nuclear-weapon States, they cited, among other things, ambiguities in the text—for instance concerning existing regional security arrangements.

France said its nuclear force was solely for deterrence and did not threaten any State, particularly the non-nuclear-weapon States. The United Kingdom felt that the greatest security for all States lay in the widest possible adherence to the non-proliferation Treaty. Sweden said it supported guarantees for States that were parties to the non-proliferation Treaty and not members of military alliances possessing nuclear weapons.

Strategic arms limitation talks

On the question of the continuing strategic arms limitation talks (known as SALT) between the USSR and the United States, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (32/87 G) by which, regretting the absence of definitive results during the past three years, it noted with satisfaction recent pronouncements of the heads of State of the USSR and the United States on nuclear disarmament. It stressed the need and urgency that the USSR and the United States strive to implement as soon as possible those declarations of their respective heads of State and invited the Governments of both countries to adopt measures to achieve that objective.

Finally, the Assembly reiterated its invitation to those Governments to keep it informed in good time of the results of their negotiations and trusted it would receive appropriate information during its 1978 special session on disarmament.

Resolution 32/87 G was adopted on 12 December 1977 by a recorded vote of 134 to 2; the text was approved by the First Committee on 25 November by a recorded vote of 91 to 2. The sponsors were Argentina, Australia, Ghana, Jordan, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan and Sweden.

(For text of resolution and voting details, see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

Early in the Assembly's disarmament debates, the USSR and the United States informed United Nations Members that they would continue to observe the provisions of the first SALT agreements (SALT I) beyond their expiry on 3 October 1977. The Assembly was also informed of statements by the heads of State of both powers that they would seek agreements on further limitations on nuclear weapons and would work towards nuclear disarmament. On this point, a number of States, including for instance Argentina and Liberia, considered that the pace of the negotiations was slow and that results achieved thus far were meagre.

Canada spoke of the need for the USSR and the United States to pursue negotiations with renewed vigour; it believed the Assembly should leave them in no doubt about the profound concern of the international community that their talks should soon result in the conclusion of SALT II. India, too, hoped for an early agreement, adding that it would be meaningful only if it was seen as a first step towards the elimination of nuclear weapons. China maintained that SALT served to stimulate and promote the strategic arms race between the USSR and the United States. It opposed the resolution, as, in its view, the assessment therein of recent statements of the two powers was unacceptable.

The USSR and the United States for the first time voted for the resolution on the subject. The USSR said it had constantly striven to achieve agreements on the limitation of strategic arms and was doing everything in its power to bring this about. The United States said it hoped that current and future rounds of SALT would permit substantive reductions in the arsenals of both States and it intended to inform the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament of the results achieved.

³⁵ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 32, text of resolution 31/189 C.

Documentary references

Prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests

General Assembly—32nd session

First Committee, meetings 7-28, 32, 34, 38, 40.

Plenary meeting 100.

A/32/27, Vols. I and II. Report of CCD. Vol. I (Chapter II A, paras. 33-86) and Vol. II.

A/32/59, A/32/60. Note verbale of 17 February and letter of 1 March from USSR.

A/32/113. Letter of 3 June from Nigeria.

A/32/133, A/32/235. Letters of 6 July and 23 September from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (transmitting final communiqué and resolutions of 8th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Tripoli, 16-22 May 1977).

A/32/324. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.1/32/L.20. Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland: draft resolution.

A/C.1/32/L.23. Australia, Austria, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ireland, Japan, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Sweden, Venezuela: draft resolution.

A/C.1/32/L.37. Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Sweden, Venezuela: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 21 November 1977, meeting 40, by recorded vote of 89 to 1, with 1 abstention, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: China

Abstaining: France.

A/32/371. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 32/78, as recommended by First Committee, A/32/371, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1977, meeting 100, by recorded vote of 126 to 2, with 1 abstention, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab

Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Albania, China

Abstaining: France.

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its conviction that the cessation of nuclear-weapon testing by all States would be in the supreme interest of mankind, both as a major step towards controlling the development and proliferation of nuclear weapons and to relieve the deep apprehension concerning the harmful consequences of radioactive contamination for the health of present and future generations,

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

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject,

Taking note of that part of the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament relating to the question of a comprehensive test-ban treaty,

1. Reiterates its grave concern that in spite of the repeated resolutions of the General Assembly related to nuclear-weapon testing in all environments, adopted by very large majorities, such testing has continued unabated during the past year;

2. Notes with satisfaction that negotiations have begun among three nuclear-weapon States with a view to the drafting of an agreement on the subject of the present resolution;

3. Declares that the conclusion of such an agreement and its opening for signature would be the best possible augury for the success of the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, to be held in May and June 1978;

4. Urges the three nuclear-weapon States to expedite their negotiations with a view to bringing them to a positive conclusion as soon as possible and to use their best endeavours to transmit the results for full consideration by the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament by the beginning of its spring session in 1978;

5. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to take up the agreed text resulting from the negotiations referred to in paragraph 4 above with the utmost urgency, with a view to the submission of a draft treaty to the General Assembly at its special session devoted to disarmament;

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

Matters relating to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons

General Assembly—32nd session

First Committee, meetings 7-29, 34, 37, 38, 40.

Plenary meeting 100.

A/32/27, Vol. I. Report of CCD, Chapter II A, paras. 96-110.

A/32/158 and Add.1. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting annual report of IAEA for 1976).

A/32/276. General and complete disarmament. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.1/32/7. Note verbale of 27 October from United States (transmitting final communiqué dated 21 October 1977 of Organizing Conference of International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation, Washington, D.C., 19-21 October 1977).

A/C.1/32/L.3. Finland, Senegal, Zaire: draft resolution.

A/C.1/32/L.3/Rev.1-3. Australia, Bahamas, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Japan, Nepal, Norway, Poland, Senegal, Tunisia, Zaire: revised draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 21 November 1977, meeting 40, by recorded vote of 89 to 1, with 16 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire

Against: China

Abstaining: Algeria, Bhutan, Burma, Colombia, Ecuador, France, Kuwait, Mauritania, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Uganda, Zambia.

A/C.1/32/L.38. Pakistan: amendments to 14-power revised draft resolution, A/C.1/32/L.3/Rev.2.

A/32/380. Report of First Committee (on general and complete disarmament), draft resolution F.

Resolution 32/87 F, as recommended by First Committee, A/32/380, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1977, meeting 100, by recorded vote of 111 to 2, with 16 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire

Against: Albania, China

Abstaining: Algeria, Benin, Bhutan, Burma, Colombia, France, Guyana, Israel, Kuwait, Mauritania, Pakistan, Peru, Spain, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia.

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the danger of nuclear warfare remains a grave threat to the survival of mankind,

Convinced that the prevention of proliferation of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, especially in those areas of the world where the maintenance of international peace and security is endangered, remains an important element in the efforts to avert nuclear warfare,

Recalling resolution 31/189D of 21 December 1976, in which the General Assembly requested the International Atomic Energy Agency to give special attention to its programme of work in the non-proliferation area and to give careful consideration to all relevant suggestions aimed at strengthening the safeguards regime that have been presented to the Agency, including the communication from the Government of Finland, and to report on the progress of its work on this question to the Assembly at its thirty-second session,

Noting the annual report for 1976 of the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Recalling also its resolution 31/75 of 10 December 1976 on the implementation of the conclusions of the first Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the recommendations, proposals and statements made at the Conference,

Recalling its resolution 2373 (XXII) of 12 June 1968, in which it commended the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and expressed the hope for the widest possible adherence to that Treaty,

Noting that more than one hundred States are now parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Underlining the importance of the nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons responding positively—by participating in the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, as provided in article IV of the Treaty—to the proposals and preoccupation of the non-nuclear-weapon States in order to facilitate the adherence of all non-nuclear-weapon States to the Treaty,

Noting also the importance of the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various parts of the world as a possible means of contributing to the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons as recognized by the General Assembly in its resolution 31/70 of 10 December 1976 on the comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects,

Recognizing the need to ensure, on a non-discriminatory basis in accordance with article IV of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and in keeping with the promotion of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, a supply of nuclear technology, materials and facilities to meet the world's energy needs,

Noting the deliberations of the International Conference on Nuclear Power and Its Fuel Cycle, held at Salzburg, Austria, from 2 to 13 May 1977 under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the Conference on the Transfer of Nuclear Technology, held at Persepolis, Iran, from 10 to 14 April 1977, which confirmed the important and growing contribution that nuclear energy will make to meeting the energy needs of all countries, including the developing countries,

Noting also that the Organizing Conference of the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation, held in Washington, D.C., from 19 to 21 October 1977, recognized that nuclear energy should be made widely available for peaceful purposes, that effective measures could and should be taken at the national level and through international agreements to minimize the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and that the evaluation would not jeopardize the respective fuel cycle policies or international co-operation, agreements and con-

tracts for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, provided that agreed safeguard measures were applied,

Anxious that the accelerated spread and development of nuclear technology should not increase the danger of proliferation of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, and convinced that these two objectives are not contradictory,

Underlining again the important role of the International Atomic Energy Agency in promoting the contribution of nuclear energy to economic progress, bearing in mind the special needs of developing countries, and in implementing safeguards in the interest of non-proliferation,

Noting that the International Atomic Energy Agency has made further progress in its safeguards activities by increasing its preparedness to reach with States which are not parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, if they so desire, universal and non-discriminatory safeguards agreements no less effective than those concluded by the International Atomic Energy Agency with States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, by keeping under scrutiny the strengthening of its safeguards, by completing this year a study on the establishment of regional fuel cycle centres and by presenting a draft convention for physical protection of nuclear materials,

Determined that similar progress could be made in exploring possibilities of increased assistance to the developing areas of the world,

1. Urgently calls for determined efforts by all nuclear-weapon States:

(a) To bring about the cessation of the nuclear arms race;

(b) To undertake effective measures in the direction of nuclear disarmament;

(c) To find an early solution to the remaining problems in reaching agreement to discontinue all test explosions of nuclear weapons as a step towards the realization of these objectives;

2. Emphasizes in this connexion the particular responsibility of those nuclear-weapon States that have already accepted international obligations, namely in article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, with respect to the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and the discontinuance of nuclear-weapon tests and notes as encouraging the recent efforts under way towards these ends;

3. Underlines the importance of determined efforts, especially by the nuclear-weapon States, to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States;

4. Reaffirms that all States have the right, as provided for, *inter alia*, in article IV of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to acquire and develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes under effective and non-discriminatory safeguards against the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and underlines the importance of increased efforts in this field, particularly for the needs of the developing countries and areas;

5. Recognizes the importance of the technical assistance provided by the International Atomic Energy Agency to the developing countries and areas of the world within an effective and comprehensive safeguards system, and emphasizes the urgent need for common efforts towards an essential increase of this assistance;

6. Urges States that as yet have not adhered to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in the first instance, to do so at an early date or, at a minimum, to accept other arrangements involving the application of safeguards to their complete nuclear fuel cycle that would provide satisfactory assurances to the international community against the dangers of proliferation while guaranteeing to the States concerned unhindered and non-discriminatory access to the peaceful benefits of nuclear energy;

7. Emphasizes the importance of common efforts to study satisfactory arrangements for an adequate supply of nuclear fuels and other materials and facilities necessary to the efficient implementation and operation of national nuclear power programmes without jeopardizing the respective fuel cycle

policies or international co-operation agreements and contracts for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, provided that agreed safeguard measures are applied;

8. Solemnly affirms the following principles:

(a) States should not convert civil nuclear materials or facilities to the production of nuclear weapons;

(b) All States have the right, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality, to develop their programmes for the peaceful use of nuclear technology for economic and social development in conformity with their priorities, interests and needs and should have, without discrimination, access to, and be free to acquire, technology and materials for the peaceful use of nuclear energy under effective and non-discriminatory safeguards against the proliferation of nuclear weapons;

9. Expresses its strong support for the efforts of the International Atomic Energy Agency to increase the effectiveness of its safeguards system in order to ensure that the peaceful uses of nuclear energy will not lead to the proliferation of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;

10. Recognizes the need adequately to ensure the physical protection of nuclear materials, facilities and transport;

11. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to continue the consideration of reaching an international agreement for such protection;

12. Expresses its support for the continuation of the studies by the International Atomic Energy Agency on the question of multinational fuel cycle centres and an international regime for plutonium management as possible means of promoting the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and the interests of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;

13. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to report on the progress of its work on these questions to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session.

[See INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS for page references to texts of sections A-E and G of Assembly resolution 32/87.]

S/12362. Note verbale of 11 July from France and USSR (transmitting texts of Franco-Soviet Declaration, Joint Declaration of France and Soviet Union on International Detente and Franco-Soviet Declaration on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Rambouillet, France, 22 June 1977).

Nuclear-weapon-free zones

General Assembly—32nd session

First Committee, meetings 7-35, 37, 38.

Plenary meeting 100.

A/32/27, Vol. I. Report of CCD, Chapter 11 A, paras. 111-116.

A/32/133, A/32/235. Letters of 6 July and 23 September from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (transmitting final communique and resolutions of 8th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Tripoli, 16-22 May 1977).

TREATY FOR THE PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN LATIN AMERICA
A/32/275. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.1/32/3. Note verbale of 28 September from United States.

A/C.1/32/L.17. Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 16 November 1977, meeting 34, by recorded vote of 100 to 0, with 16 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Demo-

cratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Argentina, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Empire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

A/32/368. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 32/76, as recommended by First Committee, A/32/368, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1977, meeting 100, by recorded vote of 113 to 0, with 14 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Argentina, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, France, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967, 3262 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974 and 3473 (XXX) of 11 December 1975 concerning the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) and its Additional Protocol I,

Taking into account that certain territories lying within the zone of application of that Treaty which are not sovereign political entities are nevertheless in a position to receive the benefits deriving from the Treaty through its Additional Protocol I, to which the States that de jure or de facto are internationally responsible for those territories may become parties,

Recalling with satisfaction that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Kingdom of the Netherlands became parties to Additional Protocol I in 1969 and 1971, respectively,

1. Notes with satisfaction that Additional Protocol I of the

Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) was signed on 26 May 1977 by the President of the United States of America and that the Government of that country has decided to take the necessary steps for its ratification;

2. Again urges France to sign and ratify Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) as soon as possible, in order that the peoples of the territories in question may receive the benefits which derive from the Treaty and which consist mainly in removing the danger of nuclear attack and sparing the squandering of resources on the production of nuclear weapons;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/76 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)."

A/C.1/32/L.2. USSR: draft resolution, para. 6.

A/C.1/32/L.18. Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 16 November 1977, meeting 34, by recorded vote of 105 to 0, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Guyana, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

A/32/372. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 32/79, as recommended by First Committee, A/32/372, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1977, meeting 100, by recorded vote of 118 to 0, with 13 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia,

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Guyana, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1911 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967, 2456 B (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2666 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2830 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, 2935 (XXVII) of 29 November 1972, 3079 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3258 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3467 (XXX) of 11 December 1975 and 31/67 of 10 December 1976, nine of which contain appeals to the nuclear-weapon States regarding the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco),

Reiterating its firm conviction that, for the maximum effectiveness of any treaty establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone, the co-operation of the nuclear-weapon States is necessary and that such co-operation should take the form of commitments likewise undertaken in a formal international instrument which is legally binding, such as a treaty, convention or protocol,

Recalling with particular satisfaction that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, France and the People's Republic of China are already parties to Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco),

Noting that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session a draft resolution, in which it is "solemnly urged" that:

"All non-nuclear-weapon States should establish nuclear-weapon-free zones, which may cover entire continents or large geographical areas, as well as groups of States or individual States, and nuclear States should respect the status of such nuclear-free zones";

1. Again urges the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to sign and ratify Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco);

2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/79 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)."

DENUCLEARIZATION OF AFRICA

A/32/63 (S/12305). Letter of 22 March from Ghana (transmitting resolution adopted at 117th Executive Committee session of World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA), Accra, Ghana, 19-21 March 1977).

A/C.1/32/L.10. Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Congo, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.1/32/L.10/Rev.1. Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Congo, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia: revised draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 15 November 1977, meeting 33, by recorded vote of 118 to 0, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None.

A/32/374. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 32/81, as recommended by First Committee, A/32/374, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1977, meeting 100, by recorded vote of 131 to 0, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/70 of 10 December 1976, in which it reiterated its conviction that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones could make a great contribution

to the security of States in such zones and to the prevention of proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964,

Recalling its resolutions 1652(XVI) of 24 November 1961, 2033(XX) of 3 December 1965, 3261 E (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3471(XXX) of 11 December 1975 and 31/69 of 10 December 1976, in which it called upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa, including the continental African States, Madagascar and other islands surrounding Africa, as a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Also recalling that, in its resolution 31/69, it drew attention to the development of the nuclear-weapon potential of South Africa,

Taking note of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977,

Gravely concerned that South Africa may detonate a nuclear explosion and acquire a nuclear-weapon capability,

Convinced that such a development would constitute a grave danger to international peace and security and would frustrate efforts to establish Africa as a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Reaffirming that the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa would contribute to the security of all African States and to the maintenance of international peace and security,

1. Strongly reiterates its call upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa, including the continental African States, Madagascar and other islands surrounding Africa, as a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

2. Condemns any attempt by South Africa to introduce nuclear weapons into the continent of Africa;

3. Demands that South Africa refrain forthwith from conducting any nuclear explosion on the continent of Africa or elsewhere;

4. Urgently requests the Security Council to take appropriate effective steps to prevent South Africa from developing and acquiring nuclear weapons, thereby endangering international peace and security;

5. Appeals to all States to refrain from such co-operation with South Africa in the nuclear field as will enable the racist regime to acquire nuclear weapons, and to dissuade corporations, institutions and individuals within their jurisdiction from any such co-operation;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance to the Organization of African Unity towards the realization of its solemn Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa."

S/12523. Letter of 10 January 1978 from Secretary-General to President of Security Council (transmitting text of General Assembly resolution 32/81 of 12 December 1977).

NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

A/C.1/32/L.27. Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Kuwait, Qatar, Yemen: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 16 November 1977, meeting 34, by recorded vote of 117 to 0, with 1 abstention, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica,

Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Israel.

A/32/375. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 32/82, as recommended by First Committee, A/32/375, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1977, meeting 100, by recorded vote of 131 to 0, with 1 abstention, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Israel.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3263 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, in which it overwhelmingly commended the idea of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Recalling also its resolution 3474(XXX) of 11 December 1975, in which it recognized that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East enjoys wide support in the region,

Further recalling its resolution 31/71 of 10 December 1976, in which it expressed the conviction that progress towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East would greatly enhance the cause of peace both in the region and in the world,

Mindful of the growing international desire for establishing a just and lasting peace in the region of the Middle East,

Conscious of the global apprehension over possible proliferation of nuclear weapons, in particular in the sensitive region of the Middle East,

Fully convinced that the possible development of nuclear capability would further complicate the situation and immensely

damage the efforts to create an atmosphere of confidence in the Middle East,

Reiterating anew the particular nature of the problems involved and the complexities inherent in the situation in the Middle East, and the urgency of keeping the region free from involvement in a ruinous nuclear arms race,

Recognizing, as a consequence, the need to create momentum towards the goal of establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East,

1. Urges anew all parties directly concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as a means of promoting this objective;

2. Reiterates its recommendation that the Member States referred to in paragraph 1 above, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone under an effective system of safeguards, should:

(a) Proclaim solemnly and immediately their intention to refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices and from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory or the territory under their control by any third party;

(b) Refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from any other action that would facilitate the acquisition, testing or use of such weapons, or would be in any other way detrimental to the objective of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region under an effective system of safeguards;

(c) Agree to place all their nuclear activities under the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

3. Reaffirms its recommendation to the nuclear-weapon States to refrain from any action contrary to the purpose of the present resolution and the objective of establishing, in the region of the Middle East, a nuclear-weapon-free zone under an effective system of safeguards and to extend their co-operation to the States of the region in their efforts to promote this objective;

4. Renews its invitation to the Secretary-General to continue to explore the possibilities of making progress towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East."

NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN SOUTH ASIA

A/32/298. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.1/32/L.7. Pakistan: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 18 November 1977, meeting 38, by 71 votes to O, with 28 abstentions.

A/32/376. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 32/83, as recommended by First Committee, A/32/376, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1977, meeting 100, by recorded vote of 105 to O, with 28 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia,

Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Norway, Poland, Singapore, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Yugoslavia.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3265 B (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3476 B (XXX) of 11 December 1975 and 31/73 of 10 December 1976 concerning the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia,

Reiterating its conviction that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures which can contribute most effectively to the objectives of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and general and complete disarmament,

Believing that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia, as in other regions, will strengthen the security of the States of the region against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Noting the recent declarations issued at the highest level by Governments of South Asian States reaffirming their undertaking not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social advancement of their peoples,

Recalling that in the above-mentioned resolutions the General Assembly called upon the States of the South Asian region and such other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States as might be interested 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,

Further recalling that, in its resolutions 3265 B (XXIX) and 31/73, it requested the Secretary-General to convene a meeting for the purpose of the consultations mentioned therein and to render such assistance as might be required to promote the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia,

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 which 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 special session devoted to disarmament, to be held in May and June 1978, and at its thirty-third regular session;

5. Decides to consider this item at its special session devoted to disarmament and at its thirty-third regular session.

Security of non-nuclear-weapon States

General Assembly—32nd session

First Committee, meetings 7-28, 30, 35, 38.

Plenary meeting 100.

A/C.1/32/L.8. Morocco and Pakistan: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 17 November 1977, meeting 35, by recorded vote of 86 to O, with 36 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mongolia, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

A/32/380. Report of First Committee (on general and complete disarmament), draft resolution B.

Resolution 32/87 B, as recommended by First Committee, A/32/380, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1977, meeting 100, by recorded vote of 95 to 0, with 38 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand,* Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Norway, Oman, Poland, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

* Subsequently New Zealand advised the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/189 C of 21 December 1976, in which it requested the nuclear-weapon States, as a first step towards a complete ban on the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, to consider undertaking, without prejudice to their obligations arising from treaties establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones, not to use or threaten to use nuclear

weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States not parties to the nuclear security arrangements of some nuclear-weapon Powers,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, and the threat to mankind due to the possibility of the use of nuclear weapons,

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

Noting that the non-nuclear-weapon States have called for assurances from nuclear-weapon Powers that they will not use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against them,

Considering that the existence of credible and binding restraints against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States would contribute towards strengthening the international non-proliferation regime and creating a suitable climate for disarmament,

Recalling its resolution 3261 G (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, in which it recommended that Member States should consider in all appropriate forums, without loss of time, the question of strengthening the security of non-nuclear-weapon States,

1. Reaffirms the provisions of its resolution 31/189 C;

2. Urges the nuclear-weapon Powers to give serious consideration to extending the undertaking proposed by the General Assembly in its resolution 31/189 C and to take expeditious action in all relevant forums to strengthen the security of non-nuclear-weapon States;

3. Recommends that all possible efforts be made at its special session devoted to disarmament, to be held in May and June 1978, to evolve binding and credible security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States, taking into account resolution 31/189 C.

[See INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS for page references to texts of sections A and C-G of Assembly resolution 32/87.]

Strategic arms limitation talks

General Assembly—32nd session

First Committee, meetings 7-28, 32, 34, 37, 40, 44.

Plenary meetings 18, 100.

A/C.1/32/L.28 and Rev.1. Argentina, Australia, Ghana, Jordan, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden: draft resolution and revision, approved by First Committee on 25 November 1977, meeting 44, by recorded vote of 91 to 2, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Surinam, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia

Against: Albania, China.

A/32/380. Report of First Committee (on general and complete disarmament), draft resolution G.

Resolution 32/87 G, as recommended by First Committee, A/32/380, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1977, meeting 100, by recorded vote of 134 to 2, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Albania, China.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2602 A (XXIV) of 16 December 1969 relating to the initiation of bilateral negotiations between the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the limitation of offensive and defensive strategic nuclear-weapon systems,

Recalling also its resolutions 2932 B (XXVII) of 29 November 1972, 3184 A and C (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, 3261 C (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3484 C (XXX) of 12 December 1975 and 31/189 A of 21 December 1976,

Regretting the absence of definitive results during the last three years of those bilateral negotiations,

1. Notes with satisfaction that, in his address to the General Assembly on 4 October 1977, the President of the United States of America stated, *inter alia*, the following:

"The United States is willing to go as far as possible, consistent with our security interests, in limiting and reducing our nuclear weapons. On a reciprocal basis we are willing now to reduce them by 10 per cent, 20 per cent or even 50 per cent. Then we will work for further reductions with a view to a world truly free of nuclear weapons.";

2. Notes with identical satisfaction that, in his address to the Joint Session of the Supreme Soviet and Central Committee of the Communist Party on 2 November 1977, the President of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated the following:

"Today we are proposing a radical step: that agreement be reached on a simultaneous halt in the production of nuclear weapons by all States. This would apply to all such weapons—whether atomic, hydrogen or neutron bombs or missiles. At the same time, the nuclear Powers could undertake to start the gradual reduction of existing stockpiles of such weapons and move towards their complete, total destruction.";

3. Stresses the necessity and urgency that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America strive to implement as soon as possible the foregoing declarations of their respective heads of State and invites the Governments of both countries to adopt without delay all relevant measures to achieve that objective;

4. Reiterates with special emphasis its invitation to both Governments to keep the General Assembly informed in good time of the results of their negotiations and trusts to be able to receive from them appropriate information in this regard during the special session of the Assembly devoted to disarmament, to be held in May and June 1978.

[See INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS for page references to texts of sections A-F of Assembly resolution 32/87.]

Other documents

A/32/383. Report of First Committee (containing index to statements by delegations on disarmament items in First Committee, 32nd session).

Question of chemical weapons

For its consideration of the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons at its 1977 session, the General Assembly had before it the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD) (see preceding subchapter on CCD). During the Assembly's general debate held in its plenary meetings, and again in the First Committee debate, Members called for an early agreement on the prohibition of chemical weapons as an important step towards disarmament.

On 12 December 1977, the Assembly adopted without vote resolution 32/77 dealing with this question. By the provisions of the resolution, it reaffirmed previous resolutions on the subject and again urged all States to reach early agreement on the prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons. The Assembly requested CCD to continue its negotiations and as a matter

of high priority to undertake the elaboration of such an agreement, and report thereon to the special Assembly session on disarmament scheduled to open in May 1978, as well as its regular 1978 session.

The Assembly also invited all States that had not done so to accede to or ratify the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction³⁶ and the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925.

³⁶ See Y.U.N., 1971, pp. 19-21, resolution 2826 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, annexing text of Convention.

The text was approved by the First Committee by consensus on 10 November. China announced its dissociation from the consensus. The sponsors of the resolution in the First Committee were Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland, Sweden, Togo, the Ukrainian SSR, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In the course of the disarmament debate in the First Committee, many States, including Argentina, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia and Malaysia, stressed that prohibition of chemical weapons was one of the pressing issues related to curbing the arms race and achieving disarmament, and they urged early agreement on a chemical weapons ban. A number of Members also spoke of the importance of the bacteriological weapons Convention concluded in 1971 and called for universal adherence to it and to the 1925 Geneva Protocol on bacteriological warfare. Bulgaria, Cuba, Finland and Qatar were among those making such points.

The USSR and the United States noted the bilateral talks on this subject which they had held in 1977, considering that their exchange of views on all aspects of a possible joint initiative had been useful. The USSR said in consequence the two sides had a fuller understanding of the possible scope of the prohibition to be included in a convention and also of procedural aspects of implementation of an agreement, including the question of verification. The United States said this would be a genuine disarmament measure requiring the destruction of existing stocks and prohibiting any further production of the weapons coming under the ban. Because of the extreme toxicity of the chemicals involved and the complexity of the technical problems, the destruction of chemical warfare agents and munitions would take several years and involve substantial costs.

Many States, including Bulgaria, Canada, Finland, Italy, Liberia, Nigeria, Somalia, Turkey, the Ukrainian SSR and the United Arab Emirates, felt that these bilateral talks were important to enable further progress in the negotiations in CCD; they looked forward to an early conclusion of the talks.

It was suggested by some Members—Austria, Ethiopia, Nepal and Sweden among them—that

CCD might present a draft treaty to the 1978 special Assembly session on disarmament. The United Kingdom, while noting that agreement between the USSR and the United States was essential, held that it was equally important that CCD and the rest of the international community play a real role to ensure universal acceptance of a ban. Pending achievement of such a ban, the United Kingdom said, it would be useful if all nations would state their current policy with regard to possession of chemical weapons.

Speaking in support of the resolution, Canada believed it important to exhort CCD to press on with the elaboration of a convention and to report on its progress to the 1978 special Assembly session.

On the question of the scope of a chemical weapons ban, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and the Ukrainian SSR expressed the view that the draft convention which they and five others had submitted to CCD in 1972³⁷ remained the most acceptable basis for future work, particularly with regard to the scope of the prohibition (which had called for banning chemical agents of types and in quantities that had no justification for peaceful purposes). They said, however, that in circumstances where some States did not agree to an extensive ban of chemical weapons, they were ready to seek, as a first step, agreement on the prohibition and destruction of the most dangerous and lethal types of such weapons.

Belgium, speaking for the nine member States of the European Community, said they believed that a ban could be achieved which was comprehensive in scope with respect to the agents and to the activities to be prohibited. As a minimum, all lethal agents, including binary systems and incapacitants, would have to be covered.

Another question discussed was verification of compliance with a ban (national technical means as opposed to on-site inspection). The Eastern European States continued to hold that verification measures should not infringe the sovereign rights of participating States and should not result in disclosure of commercial secrets. To meet those requirements, they maintained, control must be based on national means of verification in combination with some additional international procedures. Hungary noted that, at the recent session of CCD, the USSR had expressed readiness to examine the possibility of using additional supervision procedures

³⁷ See Y.U.N., 1972, p. 5.

to supplement national procedures in connexion with verification of destruction processes, and felt this should contribute towards solving the problem.

The Ukrainian SSR said that verification problems should not be exaggerated. It noted that national means of detection could include satellite observation and it believed that destruction of stocks should be closely monitored, providing not only an accounting of quantity but also a qualitative accounting.

Bulgaria shared the view that technological developments assured adequate control by national means.

The Western States, as in past years, maintained that some international on-site inspection was required. The Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom believed that clarification of verification issues was crucial for real progress towards a chemical weapons agreement.

Noting that differences over the question of verification were still considerable, the Federal Republic of Germany said a convention must guarantee observance of the obligations agreed upon, and suggested that an efficient international verification system must provide for routine on-site inspections in order to ensure that warfare agents were destroyed and no new ones produced. It also believed that a system of that kind could be designed so as not to prejudice legitimate economic interests.

Speaking on behalf of the nine countries of the European Community, Belgium emphasized the need for adequate verification if an accord was to give the necessary assurance to States parties that its provisions were being faithfully observed. The nine countries believed that verification based on national means alone was not sufficient.

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session
First Committee, meetings 7-29.
Plenary meeting 100.

A/32/27, Vol. I. Report of CCD, Chapter II B, paras. 117-206.
A/C.1/32/L.9. Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland, Sweden, Togo, Ukrainian SSR, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by consensus by First Committee on 10 November 1977, meeting 29.
A/32/370. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 32/77, as recommended by First Committee, A/32/370, adopted without vote by Assembly on 12 December 1977, meeting 100.

The General Assembly,
Reaffirming its resolutions 2454 A (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2603 B (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, 2662 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2827 A (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, 2933 (XXVII) of 29 November 1972, 3077 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3256 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3465 (XXX) of 11 December 1975 and 31/65 of 10 December 1976,

Convinced that the continuing arms race calls for urgent disarmament measures and that the process of international detente is conducive to the achievement of progress towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Reaffirming the necessity of strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,

Convinced that the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction constitutes an important step towards early agreement on the effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their elimination from arsenals of all States,

Recalling in that connexion the undertaking contained in Article IX of the Convention to continue negotiations in good faith with a view to reaching early agreement on effective measures for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and for their destruction,

Stressing the importance of early agreement on the complete prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction, which would contribute to general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Noting the risk of continued development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons in the absence of such agreement,

Having considered the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,

Noting that drafts of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction, as well as other working documents, proposals and suggestions, have been submitted to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament and constitute valuable contributions to reaching appropriate agreement,

Taking into account the comments made on this item and relevant documents submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session,

Stressing the need for early submission of the joint initiative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament in order to assist it in achieving early agreement on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction,

Noting that sustained and intensive efforts in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament have led to increased understanding in identifying practical approaches towards the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and towards their destruction,

Recognizing the importance of developing methods for providing adequate assurance of compliance with effective measures for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons, including methods of verifying the destruction of stockpiles of such weapons,

Having in mind that agreement on the complete prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction should not impede

the utilization of science and technology for the economic development of States,

Desiring to contribute to an early and successful conclusion of the negotiations on effective and strict measures for the complete prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and for their destruction,

1. Urges all States to reach early agreement on the effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

2. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations and, as a matter of high priority, to undertake the elaboration of an agreement on effective measures for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and for their destruction, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives submitted for its consideration;

3. Invites all States that have not yet done so to accede to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin

Weapons and on Their Destruction, as well as to accede to or ratify the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, and calls again for the strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of those instruments;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament all documents of the thirty-second session of the General Assembly relating to chemical weapons and to chemical means of warfare;

5. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to report on the results of its negotiations to the General Assembly at its special session devoted to disarmament, to be held in May and June 1978, and at its thirty-third session.

A/32/383. Report of First Committee (containing index to statements by delegations on disarmament items in First Committee, 32nd session).

Prohibition of new weapons of mass destruction

The General Assembly continued in 1977 to consider the problem of the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons. For the discussion, held in the Assembly's First Committee, it had before it the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD) on the subject (see subchapter on CCD above).

In the course of the debate, the Eastern European and a number of other States—including Kenya and Nigeria—stressed the importance of banning the development of new weapons of mass destruction. They called for immediate negotiations on the question, recalling that the USSR had submitted a revised draft treaty to ban such weapons to CCD in 1977.

Most of the Western countries, on the other hand, believed that the best way to prevent the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction would be to keep the question under review and work for specific agreements dealing with particular new types of such weapons when they were clearly identified. Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom expressed views to this effect. Such a procedure, they pointed out, would permit the formulation of verification measures specifically tailored to the weapons in question. Reflecting this general view, the United States, referring to negotiations in progress between the USSR and the United States, stated that radiological weapons should be banned through an appropriate agreement.

Two draft resolutions representing the different points of view were submitted. Consultations were held among the sponsors but a compromise text was not achieved and the

Assembly subsequently adopted the two texts as its resolutions 32/84 A and 32/84 B.

By the preambular provisions of resolution 32/84 A, the General Assembly inter alia recalled its previous resolutions on the question by which it had requested CCD to work out an agreement, and noted the negotiations under way between the USSR and the United States on the prohibition of radiological weapons.

By the operative provisions, the Assembly requested CCD to continue negotiations aimed at working out the text of an agreement, and, when necessary, specific agreements, on the subject, and to report to it on the results achieved. It urged all States to refrain from any action which would impede international talks aimed at working out such an agreement or agreements.

Resolution 32/84 A was adopted on 12 December 1977 by a recorded vote of 110 to 1, with 25 abstentions. The text was approved by the First Committee on 15 November by a recorded vote of 87 to 0, with 28 abstentions. The sponsors were the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia and the USSR. (For text of resolution and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By the preambular provisions of resolution 32/84 B, the General Assembly inter alia recognized that new weapons might be evolved on the basis of scientific principles other than those used in the weapons named in the 1948 definition of weapons of mass destruction by the Commission for Conventional Armaments (atomic explosive weapons, radioactive-material weapons, lethal chemical and biological weapons and any weapons which might be devel-

oped with characteristics comparable in destructive effect to those of the atomic bomb or other weapons listed) and noted the discussions in CCD on the question.

By the operative provisions, the Assembly: urged States to refrain from developing new weapons of mass destruction based on new scientific principles; called upon States to apply scientific discovery for the benefit of mankind; reaffirmed the definition of weapons of mass destruction by the Commission for Conventional Armaments; welcomed the continuation of negotiations relating to identified weapons of mass destruction; and requested CCD to keep under review the question of the development of new weapons of mass destruction and to consider formulating agreements on any specific weapons which might be identified.

Resolution 32/84 B was adopted on 12 December by a recorded vote of 102 to 1, with 28 abstentions. The text was approved by the First Committee on 15 November by a recorded vote of 80 to 0, with 35 abstentions. The sponsors were Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom. (For text of resolution and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Commenting on resolution 32/84 A, the German Democratic Republic said that the aim was to oppose the spread of the arms race by means of a comprehensive, all-embracing agree-

ment. Further, the urgency of the matter was obvious in view of the development of new weapons, such as the neutron bomb. The German Democratic Republic expressed regret that a number of States with significant economic and technological potential had rejected the possibility of a comprehensive prohibition, though they supported the idea of concluding specific agreements.

The USSR observed that a specific list of types and systems of weapons of mass destruction to be prohibited could be annexed to the agreement; that list could be supplemented if new areas of development of such weapons emerged after the agreement's entry into force. Hungary stressed that the revised draft treaty proposed by the USSR would not exclude the possibility of establishing separate treaties covering specified types of weapons of mass destruction.

The United Kingdom did not believe that a general umbrella agreement would be effective in preventing the use of new scientific principles for military purposes, while Japan foresaw difficulties with the scope and methods of verification of a general prohibition. In this connexion, the United States said that methods of verification depended upon the nature of the threat posed and characteristics of a weapon.

Niger and Sweden regretted that the two proposals could not be amalgamated in view of the similarity of purpose. In the view of Jordan and Mexico, the texts were not incompatible in substance.

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session
First Committee, meetings 7-28, 30, 32, 33.
Plenary meeting 100.

A/32/27, Vol. I. Report of CCD, Chapter II B, paras. 207-234.
A/C.1/32/L.4. Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, USSR: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 15 November 1977, meeting 33, by recorded vote of 87 to 0, with 28 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates,

United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Burma,* Canada, Central African Empire, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

* Subsequently, Burma stated that it had intended to vote in favour.

A/32/377. Report of First Committee, draft resolution A.

Resolution 32/84 A, as recommended by First Committee, A/32/377, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1977, meeting 100, by recorded vote of 110 to 1, with 25 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Demo-

cratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Albania

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3479(XXX) of 11 December 1975 and 31/74 of 10 December 1976, in which it requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to work out an agreement on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons,

Recognizing that modern science and technology have reached a level where a serious danger arises of the development of new, still more destructive types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons,

Conscious that the development and manufacture of such weapons are fraught with the most serious consequences for the peace and security of nations,

Convinced of the importance of concluding an agreement or agreements to prevent the use of scientific and technological progress for the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons,

Noting the negotiations now under way between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the question of the prohibition of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction and in this context on the prohibition of radiological weapons,

Taking note of the discussion at the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament of the question of the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons,

Taking into account the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament with regard to this question,

1. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, aimed at working out the text of an agreement on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons, and, when necessary, specific agreements on this subject;

2. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to submit a report on the results achieved to the General Assembly for consideration at its thirty-third session;

3. Urges all States to refrain from any action which would impede international talks aimed at working out an agreement or agreements to prevent the use of scientific and technological progress for the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament all documents relating to the discussion of this item by the General Assembly at its thirty-second session;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development

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

A/C.1/32/L.5. Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 15 November 1977, meeting 33, by recorded vote of 80 to 0, with 35 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burma, Canada, Cape Verde,* Central African Empire, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire

Against: None

Abstaining: Austria, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Jamaica, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Poland, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Zambia.

* Subsequently, Cape Verde stated that it had intended to abstain.

A/32/377. Report of First Committee, draft resolution B.

Resolution 32/84 B, as recommended by First Committee, A/32/377, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1977, meeting 100, by recorded vote of 102 to 1, with 28 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burma, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Albania

Abstaining: Austria, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guyana, Hungary, Jamaica, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nigeria, Poland, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta.

The General Assembly,

Guided by the interests of strengthening international peace

and security and desiring to promote confidence among nations and the further improvement of the international situation,

Restating its conviction that scientific discovery should be used for the benefit of mankind,

Recognizing that new weapons might be evolved on the basis of scientific principles other than those used in the weapons named in the 1948 definition of weapons of mass destruction,

Bearing in mind that recent years have seen the conclusion of a number of important agreements on the limitation of the arms race and disarmament, including some relating to the prohibition and limitation of identified weapons of mass destruction, and that negotiations for further agreements are continuing,

Noting the discussion at the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament on the question of the prohibition of the development of new weapons of mass destruction,

1. Urges States to refrain from developing new weapons of mass destruction based on new scientific principles;

2. Calls upon States to apply scientific discovery for the benefit of mankind;

3. Reaffirms the definition of weapons of mass destruction contained in the resolution of the Commission for Conven-

tional Armaments of 12 August 1948, which defined weapons of mass destruction as atomic explosive weapons, radioactive material weapons, lethal chemical and biological weapons and any weapons developed in the future which might have characteristics comparable in destructive effect to those of the atomic bomb or other weapons mentioned above;

4. Welcomes the active continuation of negotiations relating to the prohibition and limitation of identified weapons of mass destruction;

5. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, while taking into account its existing priorities, to keep under review the question of the development of new weapons of mass destruction based on new scientific principles and to consider the desirability of formulating agreements on the prohibition of any specific new weapons which may be identified;

6. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to report on its review to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session.

A/32/383. Report of First Committee (containing index to statements by delegations on disarmament items in First Committee, 32nd session).

Questions concerning incendiary and certain other conventional weapons

Report of the Secretary-General

When the General Assembly, at its 1977 session, took up the question of incendiary and other conventional weapons which might be the subject of prohibition or restriction of use for humanitarian reasons, it had before it a report by the Secretary-General on pertinent aspects of the work of the fourth (final) session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts (Geneva, 17 March to 10 June 1977).

The Secretary-General reported that the Conference continued to conduct this work in its Ad Hoc Committee on Conventional Weapons, which had established a Working Group in 1977 to consider in detail various proposals concerning prohibition or restriction of use of certain conventional weapons, including mines and booby traps, fragments not detectable by X-ray, and incendiary weapons. Six proposals pertained to incendiaries; others concerned fuel-air explosives and certain small-calibre projectiles.

The Working Group reported that it found an area of agreement concerning fragments not detectable by X-ray, that a wide measure of agreement existed concerning proposals on mines and booby traps and that it had not been possible to reconcile the proposals on incendiaries.

At a plenary meeting of the Conference, the report of the Ad Hoc Committee was approved by consensus without substantive discussion. The plenary also rejected a Philippine proposal to include the use of "dum dum" bullets and

chemical and biological weapons in the list of breaches of Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

The question of follow-up to the work of the Diplomatic Conference with regard to limiting the use of conventional weapons was also discussed in plenary meetings. After considerable debate on and rejection of a proposal by Committee I of the Conference calling for creation of a committee of States parties to the Protocol or to the 1949 Geneva Conventions to consider and adopt recommendations regarding prohibition of the use of certain conventional weapons, the Conference decided: to send the report of the Ad Hoc Committee and the various proposals submitted to it to the Governments of States represented at the Conference and to the United Nations Secretary-General, and to request that early consideration be given to those documents; to recommend that a conference of Governments be convened not later than 1979 with a view to reaching agreements on the limitation of use of specific conventional weapons; and to urge that various consultations be undertaken on steps to be taken in connexion with the Conference and its preparation, including any action by the United Nations General Assembly at its 1977 session which might be necessary for the holding of the conference.

Although not opposing the adoption of this decision by consensus, a number of countries, including Brazil, France and the USSR, said they would have abstained had it been put to a vote. France and Brazil held that the decision prejudged the manner in which future deci-

sions would be taken, while the USSR objected to convening a conference in 1979 with stated objectives and to the invitation to the General Assembly to take any further required action. The USSR reiterated its position that limitation on the use of certain weapons could only be decided in the general framework of disarmament.

Consideration by the General Assembly

On 19 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted a resolution dealing with incendiary and other specific conventional weapons. By this resolution—32/152—it decided to convene in 1979 a United Nations conference with a view to reaching agreements on banning or restricting the use of specific conventional weapons, including those deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects, taking into account humanitarian and military considerations. The conference was also to consider a system of periodic review. The Assembly then decided to convene a preparatory conference, asking the Secretary-General to invite all States which had been invited to attend the Diplomatic Conference and recommending that the preparatory conference establish the best possible substantive basis for achieving the agreements envisaged.

Resolution 32/152 was adopted by a recorded vote of 115 to 0, with 21 abstentions. The First Committee had approved the text on 25 November by a recorded vote of 84 to 0, with 21 abstentions.

The sponsors of the resolution were Austria, Bangladesh, Egypt, Finland, Jordan, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Sweden, Tunisia, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. (For text of resolution and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The work of the Diplomatic Conference was also discussed in the Assembly's Sixth (Legal)

Committee in connexion with the question of respect for human rights in armed conflicts.

On 8 December 1977, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, adopted resolution 32/44 by which it welcomed the successful conclusion of the Diplomatic Conference and noted the recommendation that a special conference be convened.

(For text of resolution 32/44, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

During the debate in the First Committee, Sweden and several other States strongly urged that the Assembly convene a conference on the subject in 1979. Sweden noted that the Diplomatic Conference had concluded its work, and held that the question had reverted to the United Nations. It observed that the Conference had made some progress in the area of land-mines and booby traps but believed new efforts were needed to curb other weapons, especially incendiaries.

The Ukrainian SSR and others did not favour a special conference and suggested that the question be resolved in appropriate disarmament fora.

The United States believed that progress could be made only under generally acceptable procedures, particularly that decisions be reached by consensus, and it felt there was not sufficient assurance of that. For that and other reasons, it abstained in the vote. Several other States, including Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Turkey and the United Kingdom, had similar reservations, some noting that agreements without the support of militarily significant States would be of little value. The USSR said it could not support the resolution and reiterated that the question should be considered in appropriate international disarmament fora; it also believed that decisions concerning the security of States should be taken by consensus.

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session
First Committee, meetings 7-28, 32, 35, 37, 38, 44.
Fifth Committee, meetings 60, 63.
Plenary meetings 100, 106.

A/32/124 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General. (Chapter II: Fourth session of Diplomatic Conference on Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts, Geneva, 17 March—10 June 1977; Annex II: Resolution 22(IV) of Diplomatic Conference.)

A/C.1/32/L.29. Austria, Bangladesh, Finland, Jordan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Tunisia: draft resolution.

A/C.1/32/L.29/Rev.1. Austria, Bangladesh, Egypt, Finland,

Jordan, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Sweden, Tunisia, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 25 November 1977, meeting 44, by recorded vote of 84 to 0, with 21 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria,

Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Surinam, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Poland, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

A/C.1/32/L.44, A/C.5/32/58 and Corr.1. Administrative and financial implications of 14-power revised draft resolution, A/C.1/32/L.29/Rev.1. Statements by Secretary-General.

A/32/8/Add.20. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 14-power revised draft resolution, A/C.1/32/L.29/Rev.1. Report of ACABQ.

A/32/425. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by First Committee in A/32/369. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/32/369. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 32/152, as recommended by First Committee, A/32/369, adopted by Assembly on 19 December 1977, meeting 106, by recorded vote of 115 to 0, with 21 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Poland, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the suffering of civilian populations and combatants could be significantly reduced if general agreement can be attained on the prohibition or restriction for humanitarian reasons of the use of specific conventional weapons, including any which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects,

Mindful that positive results as regards the non-use or restriction of use for humanitarian reasons of specific conventional weapons would serve, in addition, as encouragement in the broader field of disarmament and might facilitate subsequent agreement on the elimination of such weapons which were completely banned for use,

Recalling that the issue of prohibitions or restrictions for humanitarian reasons of the use of specific conventional weapons has been the subject of substantive discussion for a number of years, notably at the sessions of the Conference of Government Experts on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons held, under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross, at Lucerne from 24 September to 18 October 1974 and at Lugano from 28 January to 26 February 1976, and at four sessions of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts and in the General Assembly since 1971,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the work of the Diplomatic Conference relevant to the present resolution,

Having concluded from these reports that discussions have taken place primarily on the questions of prohibiting the use of conventional weapons, the primary effect of which is to injure by fragments not detectable by X-ray, of restrictions in the use of land-mines and booby traps, and of prohibitions or restrictions of use of incendiary weapons, including napalm, and that consideration was also given to other conventional weapons, such as small-calibre projectiles and certain blast and fragmentation weapons, and to the possibility of prohibiting or restricting the use of such weapons,

Noting resolution 22 (IV) on follow-up regarding prohibitions or restrictions of use of certain conventional weapons adopted by the Diplomatic Conference on 7 June 1977, in which the Conference recommends, inter alia, that a conference of Governments on such weapons should be convened not later than 1979,

1. Believes that the work on such weapons should both build upon the areas of common ground thus far identified and include the search for further areas of common ground and should in each case seek the broadest possible agreement;

2. Decides to convene in 1979 a United Nations conference with a view to reaching agreements on prohibitions or restrictions of the use of specific conventional weapons, including those which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects, taking into account humanitarian and military considerations, and on the question of a system of periodic review of this matter and for consideration of further proposals;

3. Decides to convene a United Nations preparatory conference for the conference referred to in paragraph 2 above and requests the Secretary-General to transmit invitations to all States and parties invited to attend the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts;

4. Recommends that the Preparatory Conference for the United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects should meet once in 1978 for organizational purposes and, subsequently, with the task of establishing the best possible substantive basis for the achievement at the United Nations Conference of agreements as envisaged in the present resolution and of considering organizational matters relating to the holding of the United Nations Conference;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to assist the Preparatory Conference in its work;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session an item entitled "United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects: report of the Preparatory Conference."

A/32/383. Report of First Committee (containing index to statements by delegations on disarmament items in First Committee, 32nd session).

Review Conference on the Treaty prohibiting nuclear weapons on the sea-bed

Report of the Review Conference

At its 1977 session, the General Assembly had before it the Final Document of the first 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 (Sea-Bed Treaty),³⁸ held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 20 June to 1 July 1977. The Final Document had been transmitted to the Secretary-General for distribution to United Nations Member States at the Assembly's 1977 session by Eugeniusz Wyzner, Permanent Representative of Poland to the United Nations at Geneva, in his capacity as President of the Conference, who acted at the request of the Conference. It was circulated in connexion with the agenda item on general and complete disarmament.

The Conference had been convened in accordance with article VII of the Sea-Bed Treaty which provided for a review of the operation of the Treaty five years after its entry into force. On 12 December 1975, the Assembly had noted this Treaty requirement and had asked the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance to the parties in connexion with arrangements for the Review Conference.³⁹

The Conference report stated that 42 States parties to the Treaty had participated in the Conference: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia. Three signatories which had not ratified the Treaty participated but did not take part in decisions: these were Argentina, Brazil and Greece. One State, Nigeria, neither party nor signatory, was accorded observer status. Representatives of the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency and several non-governmental organizations also attended.

During the 11 plenary meetings, there was a general debate followed by an article-by-article review of the Treaty. The Final Document adopted on 1 July 1977 consisted of three parts: (1) Organization and work of the Conference; (2) Final Declaration; and (3) Summary records of plenary meetings.

The text of the Final Declaration of the Review Conference follows:

FINAL DECLARATION

Preamble

The States 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 which met in Geneva in June 1977 in accordance with the provisions of Article VII to review the operation of the Treaty with a view to assuring that the purposes of the preamble and the provisions of the Treaty are being realized:

Recognizing the continuing importance of the Treaty and its objectives,

Affirming their belief that universal adherence to the Treaty would enhance international peace and security,

Recognizing that an arms race in nuclear weapons or any other types of weapons of mass destruction on the sea-bed would present a grave threat to international security,

Recognizing also the importance of continuing negotiations concerning further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof,

Considering that the continuation of the trend towards a relaxation of tension in international relations provides a favourable climate in which more significant progress can be made towards the cessation of the arms race,

Reaffirming their conviction that the Treaty constitutes a step towards the exclusion of the sea-bed, the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof from the arms race,

Emphasizing the common interest of mankind in the progress of the exploration and use of the sea-bed and the ocean floor for peaceful purposes,

Recognizing that the natural resources of the sea-bed and ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, will have an increasing role in assuring the economic progress of States, particularly of developing countries, and recalling in this connexion General Assembly resolution 2749(XXV),⁴⁰

Appealing to States to refrain from any action which might lead to the extension of the arms race to the sea-bed and ocean floor, and might impede the exploration and exploitation by States of the natural resources of the sea-bed and ocean floor for their economic development,

Affirming that no measures which may be decided upon in the context of international negotiations on the Law of the Sea will affect the rights and

³⁸ See Y.U.N., 1970, pp. 17-19, resolution 2660 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, annexing text of Treaty.

³⁹ See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 20-21, text of resolution 3484 K (XXX) of 12 December 1975.

⁴⁰ See Y.U.N., 1970, pp. 78-79, text of resolution 2749(XXV) of 17 December 1970.

obligations assumed by the States Parties under this Treaty,

Declare as follows:

Purposes

The States Parties to the Treaty reaffirm their strong common interest in avoiding an arms race on the sea-bed in nuclear weapons or any other types of weapons of mass destruction. They reaffirm their strong support for the Treaty, their continued dedication to its principles and objectives and their commitment to implement effectively its provisions.

Article I

The review undertaken by the Conference confirms that the obligations assumed under Article I of the Treaty have been faithfully observed by the States Parties. The Conference is convinced that the continued observance of this Article remains essential to the objective which all States Parties share of avoiding an arms race in nuclear weapons or any other type of weapons of mass destruction on the sea-bed.

Article II

The Conference reaffirms its support for the provisions of Article II which define the zone covered by the Treaty.

Article III

The Conference notes with satisfaction that no State Party has found it necessary to invoke the provisions of Article III, paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 5, dealing with international complaints and verification procedures. The Conference considers that the provisions for consultation and co-operation contained in paragraphs 2, 3 and 5 include the right of interested States Parties to agree to resort to various international consultative procedures, such as ad hoc consultative groups of experts and other procedures.

The Conference reaffirms in the framework of Article III and Article IV that nothing in the verification provisions of this Treaty should be interpreted as affecting or limiting, and notes with satisfaction that nothing in these provisions has been identified as affecting or limiting, the rights of States Parties recognized under international law and consistent with their obligations under the Treaty, including the freedom of the high seas and the rights of coastal States.

The Conference reaffirms that States Parties should exercise their rights under Article III with due regard for the sovereign rights of coastal States as recognized under international law.

Article IV

The Conference notes the importance of Article IV which provides that nothing in this Treaty shall be interpreted as supporting or prejudicing the position of any State Party with respect to existing international conventions, including the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone, or with respect to rights or claims

which such State Party may assert, or with respect to recognition or non-recognition of rights or claims asserted by any other State, related to waters off its coast, including, inter alia, territorial seas and contiguous zones, or to the sea-bed and the ocean floor, including continental shelves. The Conference also notes that obligations assumed by States Parties to the Treaty arising from other international instruments continue to apply. The Conference agrees that the zone covered by the Treaty reflects the right balance between the need to prevent an arms race in nuclear weapons and any other types of weapons of mass destruction on the sea-bed and the right of States to control verification activities close to their own coasts.

Article V

The Conference affirms the commitment undertaken in Article V to continue negotiations in good faith concerning further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof. To this end, the Conference requests that the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament in consultation with the States Parties to the Treaty, taking into account the proposals made during this Conference and any relevant technological developments, proceed promptly with consideration of further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof.

Article VI

The Conference notes that over the five years of the operation of the Treaty no State Party proposed any amendments to this Treaty according to the procedure laid down in this Article.

Article VII

The Conference notes with satisfaction the spirit of co-operation in which the Review Conference was held.

The Conference takes note of the fact that no information has been presented to it indicating that major technological developments have taken place since 1972 which affect the operation of the Treaty. The Conference, nevertheless, recognizes the need to keep such developments under continuing review and invites the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, in consultation with the States Parties to the Treaty, to consider establishing an ad hoc expert group under its auspices for this purpose. Such a group might facilitate the implementation of the purposes stated in the section dealing with Article V. It might also contribute to the orderly preparation of the next Review Conference.

In order further to facilitate the dissemination of information relevant to the Treaty to States for their assessment, the Conference invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations to collect such information from officially available sources and publish it in the United Nations Yearbook on Disarmament.

The Conference, recognizing the importance of

the review mechanism provided in Article VII, decides that a further review conference should be held in Geneva in 1982 unless a majority of the States Parties indicate to the Depositaries that they wish it to be postponed. In any case a further review conference shall be convened not later than 1984. The next conference shall determine in accordance with the views of a majority of those States Parties attending whether and when an additional review conference shall be convened.

Article VIII

The Conference notes with satisfaction that no State Party has exercised its rights to withdraw from the Treaty under Article VIII.

Article IX

The Conference reaffirms its conviction that nothing in the Treaty affects the obligations assumed by States Parties to the Treaty under international instruments establishing zones free from nuclear weapons.

Article X

The Conference stresses that the five years that have elapsed since the date of entry of the Treaty into force have demonstrated its effectiveness. At the same time the Conference notes with concern that the Treaty has not yet achieved universal acceptance. Therefore the Conference calls upon the States that have not yet become Parties, particularly those possessing nuclear weapons or any other types of weapons of mass destruction, to do so at the earliest possible date. Such adherence would be a significant contribution to international confidence.

The summary records annexed to the report set forth the views of participating States on the issues involved. They indicated that discussion had centred on questions such as the scope of the Treaty, further negotiations, verification procedures, the review mechanism, the relation between the Treaty and the law of the sea, technological developments since the entry into force of the Treaty, and the collection, assessment and dissemination of information relevant to its operation.

The records annexed to the report detailed that in connexion with article III of the Sea-Bed Treaty, which dealt with verification procedures, some States, including Iran, Japan, Sweden and Switzerland, expressed the view that resort to an international mechanism should be provided for, other than the ultimate recourse to the Security Council. Those States drew attention to the consultative committee of experts provided for in the 1976 Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques;⁴¹ also, Japan proposed resort to

the good offices of the Secretary-General. The Netherlands, Sweden and others noted that most countries did not have adequate means to verify compliance. Other States, among them the depositaries (the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States), felt that the provisions of the Treaty were broad enough to permit the use of various international procedures, including the services of a consultative committee. The States parties agreed with this view, incorporating it in the Final Declaration.

Several States raised the question of a connexion between the Treaty and developments in progress at the sessions of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. They discussed an Italian proposal by which the Review Conference, while recognizing the importance of the work on the law of the sea, would express the opinion that the legal regime which might ensue from that work would not in any way affect rights or obligations under the Sea-Bed Treaty or alter the delimitations set forth in article I thereof. Subsequently, as set forth in article IV of the Final Declaration, the Conference agreed that the zone covered by the Treaty reflected the right balance between the need to prevent an arms race on the sea-bed and the right of States to control verification activities close to their own coasts.

Discussing article V, which called for continued negotiation on further sea-bed disarmament measures, the USSR noted its consistent position in favour of complete demilitarization of the sea-bed and its willingness to pursue negotiations on implementation of article V or to enter into negotiations on additional international instruments concerning the prohibition of emplacement on the sea-bed of military objects not covered by the Treaty. Other Eastern European countries, as well as Cyprus, India and Jordan, concurred with the view that negotiations should be pursued. Also there was general agreement that the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD) would offer the most suitable forum for such undertakings.

The United States, noting the effectiveness of the Treaty in preventing the emergence of an arms race on the sea-bed, held that further work on multilateral arms-control measures relating exclusively to the sea-bed area would not be appropriate at that time as there was little likelihood of an arms race on the sea-bed, and other on-going disarmament negotiations, by restraining development or use of certain

⁴¹ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 44-47, resolution 31/72 of 10 December 1976, annexing text of Convention.

weapons or methods of warfare, might serve to prevent such an arms race. Several other States, such as Australia, Canada and Denmark, were also sceptical about the desirability of such further negotiations at that time, believing either that such negotiations would not then be productive or that other disarmament issues had a higher priority.

The Conference decided to affirm the commitment undertaken by article V and requested CCD, in consultation with the parties, to proceed with consideration of further sea-bed disarmament measures.

Another issue of concern reflected in the records was the lack of information on official communications or papers on technological developments, military or peaceful, pertinent to the operation of the Treaty, as well as the notices to the Secretary-General by the three depositaries that they had no such communications or papers relevant to the review of the Treaty. Several States felt that this might hinder the Conference in fulfilling its mandate, since article VII required that it take relevant technological developments into account.

Sweden held that to assert that no such technological developments had taken place since 1972, without providing any basis for the assertion, could undermine the credibility of the Treaty. It hoped that a reasonable degree of military secrecy would not prevent a meaningful assessment of pertinent new developments and noted that the parties possessing the most developed underwater and military technology bore a special responsibility in respect of the operation of the Treaty.

Romania contended that it was difficult to assess the operation of the Treaty because it did not specify how information on technological progress should be made available to States. Accordingly, Romania suggested establishment of a system for dissemination, evaluation and assessment of such information and proposed that the Conference invite the United Nations to consider ways and means to meet those objectives. Some States, including the depositaries, opposed the proposal.

By the Final Declaration, the Conference noted that no information had been presented to it, invited CCD to consider establishing an ad hoc expert group to keep technological developments under review, and invited the Secretary-General to collect such information from officially available sources and publish it in the United Nations Disarmament Yearbook.

Yugoslavia, expressing reservations on the Declaration, felt that the Conference should

have regretted, rather than noted, the lack of information, made provision for experts to assist the Secretary-General in the collection of information, and enabled the collection of information from all available sources and not solely from officially available sources.

The Conference also discussed, in connexion with article VII, the question of an additional review conference, with some States favouring a firm date and others favouring a flexible commitment along the lines of that contained in the Convention on environmental modification. It was decided to convene another review conference in 1982, or, if a majority of parties wished postponement, not later than 1984.

Consideration by the General Assembly

At its 1977 session, the General Assembly discussed the report of the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof. By resolution 32/87 A, adopted on 12 December, the Assembly noted with satisfaction that the Review Conference had concluded that the obligations assumed under the Treaty had been faithfully observed by the States parties, and that the parties had reaffirmed their support of the Treaty and their commitment to continue negotiations concerning further measures for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed.

The Assembly then welcomed the positive assessment of the effectiveness of the Treaty by the Conference, invited wider adherence to the Treaty; affirmed its interest in avoiding an arms race in nuclear weapons or any other weapons of mass destruction on the sea-bed; and called upon all States to refrain from any action which might lead to the extension of the arms race to the sea-bed and the ocean floor. It also requested CCD to proceed promptly to consider further sea-bed disarmament measures.

Resolution 32/87 A was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the First Committee, which had approved the text by consensus on 10 November. The resolution was sponsored by Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, Togo, Tunisia, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States, Yemen and Zaire.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

During the debate in the First Committee, a number of countries, including Finland, Italy, Mongolia and Turkey, drew attention to the results of the Review Conference, noting, among other things, that the Conference had achieved its primary purpose—reaffirming that no violations of the Treaty had occurred during the period under review. Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland attached particular significance to

the Conference's decision to request CCD to begin consideration of further measures for prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed. Poland noted that the sponsors of the resolution hoped to assure the adoption of further measures in the field of disarmament to prevent an arms race on the sea-bed because the Treaty, Poland said, was not the last word on disarmament in that vital area of the earth.

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session

First Committee, meetings 7-27, 29, 30.

Plenary meeting 100.

A/32/27, Vol. I. Report of CCD, Chapter II B, paras. 240-241.

A/32/276. General and complete disarmament. Report of Secretary-General, para. 5 (c).

A/C.1/32/4. Letter of 30 September from Poland (transmitting Final Document of Review Conference of Parties to Treaty on Prohibition of Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on Sea-Bed and Ocean Floor and in Subsoil Thereof, Geneva, 20 June-1 July 1977).

A/C.1/32/L.6. Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, Togo, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen, Zaire: draft resolution, approved by consensus by First Committee on 10 November 1977, meeting 29.

A/32/380. Report of First Committee (on general and complete disarmament), draft resolution A.

Resolution 32/87 A, as recommended by First Committee, A/32/380, adopted without vote by Assembly on 12 December 1977, meeting 100.

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolution 2660(XXV) of 7 December 1970, in which it commended 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,

Convinced that the Treaty constitutes a step towards the exclusion of the sea-bed, the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof from the arms race,

Recalling that the States parties to the Treaty met at Geneva from 20 June to 1 July 1977 to review the operation of the Treaty with a view to assuring that the purposes of the preamble and the provisions of the Treaty were being realized,

Noting with satisfaction that the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof concluded that the obligations assumed under the Treaty had been faithfully observed by the States parties,

Noting that in its Final Declaration the Review Conference affirmed its belief that universal adherence to the Treaty would enhance international peace and security,

Noting furthermore that the States parties to the Treaty reaffirmed their strong support for and continued dedication to the principles and objectives of the Treaty, as well as their commitment to implement effectively its provisions,

Recognizing that in the Final Declaration the States parties to the Treaty reaffirmed the commitment undertaken in arti-

cle V to continue negotiations in good faith concerning further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof,

Bearing in mind that, in this connexion, they have addressed specific requests to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,

Having considered the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,

Noting the comments with respect to further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof, as well as relevant documents submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session,

1. Welcomes with satisfaction the positive assessment by the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof of the effectiveness of the Treaty since its entry into force;

2. Invites all States that have not yet done so, particularly those possessing nuclear weapons or any other types of weapons of mass destruction, to ratify or accede to the Treaty as a significant contribution to international confidence;

3. Affirms its strong interest in avoiding an arms race in nuclear weapons or any other types of weapons of mass destruction on the sea-bed, the ocean floor or the subsoil thereof;

4. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament—in consultation with the States parties to the Treaty and taking into account the proposals made during the Review Conference and any relevant technological developments—to proceed promptly with the consideration of further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race in that environment;

5. Calls upon all States to refrain from any action which might lead to the extension of the arms race to the sea-bed and the ocean floor;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament all documents of the thirty-second session of the General Assembly relevant to further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof;

7. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to report on its negotiations to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session.

[See INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS for page references to texts of sections B-G of Assembly resolution 32/87.]

A/32/383. Report of First Committee (containing index to statements by delegations on disarmament items in First Committee, 32nd session).

Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee

The 18-member Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, established by the General Assembly in 1972 to study the implications of the Assembly's 1971 Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace,⁴² continued its work in 1977 during 13 formal meetings between April and October. Reporting to the 1977 General Assembly session, the Committee noted that its Acting Chairman had held consultations with the USSR and the United States in the light of recent statements indicating the interest of the two powers in the question of military restraint in the Indian Ocean and the announcement, on 30 March 1977, that they were setting up a working group to initiate bilateral talks concerning military limitations in the area.

The Committee reported that there were divergent views among its members as to the significance of the bilateral talks. Several countries welcomed the Committee's contacts with the USSR and the United States and felt they were a positive development towards the realization of the goal of implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, while others voiced scepticism about the usefulness of the consultations.

After a second round of USSR/United States talks in September, the Chairman had been informed that both sides had expressed interest in achieving practical results, that the talks had entered into a practical stage, and that the possibility of step-by-step implementation of appropriate measures had been considered. Furthermore, both sides had agreed that these initial steps should contribute to preventing the build-up of an arms race in the Indian Ocean area.

The Committee also informed the Assembly of the results of its work concerning the convening of a conference on the Indian Ocean. In a letter of 14 April 1977, the Acting Chairman had invited the great powers and major maritime users of the Indian Ocean to participate in consultations concerning such a conference. Although only two of the Governments that responded—Greece and Panama—accepted the invitation, a number of others recognized the need for a conference on the question.

The report also referred to the expressed desire of Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Greece, Mozambique and Oman to become members of

the Ad Hoc Committee, and to a letter from Israel expressing its interest and willingness, in principle, to participate in the meetings of the littoral and hinterland States or other relevant bodies.

Finally, the report forwarded a draft resolution which the Ad Hoc Committee unanimously recommended for adoption by the Assembly.

Consideration by the General Assembly

After considering the report of the Ad Hoc Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 32/86, by which it: renewed its invitation to the great powers and other major maritime users of the Indian Ocean to co-operate with the Ad Hoc Committee; decided that, as the next step towards convening a conference on the Indian Ocean, a meeting of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean be convened in New York at a suitable date; requested the Ad Hoc Committee to make preparations for such a meeting; decided to enlarge the Ad Hoc Committee by the addition of Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Greece, Mozambique and Oman; and renewed its mandate.

The Assembly also *inter alia* noted that talks between the USSR and the United States regarding their military presence in the Indian Ocean had been initiated, and that those countries had established contact with the Committee through its Chairman. It expressed the hope that those talks would contribute to the attainment of the objectives of the Declaration and lead to co-operation on their part with the Ad Hoc Committee and the littoral and hinterland States.

Resolution 32/86 was adopted on 12 December 1977 by a recorded vote of 123 to 0, with 13 abstentions. The First Committee approved the text by 95 votes to 0, with 13 abstentions, on 18 November. The text proposed by the Ad Hoc Committee was amended by the Chairman of that Committee to add New York as the venue of the conference and to enlarge the membership of the Committee.

(For text of resolution and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

During the debate in the First Committee,

⁴² See Y.U.N., 1971, pp. 34-35, resolution 2832(XXVI) of 16 December 1971, containing text of Declaration.

many Members expressed support for the objective of transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, but a number of them, including China, Democratic Yemen, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique and Zambia, expressed dissatisfaction with the lack of progress and expressed concern over military leases and military rivalry in the region. They felt the blame should be placed primarily on the major powers.

Australia, Japan and the United Kingdom referred to the talks between the USSR and the United States, welcoming them as a positive development. Other States, among them Sri Lanka, expressed the hope that the bilateral talks would not be limited to a mere freezing of the military presence of the two powers, but would be the first step towards fulfilment of the objectives of the Declaration.

The USSR stressed the need for the elimination of foreign military bases in the area, and declared that it had none. The United States considered that there had been positive movement on the question of reducing tensions in the Indian Ocean through bilateral talks aimed at stabilizing the level of military activity. It understood the desire of the littoral States to strengthen security and develop co-operation in the area; nevertheless, it was abstaining in

the vote, as the Declaration, in its view, gave the littoral States the right to establish a legal regime for the seas in that region, and the United States could not accept such an understanding. Further, it did not agree that a multilateral conference would be the best way to achieve the desired goal.

In other interventions on the subject, mainly by States of the region such as Bangladesh, Iran and Madagascar, support was expressed for the proposal for a meeting of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean, and for the dual objective of the Declaration—namely, to exclude great-power military rivalry and at the same time to strengthen regional co-operation and security and prevent military competition among regional powers.

The United Kingdom said it had maintained its abstention on the question as it believed that the definition of the limits of the zone and the activities which should be excluded should precede, rather than follow, the declaration of a peace zone.

The Federal Republic of Germany said it abstained because it felt that the proposed designation of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace could adversely affect the principle of the freedom of the seas embodied in international law. Similar views were expressed by Italy.

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session
First Committee, meetings 7-28, 35, 37, 38.
Fifth Committee, meeting 51.
Plenary meeting 100.

A/32/29 and Corr.1. Report of Ad Hoc Committee on Indian Ocean.

A/32/29 (para. 34), and Corr.1. Draft resolution, as recommended by Ad Hoc Committee on Indian Ocean for adoption by General Assembly, and as amended by Ad Hoc Committee Chairman (A/32/29/Corr.1), approved by First Committee on 18 November 1977, meeting 37, by 95 votes to 0, with 13 abstentions.

A/32/133, A/32/235. Letters of 6 July and 23 September from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (transmitting final communique and resolutions of 8th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Tripoli, 16-22 May 1977).

A/C.1/32/L.32, A/C.5/32/55. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Ad Hoc Committee on Indian Ocean in A/32/29. Statements by Secretary-General.

A/32/416. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by First Committee in A/32/379. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/32/379. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 32/86, as recommended by First Committee, A/32/379, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1977, meeting 100, by recorded vote of 123 to 0, with 13 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria,

Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, contained in its resolution 2832(XXVI) of 16 December 1971, and recalling also its resolutions 2992(XXVII)

of 15 December 1972, 3080(XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3259 A (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3468(XXX) of 11 December 1975 and 31/88 of 14 December 1976,

Reaffirming its conviction that concrete action in furtherance of the objectives of the Declaration would be a substantial contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Encouraged by the support extended to the concept of zones of peace by non-aligned countries at the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976,

Recalling its resolution 3259 A (XXIX), in which it requested the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean to enter, as soon as possible, into consultations with a view to convening a conference on the Indian Ocean,

Considering that the continued military presence of the great Powers in the Indian Ocean, conceived in the context of great Power rivalry, with the danger of a competitive escalation of such a military presence, makes the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration an even more imperative necessity,

Considering also that the creation of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean requires co-operation among the regional States to ensure conditions of peace and security within the region as envisaged in the Declaration, and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the littoral and hinterland States,

Noting that talks between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America regarding their military presence in the Indian Ocean have been initiated and that the two countries have established contacts with the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean through its Chairman,

Expressing the hope that those talks between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America will contribute to the attainment of the objectives of the Declaration and lead to practical and effective co-operation on their part with the Ad Hoc Committee and the littoral and hinterland States,

Noting the reactions of certain great Powers and other major maritime users of the Indian Ocean to the invitation extended to them by the Ad Hoc Committee, in pursuance of paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 31/88 by which the General Assembly requested the Committee and the littoral and hinter-

land States of the Indian Ocean to continue their consultations with a view to formulating a programme of action leading to the convening of a conference on the Indian Ocean,

1. Renews its invitation to the great Powers and other major maritime users of the Indian Ocean that have not so far seen their way to co-operating effectively with the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean and the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean to enter with the least possible delay into consultations with the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean in pursuance of paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 3468 (XXX);

2. Takes note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee and in particular the stage reached in the Committee's deliberations in regard to the convening of a conference on the Indian Ocean;

3. Decides that, as the next step towards the convening of a conference on the Indian Ocean, a meeting of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean be convened in New York at a suitable date, which other States not falling within this category, but which have participated or have expressed their willingness to participate in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee, could attend;

4. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to make the necessary preparations for the meeting referred to in paragraph 3 above;

5. Decides to enlarge the composition of the Ad Hoc Committee by the addition of Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Greece, Mozambique and Oman;

6. Renews the general mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee as defined in the relevant resolutions;

7. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session a full report on its work;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary provision for the meeting referred to in paragraph 3 above and to continue to render all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee, including the preparation of summary records.

A/32/383. Report of First Committee (containing index to statements by delegations on disarmament items in First Committee, 32nd session).

General and complete disarmament

The question of general and complete disarmament was again on the agenda of the General Assembly in 1977. A number of topics were taken up in that connexion and the Assembly ultimately adopted seven resolutions on the agenda item. They concerned: the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof (resolution 32/87 A, see p. 44); strengthening the security of non-nuclear-weapon States (resolution 32/87 B, see p. 25); a study on the interrelationship between disarmament and international security (resolution 32/87 C); a study on the regional aspects of disarmament (resolution 32/87 D); publication of a disarmament periodical (resolution 32/87 E); safeguards on peaceful uses of nuclear energy in relation to non-proliferation of nuclear weapons (resolution 32/87 F, see p. 20);

and the strategic arms limitation talks (resolution 32/87 G, see p. 26).

During the debate in the Assembly's First Committee, general and complete disarmament was frequently referred to as the necessary goal, and a number of States spoke in terms of setting priorities and proceeding by steps towards that goal, generally starting with nuclear disarmament. They also noted that there was a link between the various disarmament questions on the agenda and the ultimate goal. In particular, many States regarded the decision to convene the Assembly's special session on disarmament in 1978 as offering a unique opportunity and renewed hope for concrete progress towards general and complete disarmament.

Disarmament and international security

By resolution 32/87 C, adopted without vote on 12 December 1977, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to initiate a study on the

interrelationship between disarmament and international security, and to submit to it a progress report at its 1978 special disarmament session. The text was approved by the First Committee by consensus on 17 November, on the basis of a proposal by Bangladesh, Colombia, Cyprus, Egypt, Ghana, Mexico, Nigeria, Panama, the Philippines, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The proposal for a study on the interrelationship between disarmament and international security was initiated by Cyprus which, noting the connexion between disarmament and development, held that, if the new disarmament order expected to result from the special Assembly session was to be meaningful, the vicious circle of the arms race would first have to be halted. By studying the relationship between disarmament and international security it might become possible to find the means to halt the arms race, and the linking of disarmament to development could be realized.

Regional aspects of disarmament

On 12 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted resolution 32/87 D on the subject of regional aspects of disarmament. Reaffirming the right of each State to determine the conditions and to take the necessary measures for ensuring its security, the Assembly invited all States to inform the Secretary-General of their views and suggestions concerning the regional aspects of disarmament, including measures to increase confidence and stability and means to promote disarmament on a regional basis. It asked the Secretary-General to transmit the replies to it at its 1978 special disarmament session, and decided to consider at its regular 1978 session the desirability of a comprehensive study of all the regional aspects of disarmament, bearing in mind decisions which might be adopted at the special session.

Resolution 32/87 D was adopted by a recorded vote of 91 to 0, with 40 abstentions. The text, sponsored by Belgium, was approved by the First Committee on 18 November 1977 by a recorded vote of 71 to 0, with 41 abstentions. China stated that it had not participated in the vote.

(For text of resolution and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Speaking in support of the regional approach to disarmament, Belgium stressed that the regional and global approaches were complementary; a regional approach would entail no relaxing of efforts towards general and complete

disarmament. Belgium said that the United Nations should devote systematic attention to the numerous possibilities for disarmament at the regional level. Noting that the initiative for regional measures should come from the States of the regions concerned, Belgium cited several elements of a regional approach which it considered advantageous: specifically, security needs were more easily understood among States in the same region and it would be easier to identify the elements of negotiation; also, the regional approach offered application both in nuclear and conventional fields.

A number of Members, including Israel, Romania and Spain, spoke in support of the Belgian initiative. Romania, for instance, considered that achievement of general and complete disarmament required not only worldwide but also regional and individual actions. The regional approach offered certain advantages in that negotiations would take place under homogeneous geopolitical conditions, the security interests of the States involved would be similar, the number of States involved would be small and the States involved would be well known to each other.

Jordan, on the other hand, together with other developing countries, felt that the initiative was unsuitable at the moment when attention should be focused on nuclear disarmament and the elimination of weapons of mass destruction and when countries were facing problems caused by aggression and therefore needed continually to defend themselves.

Disarmament periodical

In recommendations made in 1976, the Ad Hoc Committee on the Review of the Role of the United Nations in the Field of Disarmament had proposed the publication of a disarmament periodical, after publication of the United Nations Disarmament Yearbook was begun, to present a selection of current facts and developments and summaries of publications in the field of disarmament in highly readable form in all the working languages of the United Nations. The Assembly had endorsed these recommendations on 14 December 1976.⁴³

By resolution 32/87 E, adopted on 12 December 1977, the Assembly recalled its endorsement of the proposals of the Ad Hoc Committee, and noted the report of the Secretary-General on the measures taken in respect of those proposals and the publication of the first volume of the United Nations Disarmament Year-

⁴³ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 60, text of resolution 31/90.

book. It emphasized the need for a disarmament periodical and requested the Secretary-General to initiate the publication in all the working languages of the General Assembly.

Resolution 32/87 E was adopted by the Assembly without vote. The text was approved by the First Committee on 18 November by consensus, as sponsored by Austria, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Jordan, Norway, Romania, Sweden, Tunisia and Venezuela. (For text of

resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

A Saudi Arabian amendment to the resolution, by which the General Assembly would recommend consideration of making a United Nations film portraying the devastation and miseries brought about by war, was not put to the vote on the understanding that the idea would be studied and reported on by the Secretary-General at the regular 1978 session.

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session
First Committee, meetings 7-29, 31-38.
Fifth Committee, meeting 60.
Plenary meeting 100.

A/32/27, Vols. I and II. Report of CCD. (Vol. I: Chapter II D).
A/32/83. Letter of 6 May from Byelorussian SSR.
A/32/84. Letter of 6 May from USSR.
A/32/85. Letter of 6 May from Ukrainian SSR.
A/32/133. Letter of 6 July from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (transmitting final communique of 8th Islamic Conference of foreign Ministers, Tripoli, 16-22 May 1977).
A/32/158 and Add.1. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting annual report of IAEA for 1976).
A/32/235. Letter of 23 September from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (transmitting resolutions adopted by 8th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Tripoli, 16-22 May 1977).
A/32/276. Report of Secretary-General.
A/C.1/32/4. Letter of 30 September from Poland (transmitting Final Document of Review Conference of Parties to Treaty on Prohibition of Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on Sea-Bed and Ocean Floor and in Subsoil Thereof, Geneva 20 June-1 July 1977).
A/C.2/32/7. Note verbale of 27 October from United States (transmitting final communique dated 21 October 1977 of Organizing Conference of International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation, Washington, D.C., 19-21 October 1977).

A/C.1/32/L.21. Bangladesh, Colombia, Cyprus, Egypt, Ghana, Mexico, Nigeria, Panama, Philippines, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by consensus by First Committee on 17 November 1977, meeting 36.
A/32/380. Report of First Committee, draft resolution C.

Resolution 32/67 C, as recommended by First Committee, A/32/380, adopted without vote by Assembly on 12 December 1977, meeting 100.

The General Assembly,
Mindful that, according to Article 1, paragraph 1, of the Charter, the primary purpose of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security,
Convinced that the relationship of international peace and security to disarmament is a close one and that a determination of this relationship can promote peace, security and disarmament,

Considering that for the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, to be held in May and June 1978, the Preparatory Committee proposed that one agenda item be a review and appraisal of the close interrelationship between disarmament, international peace and security and economic development,

Considering further that it has examined at the current session a proposal for a study of experts on the interrelationship between disarmament and development,

Bearing in mind the need for a parallel study of the interrelationship between disarmament and international security,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to initiate a study on the interrelationship between disarmament and international security;

2. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit a progress report thereon to the General Assembly at its special session devoted to disarmament.

A/C.1/32/L.26. Belgium: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 18 November 1977, meeting 37, by recorded vote of 71 to 0, with 41 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia
Against: None

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

A/32/380. Report of First Committee, draft resolution D.

Resolution 32/87 D, as recommended by First Committee, A/32/380, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1977, meeting 100, by recorded vote of 91 to 0, with 40 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan,* Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama,

Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Oman, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia,† United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

* Subsequently Afghanistan advised the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain.

† Subsequently Tunisia advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

The General Assembly,

Concerned at the fact that the armaments race is accelerating and that the world figure for expenditures on armaments continues to increase,

Convinced of the need to intensify and diversify the efforts to promote general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Reaffirming the right of each State, in the exercise of its sovereignty, to determine the appropriate conditions, and to take all the necessary measures, for ensuring its security, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Mindful of the importance which new regional measures taken on the initiative of the States concerned may have,

Convinced of the usefulness for the international community of a study on all regional aspects of disarmament,

1. Invites all States to inform the Secretary-General, not later than 15 April 1978, of their views and suggestions concerning the regional aspects of disarmament, including measures designed to increase confidence and stability as well as means of promoting disarmament on a regional basis;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the communications received by him from Governments as official documents to the General Assembly at its special session devoted to disarmament, to be held in May and June 1978;

3. Decides to consider at its thirty-third session the desirability of requesting the Secretary-General to prepare, with the collaboration of a special group of qualified governmental experts, a comprehensive study of all the regional aspects of disarmament, bearing in mind, inter alia, the decisions and recommendations that may be adopted by the General Assembly at its special session.

A/C.1/32/L.13. Austria, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Jordan, Norway, Romania, Sweden, Tunisia, Venezuela: draft resolution, approved by consensus by First Committee on 18 November 1977, meeting 38.

A/C.1/32/L.15. Saudi Arabia: amendments to 10-power draft resolution, A/C.1/32/L.13.

A/C.1/32/L.36, A/C.5/32/70. Administrative and financial implications of 10-power draft resolution, A/C.1/32/L.13. Statements by Secretary-General.

A/32/8/Add.20. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 10-power draft resolution, A/C.1/32/L.13. Report of ACABQ.

A/32/426. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution E recommended by First Committee in A/32/380. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/32/380. Report of First Committee, draft resolution E.

Resolution 32/87 E, as recommended by First Committee, A/32/380, adopted without vote by Assembly on 12 December 1977, meeting 100.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/90 of 14 December 1976, in which it endorsed the agreed proposals made by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Review of the Role of the United Nations in the Field of Disarmament,

Having considered the report on the measures taken by the Secretary-General as recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee,

Noting that the Secretary-General has carried out the request in resolution 31/90 to implement as soon as possible the measures recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee falling within his area of responsibilities,

Noting with satisfaction the publication of the first volume of the United Nations Disarmament Yearbook,

Recognizing the vital interest of all Governments and world public opinion to be kept properly informed on all efforts in the field of disarmament,

Recalling the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Committee to the effect that the General Assembly, on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General, should consider publication of a disarmament periodical,

1. Emphasizes the need for a disarmament periodical presenting in highly readable form current facts and developments in the field of disarmament, such as summaries of new proposals, of important relevant statements and communications and of in-depth studies undertaken by the United Nations or the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, annotated bibliographies and brief summaries of important books and articles on disarmament questions and related matters;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to initiate the publication of a disarmament periodical in all the working languages of the General Assembly.

Other documents

Disarmament: A Select Bibliography, 1973-1977. U.N.P. Sales No. E/F.78.I.13.

Status of Multilateral Arms Regulation and Disarmament Agreements. Special Supplement to the United Nations Disarmament Yearbook. Vol. II: 1977. U.N.P. Sales No. E.78.IX.2.

United Nations Disarmament Yearbook. Vol. 2: 1977. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.IX.4.

A/32/383. Report of First Committee (containing index to statements by delegations on disarmament items in First Committee, 32nd session).

Reduction of military budgets

The question of the reduction of military budgets was again discussed at the 1977 session of the General Assembly. Comments were directed both to the general aspects of the matter—the material and human resources absorbed by military activities, some of which could be

channelled to economic and social development—and to proposals, studies and decisions taken on the matter in the past.

One of the difficult aspects of the question pointed out by Members was the variation among States in the methods of reporting mili-

tary expenditures and the implications of different monetary systems, fluctuations in exchange rates and inflation.

For this discussion, the Assembly had before it a report by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of an intergovernmental Group of Budgetary Experts which met between March and August 1977. The report analysed comments received from Member States on a proposed standardized reporting instrument, among other things.

Also before the Assembly was a letter from the USSR expressing the view that, among other things, efforts of States must be directed not towards abstract research but towards the implementation of genuine effective measures to reduce military budgets. The USSR was prepared to adopt a flexible position and seek mutually acceptable specific decisions concerning the figures by which military budgets might be reduced initially.

On 12 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (32/85) on the subject. By the preambular part, the Assembly recalled its resolution of 14 December 1976⁴⁴ by which it requested an expert analysis of the comments of States on suggestions in the 1976 report of the Group of Experts on the Reduction of Military Budgets.⁴⁵ The Assembly recognized the value of a satisfactory instrument for standardized reporting of military expenditures and observed that the work on the subject had reached a decisive stage at which practical steps for testing and refining the proposed reporting instrument could be taken. Further, it noted *inter alia* that, at its forthcoming (1978) special session devoted to disarmament, matters related to the reduction of military expenditures would be considered, and reaffirmed its conviction that there was an urgent necessity for reductions in the military budgets of the permanent members of the Security Council and others with comparable military expenditures, and that part of the resources thus released should be utilized for social and economic development.

By the operative part of the resolution, the Assembly: expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General and the Group of Budgetary Experts which had assisted him; requested the Secretary-General to ascertain which States would be prepared to participate in a pilot test of the reporting instrument and asked him to report thereon at its 1978 special disarmament session; and asked him further to prepare a background report for the special session compiling earlier proposals and recommendations of experts on this matter and transmit it to all Member States.

Resolution 32/85 was adopted by a recorded vote of 120 to 2, with 13 abstentions. The text, sponsored by Mexico and Sweden—and amended jointly by the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States—was approved by the First Committee on 18 November by a recorded vote of 109 to 2, with 11 abstentions.

Three amendments by the four powers were approved. The first, approved by a recorded vote of 103 to 1, with 17 abstentions, added the preambular paragraph by which the Assembly recognized the value of an instrument for standardized reporting on military expenditures.

The second and third amendments were approved together by a recorded vote of 40 to 4, with 76 abstentions. They added the provisions asking the Secretary-General to ascertain which States would participate in a test of the reporting instrument and to report on progress to the Assembly.

(For text of resolution 32/85, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Mexico, speaking for the sponsors of the resolution, said that the General Assembly had exhausted the possibilities for study of the technical aspects of the question and finally had a satisfactory instrument to enable States to report effectively on their military expenditures. The next step should be to set in motion the practical process for testing and refining the proposed reporting instrument. But, first and foremost, there had to be a clear indication that the permanent members of the Security Council and other States with comparable military expenditures would be prepared to carry out reductions in their military budgets.

The sponsors of the resolution did not accept the four-power amendments, believing that their adoption would be contrary to the sponsors' objectives and might harden the negative attitude of some States regarding participation in a test of the reporting instrument.

Many States, including for instance the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba and the United Arab Emirates, pointed out that it had been four years since the Assembly had called for the reduction, by 10 per cent, of the military budgets of the permanent members of the Security Council, and there had been no implementation. The Byelorussian SSR commented that the USSR had long been proposing an agreement on practical measures to reduce military budgets and had effected unilateral reductions while other States had stepped up military appro-

⁴⁴ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 49, text of resolution 31/87.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 47.

priations. Romania suggested that part of the funds saved as a result of reductions should be placed at the disposal of a United Nations development fund for the support of the developing countries, priority being given to those with a national per capita income below \$200.

Sri Lanka urged that the Assembly, at its special disarmament session, should give attention to the question of reducing military budgets for the purpose of freeing resources for economic and social development. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya shared this view and called for the working out of a timetable for reduction of military budgets. Nepal suggested freezing the level of military spending so there would be a limit beyond which expenses could not be increased.

Discussing how reductions might be achieved, Austria said that agreement on military expenditure concepts, including definition and measurement procedures and an international reporting structure, would seem to be a prerequisite.

The United Kingdom noted that failure in the past to implement proposals to limit military expenditures had been attributed to a lack of trust between countries and their unwillingness to provide the kind of information necessary to maintain confidence in the observance of expenditure limits. It suggested that success would depend upon finding a satisfactory system of measurement and comparison of military expenditures, and it appealed to the countries of Eastern Europe to support an early start of the pilot test of reporting procedures. The Netherlands shared the view that a worldwide system of reporting and verifying military budgets would strengthen confidence between States; it expressed willingness to test such a system.

The USSR said it had abstained in the voting because it believed that efforts should be devoted not to comparisons of technical reports but to the main purpose—reducing military budgets.

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session
First Committee, meetings 7-28, 35, 37.
Plenary meeting 100.

A/32/27, Vol. I. Report of CCD, Chapter II C.

A/32/72. Letter of 27 April from USSR.

A/32/194 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General (transmitting report of intergovernmental Group of Budgetary Experts).

A/C.1/32/L.24. Mexico and Sweden: draft resolution, as amended by 4 powers (A/C.1/32/L.33), approved by First Committee on 18 November 1977, meeting 37, by recorded vote of 109 to 2, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Albania, China

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

A/C.1/32/L.33. Germany, Federal Republic of, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States: amendments to 2-power draft resolution, A/C.1/32/L.24.

A/32/378. Report of First Committee,

Resolution 32/85, as recommended by First Committee, A/32/378, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1977, meeting 100, by recorded vote of 120 to 2, with 13 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: Albania, China

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mauritania, Mongolia, Poland, Swaziland, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in its resolution 31/87 of 14 December 1976, it requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of an intergovernmental group of budgetary experts appointed by him, a report containing an analysis of the comments provided by States in the light of the suggestions

set forth in the 1976 report of the Group of Experts on the Reduction of Military Budgets,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly in response to the aforementioned resolution,

Recognizing the value of the availability of a satisfactory instrument for standardized reporting on the military expenditures of Member States, particularly of the States permanent members of the Security Council as well as any other State with comparable military expenditures,

Recognizing that the work set in motion by the General Assembly on the reduction of military budgets has reached a decisive stage and that successive reports of groups of experts have moved the whole exercise to a position where practical steps for testing and refining the proposed reporting instrument could now be taken,

Noting that the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, to be held in May and June 1978, will provide an opportunity to consider the disarmament problem in a broad perspective,

Noting further that at the special session several matters related to the reduction of military expenditures will be considered,

Reaffirming its conviction that part of the resources thus released should be utilized for social and economic development, particularly that of the developing countries,

Reaffirming also its conviction of the urgent necessity that the States permanent members of the Security Council, as

well as any other State with comparable military expenditures, carry out reductions in their military budgets,

Conscious that, without an accompanying process of co-operation among such States, it will not be possible to accomplish the ultimate objectives,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and to the Group of Budgetary Experts which assisted in the preparation of the report;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to ascertain those States which would be prepared to participate in a pilot test of the reporting instrument and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its special session devoted to disarmament;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a background report for the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament and transmit it to all Member States not later than 1 April 1978, compiling the proposals and recommendations put forward by the groups of experts appointed by the Secretary-General and under Assembly resolutions 3463 (XXX) and 31/87, and containing information concerning the progress made in carrying out the task referred to in paragraph 2 above;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets."

A/32/383. Report of First Committee (containing index to statements by delegations on disarmament items in First Committee, 32nd session).

Economic and social consequences of the arms race

Report of the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General submitted to the 1977 session of the General Assembly a report by a group of consultant experts on the economic and social consequences of the arms race and of military expenditures. The report brought up to date a 1971 report and had been requested by the Assembly on 11 December 1975.⁴⁶ Also submitted were the views of Governments and international bodies on the matter; these had been communicated to the Secretary-General in pursuance of the same 1975 Assembly decision.

The Secretary-General reported that the experts had affirmed that the conclusions of the 1971 report had retained their validity: the threat of ultimate self-destruction as a result of nuclear war was the greatest peril facing the world; effective security could not be achieved by further armament; the cost of the arms race was enormous; and the military forces of the largest powers and the immense destructiveness of the weapons with which they were equipped cast the greatest shadow over the world.

The experts had cited some of the costs of the current arms race. They said that for a number of years the world had been diverting annually about \$350,000 million in current prices to military purposes. The leading six countries, in terms of military expenditure, accounted for three fourths of the total. Altogether, 5 to 6 per cent of the world's total output of goods and services was diverted to mili-

tary ends. The arms race, they had observed, was increasingly a world-wide phenomenon, but the competition in armaments between the largest military powers was the most important as it involved the greatest diversion of resources and inherent dangers and was the principal driving force of the world-wide arms race.

Discussing the question in terms of resources, the experts had stated that while the massive diversion of resources to military ends had continued unabated, what was fundamentally new in evaluating the situation in the perspective of the latter half of the 1970s was the changed frame of reference: there was a much greater awareness that the world was facing urgent problems of decisive importance for the progress of all States. Over the past half century, world military expenditure had increased in real terms by a factor of 10, corresponding to an annual increase of nearly 5 per cent. The most massive diversion of resources to military ends took place in the field of scientific and technological capability. It was estimated that some 25 per cent of the world's scientific manpower was engaged in military-related pursuits, and that since the Second World War some 40 per cent of research-and-development spending had been directed at achieving military ends. Military expenditures in developing countries had doubled in constant prices over

⁴⁶ See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 74-75, text of resolution 3462 (XXX).

the first half of the decade. Although small in the global context, the arms budgets of those countries loomed larger in relation to their limited resources and urgent social and economic needs.

The experts had further pointed out that the high level of military spending not only diverted resources urgently needed for economic development but also helped to exacerbate economic growth problems. Large military expenditures contributed to the depletion of natural resources, tended to aggravate inflationary tendencies and added to existing balance-of-payments problems. If half the funds spent on armaments throughout the world in the period from 1970 to 1975 had instead been invested in the civilian sector, annual output at the end of the period could have been perhaps \$200,000 million larger than it was.

The experts had also emphasized that the arms race undermined national, regional and international security. It involved the constant risk of war, including nuclear war, engaging the largest powers, and was accompanied by an endless series of wars at lower levels.

Among the conclusions and recommendations of the experts were: the relationship between armament and disarmament on the one hand, and other aspects of social, economic and political development on the other, had received too little attention; peace and security could not be preserved while large and growing economic gaps existed between countries; only disarmament, co-operation, growing exchange and interdependence and diminishing inequalities could assure genuine security; and substantial progress in disarmament would represent a decisive turning-point with regard to development, primarily through release of resources—human, material and financial.

Referring to the shortcomings of disarmament efforts, the experts had pointed to the lack of a comprehensive scheme—a strategy for disarmament—and had reaffirmed general and complete disarmament as the necessary ultimate goal. Nuclear disarmament required the highest priority, but regional disarmament was also a necessary element of the comprehensive approach.

In closing, the experts had said that progress would require systematic co-ordination and planning with the participation of all States, and had referred to the need for more research and evaluation as well as for better functioning of the United Nations in its role.

Consideration by the General Assembly

Some 70 Members raised the question of the economic and social consequences of the arms

race during the General Assembly's disarmament debates. They pointed out, among other things, that military expenditures represented a heavy burden on all peoples, and had extremely harmful effects on the efforts aimed at development assistance to developing countries.

They also expressed concern at the lack of meaningful progress towards disarmament and general agreement that a quicker pace in disarmament negotiations was imperative. Among other points frequently mentioned was the discrepancy between military expenditures and international development assistance. Malaysia, for example, stated that progressive global disarmament would eventually release resources in both the developed and developing countries to supplement the efforts of the international community in realizing the establishment of a new international economic order. Poland said that annual global military spending was roughly equivalent to projected foreign aid at the current rate to developing countries for the next 25 years. Turkey observed that the arms race was incompatible with efforts aimed at establishing a new international economic order and, in addition, was in contradiction with the policy of detente. Norway noted that expenditures on arms were still rising apparently independently of political detente; it commented that no country could in the long run achieve greater security by devoting more and more of its resources to armament.

Venezuela stressed that it was necessary to make known the dangers inherent in a continued arms race and dispel the illusion that peace and security could coexist with immense stockpiles of means of destruction.

Ghana pointed to the stockpiling of arms, both nuclear and conventional, as one of the most dangerous developments in international relations, while Mexico felt that the accumulative destructive power of the nuclear arsenal was such that its existence constituted a danger of universal suicide.

Romania considered that the Secretary-General's study represented a warning issued with the authority of the United Nations about the consequences of the arms race and an explicit expression of the fact that the world did not contemplate placidly this harmful phenomenon.

On 12 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted resolution 32/75 dealing with this question. By the preamble, the Assembly among other things: expressed deep concern that the arms race had continued to increase at an alarming speed; considered that the arms race was incompatible with United Nations efforts aimed at establishing a new international economic order; and noted the need for all Gov-

ernments and peoples to be informed about the arms race.

By the operative provisions of the resolution, the Assembly welcomed the updated report of the Secretary-General on the economic and social consequences of the arms race and decided to transmit it to the 1978 special disarmament session. It recommended that the conclusions of the report be taken into account in future disarmament negotiations. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to give the report the widest possible publicity and recommended that all Governments give it the widest possible distribution, including translation into their national languages. It invited the specialized

agencies and other international, national and non-governmental organizations to make the report widely known and decided to keep the question under review and include it in the provisional agenda of its 1980 regular session.

Resolution 32/75 was adopted without vote. The text was approved by the First Committee on 11 November 1977 by consensus. The sponsors were Benin, Colombia, India, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Liberia, Madagascar, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, the Sudan, Sweden, the United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session
First Committee, meetings 7-32.
Fifth Committee, meeting 51.
Plenary meeting 100.

Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures. Updated Report of the Secretary-General (A/32/88/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.IX.1.

A/32/27, Vol. I. Report of CCD, Chapter II D, para. 278.

A/32/88/Add.1. Economic and social consequences of armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security. Report of Secretary-General (replies received from Governments and communications from inter-governmental organizations).

A/C.1/32/L.12. Benin, Colombia, India, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Liberia, Madagascar, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Sweden, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire: draft resolution, approved by consensus by First Committee on 11 November 1977, meeting 30.

A/C.1/32/L.19, A/C.5/32/54 and Corr.1, A/32/415. Administrative and financial implications of 20-power draft resolution, A/C.1/32/L.12. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/32/367. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 32/75, as recommended by First Committee, A/32/367, adopted without vote by Assembly on 12 December 1977, meeting 100.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security,"

Recalling its resolutions 2667 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2831 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, 3075 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973 and 3462 (XXX) of 11 December 1975,

Deeply concerned that, despite the repeated requests by the General Assembly for the implementation of effective measures aimed at its cessation, the arms race, particularly of nuclear armaments, has continued to increase at an alarming speed, absorbing enormous material and human resources from the economic and social development of all countries and constituting a grave danger for world peace and security,

Considering that the ever spiralling arms race is not compatible with the efforts aimed at establishing a new international economic order, as defined in the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, in the

Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, and in other resolutions of the Assembly, and that these efforts imply more than ever the resolute action of all States to achieve the cessation of the arms race and the implementation of effective measures of disarmament, particularly in the nuclear field,

Conscious that disarmament is a matter of grave concern to all States and that consequently there is a pressing need for all Governments and peoples to be informed about and to understand the situation prevailing in the field of the arms race and disarmament,

Recalling that the Secretary-General was requested by the General Assembly, in resolution 3462 (XXX), to bring up to date, with the assistance of qualified consultant experts appointed by him, the 1971 report entitled *Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures*, covering the basic topics of that report and taking into account any new developments which he would consider necessary, and to transmit it to the Assembly in time to permit its consideration at the thirty-second session,

1. Welcomes with satisfaction the updated report of the Secretary-General entitled *Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures* and expresses the hope that it will help to focus future disarmament negotiations on nuclear disarmament and on the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and to the consultant experts as well as to the Governments and international organizations that have rendered assistance in the updating of the report;

3. Decides to transmit the report to the General Assembly at its special session devoted to disarmament, to be held in New York between 23 May and 28 June 1978;

4. Recommends that the conclusions of the updated report on the economic and social consequences of the arms race and of military expenditures should be taken into account in future disarmament negotiations;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to arrange for the reproduction of the report as a United Nations publication and to give it the widest possible publicity in as many languages as is considered desirable and practicable;

6. Recommends to all Governments the widest possible distribution of the report, including its translation into the respective national languages;

7. Invites the specialized agencies as well as intergovernmental, national and non-governmental organizations to use their facilities to make the report widely known;

8. Reaffirms its decision to keep the item entitled "Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its

extremely harmful effects on world peace and security" under constant review and decides to include it in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session.

A/32/383. Report of First Committee (containing index to statements by delegations on disarmament items in First Committee, 32nd session).

Special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament

Report of the Preparatory Committee

A special General Assembly session on disarmament, to open in May 1978, was to be convened by the terms of an Assembly decision of 21 December 1976.⁴⁷ At the same time, the Assembly established a 54-member Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament, charging it with examining all relevant questions relating to the special session, including its agenda, and with submitting appropriate recommendations in 1977.

The Assembly also invited the views of Member States on questions relating to the special session; 58 States communicated such views to the Secretary-General.

The Preparatory Committee held an organizational session from 28 to 30 March, and two substantive sessions from 9 to 20 May and from 31 August to 9 September 1977. In connexion with the composition of the Committee, in February 1977 the Chairman of the Eastern European group of Member States expressed disagreement with the allocation of six instead of eight seats to that group and reserved the right to raise the question at the thirty-second (1977) session of the Assembly.

In accordance with decisions of the Committee, additional Member States were invited to participate in plenary meetings without the right to vote. Thus, Bulgaria, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Honduras, Ireland, Israel, Lebanon, Mongolia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal and the Syrian Arab Republic took part on this basis; representatives of the Holy See, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization attended as observers. In addition, representatives of non-governmental organizations were permitted to attend, and lists of communications received from organizations and institutions known to be conducting research in the field of disarmament were circulated.

Among the papers requested by the Committee and prepared by the Secretariat were: studies dealing with historical and statistical data on disarmament matters, including, for example, the principles and proposals for the conduct of disarmament negotiations; a synopsis of disarmament negotiations, and their results, carried out within the United Nations frame-

work since 1945; a comparative study of global military expenditures and development assistance since 1945; and a list of disarmament and related proposals officially submitted to the United Nations. In addition, a number of States and groups of States submitted working papers dealing with substantive questions, including, for example, one entitled "Some preliminary ideas concerning preparations for the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament" submitted by Sri Lanka on behalf of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries; three, entitled "Declaration on disarmament," "Programme of measures and action" and "Negotiating machinery for disarmament problems," submitted by Romania; and one entitled "Disarmament and development: proposal for a United Nations study" submitted by Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

In its report to the General Assembly, the Preparatory Committee outlined the proposed organization of the work of the special session and the organization of its own future work (suggesting two further sessions in early 1978), proposed a provisional agenda for the special session, and recommended that the Assembly initiate a study on disarmament and development as proposed in the working paper submitted by Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

In addition to procedural items, the provisional agenda provided for a general debate and the following four substantive items: review and appraisal of the current international situation in the light of the pressing need to achieve substantial progress in the field of disarmament, the continuation of the arms race and the close interrelationship between disarmament, international peace and security and economic development; adoption of a declaration on disarmament; adoption of a programme of action on disarmament; and review of the role of the United Nations in disarmament and of the international machinery for negotiations on disarmament, including, in particular, the question of convening a world disarmament conference.

The Preparatory Committee recommended that the Assembly request the Conference of

⁴⁷ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 57, text of resolution 31/189 B.

the Committee on Disarmament and the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference to submit special reports on the state of their respective endeavours as part of the documentation for the special session. It also proposed that the special session should be held between 23 May and 28 June 1978 in New York, and set out recommendations as to officers and committees, rules of procedure, level of representation, public information activities and the role of non-governmental organizations. The Committee recommended that every effort be made to adopt decisions by consensus.

Finally, the Committee reported that it had reached consensus, in principle, and without excluding other possibilities, that the main elements of the principal document or documents of the special session should be: (a) an introduction or preamble; (b) a declaration on disarmament; (c) a programme of action; and (d) machinery for disarmament negotiations.

Consideration by the General Assembly

Discussion of the report of the Preparatory Committee for the special session took place in the Assembly's First Committee. Also before the First Committee were: a letter from the USSR to the Secretary-General concerning the special session which cited the importance of the memorandum on questions of ending the arms race and of disarmament which the USSR had submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-first (1976) session,⁴⁸ and expressed the view that the special session could constitute a stage on the path towards a world disarmament conference; and a letter from the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General in which it expressed the view, among others, that the session should give priority to working towards the holding of a world disarmament conference.

On the recommendation of the First Committee, the Assembly adopted two resolutions concerning the special session.

By resolution 32/88 A, the Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the Preparatory Committee that it should initiate a study on the relationship between disarmament and development, and requested that the Secretary-General appoint an ad hoc group of governmental experts to elaborate a possible framework and terms of reference for the study. This Ad Hoc Group on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development was to report by 1 April 1978 and its report was to be transmitted to Member States at least one month before the special session.

By the preambular part of the resolution the Assembly *inter alia*: expressed its concern that vast human and material resources were spent on armaments; reaffirmed that curtailment of expenditures on armaments would facilitate the availability of greater resources for economic and social development, particularly in the developing countries; and noted the declaration on the matter made by the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo, Sri Lanka, in August 1976.

Resolution 32/88 A was adopted on 12 December without vote. The text, sponsored by 38 States, was approved by the First Committee by consensus on 15 November. China stated that it dissociated itself from the consensus. (For list of sponsors and text of resolution, see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

By resolution 32/88 B, the Assembly *inter alia* endorsed the report of the Preparatory Committee and its recommendation that the special session be held between 23 May and 28 June 1978 at United Nations Headquarters, and requested the Preparatory Committee to continue its work in order to prepare a draft final document or documents for consideration and adoption by the General Assembly.

Resolution 32/88 B was adopted on 12 December without vote. The text, sponsored by 57 States, was approved by the First Committee by consensus on 18 November. China stated that it dissociated itself from the consensus. (For list of sponsors and text of resolution, see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

The Assembly adopted other decisions relating to the special session. By decision 32/423 A, it agreed that verbatim records should be provided for the plenary meetings and the meetings of the committee of the whole, and that summary records should be provided for meetings of any subsidiary body. By decision 32/423 B, it agreed that the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency should be invited to make a statement to the Assembly at the special session. These decisions were adopted without objection on 12 December 1977, on the recommendation of the First Committee, which approved them without objection on 18 November. They were proposed by the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee and by the Netherlands, respectively.

Among those States speaking in support of the special session on disarmament were Indonesia, Iran, Kuwait, Portugal and Sri Lanka, which emphasized their disappointment with

⁴⁸ Ibid., p. 53.

results thus far achieved in disarmament; the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy and Thailand, which noted the enormous waste reflected in the arms race; and Cyprus, Jordan, Kenya and Yugoslavia, which called attention to the adverse effects of the arms race on both security and development.

Members also referred to their expectations for the special session. Among those most frequently mentioned were that the session would generate new enthusiasm for disarmament efforts, and that it would enable review and reassessment of problems and examination of

the interrelationships between disarmament, peace and security, and economic development. Also noted in this discussion was the central role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament as well as the special responsibilities of nuclear and major military powers. A number of Members, including Botswana, Bulgaria, the Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Mozambique and the Ukrainian SSR, expressed the hope that the special session would lead towards the convening of a world disarmament conference.

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session
First Committee, meetings 7-35, 38.
Fifth Committee, meetings 16, 60.
Plenary meetings 34, 58, 100.

- A/32/27, Vol. I. Report of CCD, Chapter II D, paras. 279-285.
A/32/41 and Corr.1. Report of Preparatory Committee for Special Session of General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament.
A/32/60. Letter of 1 March from USSR (transmitting letter of 28 February 1977 from Minister for Foreign Affairs).
A/32/62. Letter of 23 March from German Democratic Republic (transmitting letter of 18 March 1977 from Minister for Foreign Affairs).
A/C.1/32/L.16. Afghanistan, Austria, Bangladesh, Bahamas, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Peru, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, United States, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire: draft resolution, approved by consensus by First Committee on 15 November 1977, meeting 33.
A/C.1/32/L.30. Administrative and financial implications of 38-power draft resolution, A/C.1/32/L.16. Statement by Secretary-General.
A/C.5/32/69, A/32/8/Add.20. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 38-power draft resolution, A/C.1/32/L.16. Statement by Secretary-General and report of ACABQ.
A/32/427. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolutions A and B recommended by First Committee in A/32/381. Report of Fifth Committee.
A/32/381. Report of First Committee, draft resolution A.

Resolution 32/88 A, as recommended by First Committee, A/32/381, adopted without vote by Assembly on 12 December 1977, meeting 100.

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned that vast human and material resources are spent on armaments,

Reaffirming the need to allocate greater resources to economic and social progress, particularly having in mind the needs of the developing countries,

Firmly believing that a curtailment of expenditures on armaments in keeping with the objectives of the Disarmament Decade would facilitate the availability of greater resources for economic and social development, particularly to the developing countries,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the aforementioned matters and the specific studies carried out at its request,

Noting the declaration made by the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976, on this matter,

Noting also the proposal for a United Nations study presented to the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament,

Sharing the view that decisions on concrete action would be facilitated through an in-depth analysis on the relationship between disarmament efforts and measures to achieve economic and social progress,

1. Endorses the recommendation by the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament that the General Assembly should initiate a study on the relationship between disarmament and development, the terms of reference of the study to be determined by the Assembly itself at its special session;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to appoint, at the earliest possible date, an ad hoc group of governmental experts with the task of elaborating a possible framework and terms of reference for the above-mentioned study;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to make available to the Ad Hoc Group on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development all the relevant materials, including proposals made by Member States, as well as previous and current United Nations studies on the subject;

4. Requests the Ad Hoc Group to report on its work not later than 1 April 1978;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the Ad Hoc Group to Member States not later than a month before the opening, on 23 May 1978, of the special session.

A/C.1/32/L.11. Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Canada, Egypt, Ethiopia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, approved by consensus by First Committee on 18 November 1977, meeting 38.

A/C.1/32/L.34, A/C.1/32/L.35. Administrative and financial implications of 57-power draft resolution, A/C.1/32/L.11. Statements by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/32/69, A/32/8/Add.20. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 57-power draft resolution, A/C.1/32/L.11. Statement by Secretary-General and report of ACABQ.

A/32/427. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolutions A and B recommended by First Committee in A/32/381. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/32/381. Report of First Committee, draft resolution B.

Resolution 32/88 B, as recommended by First Committee, A/32/381, adopted without vote by Assembly on 12 December 1977, meeting 100.

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolution 31/189 B of 21 December 1976, in which it decided to convene a special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament,

Having considered the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament,

1. Endorses the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament and the recommendation contained therein for the special session to be held between 23 May and 28 June 1978 in the General Assembly Hall;

2. Requests the Preparatory Committee to continue its

work in order to prepare a draft final document or documents for consideration and adoption by the General Assembly at its special session and to submit to the Assembly its final report;

3. Expresses its appreciation to the members of the Preparatory Committee for their constructive contribution to its work;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to Member States the records of the thirty-second session of the General Assembly relating to the special session;

5. Further requests the Secretary-General to render the Preparatory Committee all necessary assistance as may be required for the completion of its work.

A/32/381. Report of First Committee, draft decisions, paras. 13 and 14.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decisions 32/423 A and B).

A/32/383. Report of First Committee (containing index to statements by delegations on disarmament items in First Committee, 32nd session).

World disarmament conference

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee

The Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference held four formal meetings between April and September 1977. Reporting to the 1977 General Assembly session, the Committee advised that, in compliance with its mandate from the Assembly, it had maintained close contact with the nuclear-weapon States through its Chairman. It reported on each of these contacts.

With respect to China, that State had maintained its position that a world disarmament conference could only be convened or preparations taken if certain prerequisites were met, namely, that all the nuclear-weapon States, in particular the two nuclear-weapon powers, would undertake an obligation (a) not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, particularly against the non-nuclear-weapon States, and (b) to end all forms of military presence on the territory of others by those concerned. If such conditions were met, a world disarmament conference could be convened with a clear aim, namely, to consider the question of the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of all nuclear weapons.

France, the Committee reported, had noted that the holding of the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, with its particular objectives, did not in any way lessen France's interest in the convening of a world disarmament conference. It hoped that the necessary prerequisites for such a gathering, in particular endorsement by all the nuclear powers, could be met in the near future.

The USSR, the Committee continued, had attached exceptional importance to the question of convening a world disarmament conference, at which all countries of the world, without exception and on an equal basis, could state and compare their views on the whole range of disarmament problems. If properly organized, and with working bodies available to ensure a thorough preparation and practical agreement in taking appropriate decisions with due regard for the interests of all States, a world disarmament conference could work out specific, effective measures aimed at curbing the arms race. In the USSR's view, the Ad Hoc Committee could recommend to the Assembly that the latter entrust it with preparation of a report for the special session on the item of convocation of a world disarmament conference.

The Committee went on to report that the United Kingdom had stated there was no change in the position it had expressed on many occasions in the past, namely, that the participation of all militarily significant States, including all nuclear-weapon States, remained an essential element in convening a world disarmament conference.

The position of the United States had not changed, according to the Committee's report. The United States believed that it was not the lack of a suitable forum but the lack of political agreement that constituted the principal obstacle to progress on disarmament. A world disarmament conference would be unlikely to overcome this lack of agreement and thus would more probably hinder, rather than assist, efforts to

reach concrete arms-control agreements. The United States therefore felt it would be premature at this time to convene, to set a date, or to start preparations for a world disarmament conference.

In conclusion, the Committee suggested that the General Assembly, in considering the advisability of the continuation of the work of the Ad Hoc Committee, might wish to bear in mind the recommendation made to it by the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament that it request the Ad Hoc Committee to submit a special report to the special session.

Annexed to the report of the Ad Hoc Committee were excerpts from statements made in that Committee by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and the USSR. These States had expressed strong support for the convening of a world disarmament conference and had indicated that they considered the Assembly's special session on disarmament as a stage towards, rather than a substitute for, such a conference.

Consideration by the General Assembly

Following consideration of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference by the General Assembly's First Committee, the Assembly, on 12 December 1977, adopted resolution 32/89 by which it requested the Ad Hoc Committee to submit to it at the 1978 special disarmament session a special report on the state of its work and deliberations. It requested the Ad Hoc Committee to maintain close contact with the representatives of the nuclear-weapon States, to consider any relevant comments which might be made to it, and to submit a report to the Assembly at the regular 1978 session.

Resolution 32/89 was adopted without vote. The text was approved by the First Committee

by consensus on 18 November on the basis of a proposal by Burundi, Cuba, Iran, Jordan, Mongolia, Peru, Poland and Spain. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

During the debate in the First Committee, the Eastern European States expressed strong support for a world disarmament conference, maintaining that only such a forum, vested with broad powers, would be sufficiently large and authoritative for the co-ordination, elaboration and adoption of effective measures in the field of disarmament. The USSR said that the task of implementing the decisions of the Assembly's special session on disarmament could best be carried out through a world disarmament conference. Many other States, including Afghanistan, the Congo, Indonesia, Jamaica, Morocco, Mozambique, Qatar, Spain and the Syrian Arab Republic, also supported the concept of a world disarmament conference. Several of these States made the points that such a conference would be based on equality and would require the participation of all nuclear-weapon States.

In the view of Italy, any such conference should be preceded by adequate preparation, in the light of the outcome of the special session. Full participation of the main military powers, particularly the nuclear-weapon powers, should be ensured. China suggested that viewing the special session as an intermediate phase for a world disarmament conference would turn it into the sphere of the USSR, making it a part of sham detente and sham disarmament. Belgium, speaking on behalf of the nine members of the European Community, said that any decision to convene a world disarmament conference could not properly be examined until after the special session. The nine States continued to believe that a world disarmament conference could have significant results only if carefully prepared and if all of the major military powers, particularly the nuclear military powers, participated.

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session
First Committee, meetings 7-28, 31, 32, 34, 38.
Fifth Committee, meeting 60.
Plenary meeting 100.

A/32/28. Report of Ad Hoc Committee on World Disarmament Conference.

A/32/41 and Corr.1. Report of Preparatory Committee for Special Session of General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament, Chapter IV.

A/C.1/32/L.25. Burundi, Cuba, Iran, Jordan, Mongolia, Peru, Poland, Spain: draft resolution, approved by consensus by First Committee on 18 November 1977, meeting 38.

A/C.1/32/L.31, A/C.5/32/68, A/32/428. Administrative and financial implications of 8-power draft resolution, A/C.1/32/L.25. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/32/8/Add.20. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 8-power draft resolution, A/C.1/32/L.25. Report of ACABQ.

A/32/382. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 32/89, as recommended by First Committee, A/32/382, adopted without vote by Assembly on 12 December 1977, meeting 100.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2833 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, 2930 (XXVII) of 29 November 1972, 3183 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, 3260 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3469 (XXX) of 11 December 1975 and 31/190 of 21 December 1976,

Reiterating its conviction that all peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations and that all States should be in a position to contribute to the adoption of measures for the achievement of this goal,

Stressing anew its belief that a world disarmament conference, adequately prepared and convened at an appropriate time, could promote the realization of such an aim and that the co-operation of all nuclear-weapon Powers would considerably facilitate its attainment,

Taking into account the provisional agenda of the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, to be held in May and June 1978, and the recommendations proposed in the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disar-

mament, endorsed by the Assembly in its resolution 32/88 A and B of 12 December 1977,

1. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference to submit to the General Assembly at its special session devoted to disarmament a special report on the state of its work and deliberations;

2. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to maintain close contact with the representatives of the States possessing nuclear weapons in order to remain currently informed of their respective attitudes, as well as to consider any relevant comments and observations which might be made to the Committee and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session the item entitled "World Disarmament Conference."

A/32/383. Report of First Committee (containing index to statements by delegations on disarmament items in First Committee, 32nd session).

Implementation of the objectives of the Disarmament Decade

When the General Assembly at its 1977 session took up the question of effective measures to implement the purposes and objectives of the Disarmament Decade (the 1970s), it had before it a report by the Secretary-General which stated that he had sought through the years to contribute to decision-making by the world community on the relation between the two goals of disarmament and development. The interagency Administrative Committee on Co-ordination had examined the co-ordination of disarmament and development activities within the United Nations system and it had been concluded that there was no need to change the methods of co-ordinating disarmament activities since they were working satisfactorily. Note had been taken of the steps taken by the Assembly to enhance the disarmament role of the United Nations, and the Secretary-General suggested that the situation might be reviewed from time to time.

Also before the Assembly was the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD), which dealt in part with the Disarmament Decade.

On 12 December 1977, the Assembly adopted resolution 32/80 on this question. By the preambular part of the resolution, the Assembly, recalling its resolutions declaring and reaffirming the 1970s as the Disarmament Decade, *inter alia* deplored that the objectives and purposes of the Decade had not been fulfilled. It reaffirmed the incompatibility of the arms race and the will of the international community to achieve healthy economic co-operation among States; observed that the peaceful use of the resources given annually to the arms race would have positive effects for the future of mankind;

believed that aid to developing countries would serve its purpose only in a healthy, peaceful atmosphere characterized by mutual respect; and affirmed the urgent need for promotion of negotiations on effective measures for the cessation of the arms race.

By the operative provisions of the resolution, the Assembly took note of the decision of CCD to set up an ad hoc working group to elaborate a comprehensive programme for disarmament and requested it to submit a progress report to the Assembly's special disarmament session in May 1978. The Assembly also called upon Member States and the Secretary-General to intensify their efforts in support of the link between disarmament and development envisaged in its resolution of 16 December 1969 proclaiming the Disarmament Decade,⁴⁹ and urged that the unparalleled technical possibilities currently available to mankind be exploited for the purpose of combating poverty, ignorance, disease and hunger throughout the world.

Resolution 32/80 was adopted by a recorded vote of 130 to 0, with 1 abstention. The text, as amended, was approved by the First Committee by 121 votes to 0 on 17 November. The sponsors of the resolution were Bangladesh, Finland, India, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Morocco, Nigeria, Romania, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, and Yugoslavia. (For text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Amendments to the resolution sponsored by the Niger were approved by a recorded vote of 96 to 0, with 22 abstentions. They added three preambular paragraphs concerning: the incompatibility between the arms race and the

⁴⁹ See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 22-23, text of resolution 2602 E (XXIV).

will of the international community to promote healthy economic co-operation; the positive effects that peaceful use of resources allocated to armaments would have upon mankind; and the belief that aid to developing countries would promote a healthy, peaceful atmosphere and mutual respect. Also added was the operative paragraph by which the Assembly urged that current technical possibilities be exploited to combat poverty, ignorance, disease and hunger.

During the debate, many speakers expressed regret that there had been no tangible results in the area of disarmament measures, even though the Disarmament Decade had passed its half-way mark. They deplored the fact that the purposes and objectives of the Decade had not been fulfilled in terms of effective disarmament agreements and that the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, continued unabated.

The Byelorussian SSR and the Ukrainian SSR expressed the view that a comprehensive programme of the most urgent disarmament measures was contained in the USSR memorandum on questions of halting the arms race and of disarmament submitted to the General Assembly at its regular 1976 session.⁵⁰

Mexico referred to the preliminary draft comprehensive programme of disarmament which it submitted to CCD in August 1977 (see p. 13). It believed that the most important new point therein was the breakdown of disarmament measures into two subsections, namely, measures for whose implementation the political will of the two principal nuclear-weapon States was essential, and measures for which the political will of the States directly concerned might be sufficient. Among the questions which would require the assent of the two major nuclear powers were those relating to nuclear weapons, to chemical weapons, to new types of weapons of mass destruction, to regulation of international transfer of conventional armaments, to elimination of foreign military bases and to reduction of military budgets, among others. Areas for which the political will of the States directly concerned might be sufficient would include nuclear-weapon-free zones, regional conferences for the prevention and limitation of armaments, and conclusion of regional non-aggression, security and disarmament treaties. In Mexico's view, the comprehensive programme of disarmament requested by CCD should be general, while the programme of action to be elaborated at the special session should be the result of a very careful selection

containing only measures which, apart from their extreme urgency and particular importance, might justifiably be expected to be followed up either immediately or at an early date.

Nigeria, speaking for the sponsors of the resolution, also distinguished between the programme of action to be adopted by the special session, which would be limited, and the comprehensive programme for disarmament to be elaborated by CCD, which should be all-embracing and general, leading progressively to the ultimate goal of general and complete disarmament.

Chile believed that a comprehensive disarmament programme must include: a legally binding instrument establishing an international organ, under United Nations control, with authority to ascertain the actual arms situation in each country; machinery which could make available, on request, accurate information required by States and world public opinion; machinery to regulate the transfer of arms and to promote the channelling of military industry into peaceful pursuits; reduction of military budgets; elimination of nuclear weapons, including immediate cessation of all nuclear tests; agreement on conventional weapons, including elimination of weapons of mass destruction and of environmental warfare; and the establishment of an international peace-keeping force under United Nations control.

Among others expressing views on the content or implementation of a comprehensive programme of disarmament were Bangladesh, Peru, Poland and Romania.

Belgium, speaking on behalf of the nine States of the European Community, referred to the link between disarmament and development which the Assembly had, by the operative part of the resolution, urged States to support. Belgium said the nine States believed that effective disarmament measures would make it possible to release vast human, technological, economic and financial resources, and that a part of such resources could be used to satisfy other needs, more particularly in the developing countries. It was in this perspective that they could accept a link between disarmament and development, though not an automatic link. Each had its own characteristics and dynamics, and progress in one area did not depend on progress in the other.

⁵⁰ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 53.

Documentary references

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Plenary meeting 100.

A/32/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, section IV.

A/32/27, Vols. I and II. Report of CCD.

A/32/270. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.1/32/L.14. Bangladesh, Finland, India, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Morocco, Nigeria, Romania, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as amended by Niger (A/C.1/32/L.22), approved by First Committee on 17 November 1977, meeting 35, by 121 votes to 0.

A/C.1/32/L.22. Niger: amendments to 11-power draft resolution, A/C.1/32/L.14.

A/32/373. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 32/80, as recommended by First Committee, A/32/373, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1977, meeting 100, by recorded vote of 130 to 0, with 1 abstention, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Sierra Leone.*

* Subsequently Sierra Leone advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2602 E (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it declared the decade of the 1970s the Disarmament Decade and envisaged a link between the Disarmament Decade and the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Also recalling its resolution 31/68 of 10 December 1976, in which it reaffirmed the purposes and objectives of the Disarmament Decade, and its resolution 31/189 B of 21 December 1976, in which it decided to convene a special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament,

Deploping that these purposes and objectives have not been fulfilled in terms of effective disarmament agreements and that the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, continues unabated,

Deeply concerned at the continued wastage of resources on armaments and the consequent detrimental effect on international security and the achievement of the objectives of the new international economic order,

Reaffirming the incompatibility between the unbridled arms race and the will of the international community, proclaimed and repeatedly reaffirmed, to promote healthy economic co-operation among all States,

Convinced that the peaceful use of the human and material resources allocated every year to the manufacture of armaments of all kinds will have very positive effects for the future of mankind,

Believing that the aid made available to developing countries, in all its forms, will serve its purpose only in a healthy, peaceful atmosphere characterized by mutual respect,

Affirming the urgent need for the promotion of negotiations on effective measures for the cessation of the arms race, especially in the nuclear field, for the reduction of military expenditures and for general and complete disarmament,

Having considered the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,

1. Takes note of the decision of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to set up an ad hoc working group to elaborate a comprehensive programme for disarmament;

2. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue its work on this subject and to submit a progress report to the General Assembly at its special session devoted to disarmament, to be held in May and June 1978;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this item by the General Assembly at its thirty-second session;

4. Calls upon Members States and the Secretary-General to intensify their efforts in support of the link between disarmament and development, envisaged in General Assembly resolution 2602 E (XXIV) on the Disarmament Decade, so as to promote disarmament negotiations and to ensure that the human and material resources freed by disarmament are used to promote economic and social development, particularly in the developing countries;

5. Urges that the unparalleled technical possibilities now available to mankind should be exploited for the purpose of combating poverty, ignorance, disease and hunger throughout the world;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session the item entitled "Effective measures to implement the purposes and objectives of the Disarmament Decade."

A/32/383. Report of First Committee (containing index to statements by delegations on disarmament items in First Committee, 32nd session).

Chapter II

The peaceful uses of outer space

Questions relating to the legal as well as the scientific and technical aspects of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space continued to be discussed during 1977 in the General Assembly, in its Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and in the latter's two sub-committees.

The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space reported to the Assembly at its 1977 session that its Legal Sub-Committee had continued work on the draft treaty relating to the moon, on the principles governing State use of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting and on the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space, as well as on the definition and/or delimitation of outer space, on satellites in geostationary orbit and on accession to and ratification of international space treaties.

The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee had reported on its discussion of the organizational and technical aspects of remote sensing by satellites, on the United Nations programme on space applications, on a possible international

conference on outer space matters, and on other scientific and technical questions.

On 20 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted three resolutions dealing with international co-operation in outer space affairs. Resolution 32/195 commemorated the tenth anniversary of the entry into force of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies.¹ Resolution 32/196 A concerned the work of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its sub-committees, and resolution 32/196 B provided for an increase in the membership of the Committee.

United Nations Member States launching objects into orbit or farther into space continued to supply information to the United Nations in 1977 on such launchings.

Details of these and other topics are set out in the following sections.

¹ See Y.U.N., 1966, pp. 41-43, resolution 2222 (XXI) of 19 December 1966, annexing text of Treaty.

Legal aspects of the peaceful uses of outer space

The Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (Outer Space Committee) held its sixteenth session at Headquarters, New York, from 14 March to 8 April 1977. It concentrated on the three priority items of its agenda—the preparation of a draft treaty relating to the moon, the elaboration of draft principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting, and the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space—and pursued work on the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities.

The Sub-Committee took no decision on requests by Colombia, Ecuador and Guyana to participate in its meetings, since the granting of observer status was a prerogative of its parent Committee, but agreed that their representatives could attend its formal meetings.

The Outer Space Committee considered the report of the Legal Sub-Committee at its twentieth session at Vienna, Austria, from 20 June to 1 July 1977, and recommended that the Sub-Committee

continue its work on those items with the same priority it had been giving them, and also bear in mind questions relating to the geostationary orbit. The Committee also welcomed the adoption by the Legal Sub-Committee of a draft resolution on the tenth anniversary (on 10 October 1977) of the entry into force of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies² (Outer Space Treaty), and forwarded the draft text to the General Assembly for adoption.

On 20 December 1977, the Assembly adopted without vote the resolution pertaining to the tenth anniversary of the Treaty. By resolution 32/195, the Assembly invited States to become parties to the Treaty as soon as possible and asked the Secretary-General for a research report on the experience gained in its application. The Outer Space Committee was asked to consider measures to encourage maximum participation in the Treaty

² Ibid.

(see section below on INTERNATIONAL SPACE TREATIES).

States were also invited to become parties to that Treaty, as well as several other multilateral treaties relating to the peaceful uses of outer space, by resolution 32/196 A adopted on the same date, also without vote. By this resolution, the Assembly endorsed the work of the Outer Space Committee and adopted several provisions relating specifically to the work of the Legal Sub-Committee.

It noted the Sub-Committee's work and progress in 1977 on the priority and other items it was considering, including its work in formulating a tentative text of a principle of consultation and agreements between States and a draft preamble. The Assembly also noted with appreciation a Legal Sub-Committee resolution of 8 April 1977 paying tribute to Eugeniusz Wyzner for 10 years of service as Sub-Committee Chairman.

Further, the Assembly recommended priorities for the Sub-Committee's work in 1978. High priority was to be given to completion of the elaboration of draft principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting, to formulation of draft principles on the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space, and to consideration of a draft treaty relating to the moon. The Sub-Committee was also to continue to discuss questions relating to the definition and/or delimitation of outer space activities, and bear in mind questions relating to the geostationary orbit.

Other provisions of the resolution pertained to various aspects of the work of the Outer Space Committee and its Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee (see subchapter below).

Resolution 32/196 A was proposed in the Assembly's First Committee by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, Sweden, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States and Venezuela. It was approved by consensus in that Committee on 1 December 1977.

[For relevant text of resolution 32/196 A, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below. For discussion and full texts of resolutions 32/195 and 32/196 A and B, see subchapter below.]

Direct-broadcast satellites

The Legal Sub-Committee re-established at its 1977 session Working Group II to continue consideration of the elaboration of principles

governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting, with a view to concluding an international agreement or agreements. The Working Group held 14 meetings between 28 March and 8 April, seven informal meetings and a number of informal consultations.

The Working Group, which had completed the texts of nine principles in 1976,³ considered the formulation of the three remaining principles—consent and participation, programme content, and unlawful/inadmissible broadcasts—on the basis of the texts contained in the 1976 report of the Chairman of the Working Group. The Group had before it a United Kingdom working paper, several informal working papers submitted by other members, and the results of the World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC) for planning the broadcasting-satellite service held by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) in January/February 1977 at Geneva, Switzerland.

In an effort to harmonize the differing views and facilitate general agreement, the Working Group formulated a proposed text of a principle of "consultation and agreements between States" and a draft preamble.

Presenting this Group's report to the Legal Sub-Committee, the Chairman of the Working Group expressed his appreciation in particular to Austria, Canada and Sweden for compromise texts that could provide a sound basis for the parent Committee to conclude work on the draft principles governing State use of satellites for direct television broadcasting. The Group expressed the hope that, in view of the progress made, the remaining differences could be overcome and the task entrusted to the Sub-Committee would be fulfilled at the forthcoming session of the Outer Space Committee in June/July.

The statements made on this subject in the Sub-Committee principally concerned the questions of prior consent and free flow of information. Chile, France, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Mexico, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, the USSR and Venezuela, among others, remained of the view that the principle of consultation and agreements between States was an indispensable provision, embodying respect for sovereignty of States and non-interference in their internal affairs, proclaimed by international law.

In this connexion, most of them held the opinion that the work done by ITU on this subject was technical and they considered that it was compatible with the principle of consultation and agreements between States.

That viewpoint was not shared by the United

³ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 63.

Kingdom, which held that, as a result of the World Agreement and Associated Plan concluded at WARC and of other ITU instruments, State-to-State direct television broadcasting and spill-over problems would be minimal. Belgium also said it was necessary to bear in mind the ITU rules, which assigned each State or group of States a specific frequency framework within which they could sovereignly carry out broadcasting, either directly or by means of authorization. Consequently, the requirement of prior consent for the use of frequencies could contravene international law and violate accepted rules.

Sweden considered that the ITU regulations were important technically, but noted they did not solve legal problems that might arise between States. It favoured a provision on agreement between broadcasting and receiving States based on a Swedish-Canadian proposal which called for formal agreements and consultations on proposed broadcasting. In Sweden's view, its proposal did not contravene the principle of freedom of information and made unnecessary the principle of the duty and right to consult, already formulated, as well as texts concerning programme content and unlawful broadcasts.

Belgium suggested that the principle of prior consent be replaced by a principle in accordance with which States should encourage reception of information compatible with their security and public order requirements. Japan strongly doubted the need for the principle of prior consent, although in its view legitimate concern of States over direct television broadcasting should be taken into account. Austria, France, Indonesia and Iran were among those members which called for a compromise solution securing both free flow of information on the one hand and respect for sovereign rights of States on the other.

The Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States continued to favour the principle of freedom of information and spoke against the principle of prior consent. In that connexion, the United Kingdom stated that the free flow of information, regardless of national frontiers, was a basic human right set forth in United Nations and other instruments relating to universal human rights.

The opinion was also expressed, on the other hand, that the use of direct broadcast satellites for direct television broadcasting belonged to the field of relations between States and not to the field of human rights.

The principles of programme content and unlawful/inadmissible broadcasts, although not discussed separately at length, were specifically commented on by Czechoslovakia, India and Romania, among others.

At its June/July 1977 session, the Outer Space Committee noted that the Legal Sub-Committee had made considerable progress in the elaboration of principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting. It noted with satisfaction in particular the Sub-Committee's success in formulating a tentative text of a principle of consultation and agreements between States and a draft preamble. The Committee noted the hope expressed by the Sub-Committee that the task entrusted to it by the General Assembly in 1976⁴ would be fulfilled at the Committee's current session.

For this purpose, the Outer Space Committee established a working party of the whole, which held four meetings. The working party concentrated on finalizing tentative wording contained in the draft preamble and the draft principle of consultation and agreements between States formulated by the Legal Sub-Committee; it also discussed separate paragraphs proposed by members for inclusion in the preamble. Owing to lack of time, it did not complete this discussion. No agreement was reached on the paragraphs proposed for inclusion in the draft preamble, and, although some agreement was reached on the principle of consultation and agreements between States, it was decided that the texts of the provisions should remain tentative/undecided for the time being.

The Outer Space Committee, having heard the views of its members on the outstanding issues and taking into account the progress achieved, recommended that the Legal Sub-Committee, at its 1978 session, should continue to consider, as a matter of high priority, the elaboration of principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting, with a view to concluding an international agreement or agreements, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions of 9 November 1972⁵ and 8 November 1976.⁶

During the general discussion of the item on international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space in the First Committee at the 1977 session of the General Assembly, some Members, including Algeria, Bulgaria, Chile, the German Democratic Republic, India, Iran, Kuwait, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and Venezuela, upheld the principle of consultation and agreements among States as a step forward which would defend sovereign rights of receiving States against foreign interference in their internal affairs

⁴ Ibid., pp. 71-72, text of resolution 31/8 of 8 November 1976.

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1972, p. 47, text of resolution 2916 (XXVII).

⁶ See footnote 4.

through direct television broadcasting, and promote international co-operation and understanding.

Brazil, Indonesia, Madagascar and Yugoslavia said that States should have the right to regulate the inflow of information received through space. Afghanistan, Ghana, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Philippines, Sierra Leone and the Sudan favoured a compromise solution which would combine the principle of sovereignty with the concept of free flow of information. Austria and Norway believed that such a compromise was possible along the lines of the Swedish-Canadian approach. The Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States stressed the importance of the principle of free flow of information and ideas, particularly with regard to the right of the individual to receive and impart information. Australia, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom emphasized the relevance of ITU decisions on direct television broadcasting, which, in their view, made the principle of prior consent unnecessary; the United States considered that principle incompatible with free exchange of information.

On 20 December 1977, in adopting resolution 32/196 A, the General Assembly *inter alia* noted with satisfaction the progress achieved by the Legal Sub-Committee and its working party in elaborating draft principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting, as well as the work done to formulate a tentative text of a principle of consultation and agreements between States and a draft preamble; it recommended that the Legal Sub-Committee continue, at its 1978 session as a matter of high priority, its efforts to complete the elaboration of draft principles.

Remote sensing

The Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space re-established its Working Group III in 1977 to continue the consideration of legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space, with the particular aim of formulating draft principles on the basis of common elements identified by the Sub-Committee. The Group held 13 meetings and one informal meeting open to all members of the Sub-Committee.

The Working Group had before it as the basis of its work the 1976 report of its Chairman, a working paper submitted by Mongolia, three draft international instruments submitted previously—one by France and the USSR, one by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico and Venezuela, and one by the United States⁷—and a number of

informal working papers. The Working Group noted that the subject of remote sensing was also an item on the agenda of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee at its February 1977 session (see subchapter below).

The Working Group, at its 1977 meetings, formulated six draft principles which were added to the five formulated in 1976. They contained, as did those previously drafted, some tentative wording upon which no agreement was reached.

No agreement was reached on whether the text on remote sensing should refer to full and permanent sovereignty of all States and peoples over their wealth and natural resources as well as their inalienable right to dispose of those resources and of information with respect thereto. The text of a draft principle was prepared, however, and included in the report as an unagreed text.

The Working Group also deliberated on the question of a review clause but decided that a decision regarding such a clause would be premature at that time.

The Working Group was not able because of lack of time to discuss the definition of the terms "data" and "information" formulated by the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee or a Swedish informal working paper on the question.

The Legal Sub-Committee took note of the Working Group's progress in formulating principles.

In the course of the discussions in the Legal Sub-Committee, the questions relating to transfer of information obtained through remote sensing were, as in previous years, considered in some detail.

Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Poland, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States shared the position that remote sensing from space did not require prior consent of sensed States in view of the principle of freedom of outer space laid down in the 1967 Outer Space Treaty.⁸ Belgium suggested that a compromise formula be sought that would permit a distinction to be made between information of national interest and of international interest.

Some members, including Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Mexico, Mongolia, Romania, Sierra Leone, the USSR and Venezuela, remained of the view that sensed States had sovereign rights over their natural resources and over information regarding them, and that such information could be distributed to other coun-

⁷ See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 84-85.

⁸ See footnote 1.

tries only with the prior consent of sensed States. Other representatives expressed the view that the concept of State sovereignty did not include sovereignty over information concerning natural resources and that, consequently, no such principle was required.

In this connexion, the USSR, supported by Bulgaria, Hungary and Poland, suggested the establishment of specific criteria for the division of remotely sensed data into two categories: data which could be freely disseminated and published for general use, and data which could be disseminated only with the agreement of the sensed State. The USSR also believed that a spatial resolution [the smallest detail on the ground that can be seen in a photograph taken from space] of 50 square metres could be used as the criterion for dividing data into the two categories. The United Kingdom expressed the view that spatial resolution could not be the sole criterion for data classification.

Egypt and India felt that it would be better to wait for the results of consideration of data classification by the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee.

Sweden called for the adoption of the terms "primary data" and "analysed information" as defined at the February 1977 session of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee (see sub-chapter below). It also drew attention to the importance of an organizational structure, within which remote sensing would be carried out, for solving some difficult legal aspects of the question.

The United States, supported by the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom, favoured free dissemination of remotely sensed data, being of the view that a restrictive data-dissemination policy could lead to a severe curtailment of the benefits derived from remote-sensing activities. The Federal Republic of Germany said participation by developing countries in remote sensing activities should be explored. The Federal Republic of Germany and Japan agreed with others that some conditions should be introduced so that sensed States could receive information sooner than third parties. Iran held the opinion that critical information should be withheld from third parties. Indonesia considered that sensing States should be required to inform the sensed States of their activities.

At its June/July 1977 session, the Outer Space Committee noted with satisfaction that the Legal Sub-Committee had been able to formulate six additional draft principles on this item, and recommended that the Sub-Committee continue, on the basis of high priority, to give detailed consideration to the question.

During the general exchange of views on outer space items in the First Committee of the General Assembly at its 1977 session, Afghanistan, Chile, Ecuador and Egypt were among those which supported the idea of prior consent by States to be sensed. Algeria, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Indonesia, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, Romania, Sierra Leone, the USSR, Venezuela and Yugoslavia expressed the view that all States had permanent sovereignty over their resources and information on those resources. In keeping with that approach, most of these Members, along with some others, considered that data and information on natural resources obtained through remote sensing could not be disseminated to third parties without the consent of sensed States. In this connexion, the USSR recalled its earlier proposals on data classification based on spatial resolution. Argentina, Hungary and India called for further study of the spatial resolution approach.

Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway and the Sudan considered that access to data and information by sensed States should be an integral part of any agreement. Sweden called for free and timely availability of data on reasonable terms to all States.

The principle of free collection and dissemination of information continued to be supported by the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Pakistan, the United Kingdom and the United States. The majority of these Members, along with Norway, also emphasized the importance of using remote sensing for the control of pollution. Austria and India called for a balance to be found between the principle of sovereignty over natural resources and benefits for all to be derived from remote sensing.

In adopting resolution 32/196 A on 20 December 1977, the Assembly noted with satisfaction that the Legal Sub-Committee had achieved significant progress by formulating six additional draft principles relating to the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space, and recommended that the Sub-Committee at its 1978 session continue, as a matter of high priority, its detailed consideration of those implications, with the aim of formulating draft principles.

(See also p. 71.)

Questions relating to the moon

The Legal Sub-Committee on 14 March 1977 re-established its Working Group I to continue consideration of a draft treaty relating to the moon.

The Working Group held three meetings during the session, as did an informal group it established for consultations, open to all interested

delegations. Of the three main outstanding issues—the scope of the treaty, the information to be furnished on missions to the moon, and the natural resources of the moon—the Working Group decided, as before, to give priority to the third question, which was generally regarded as the key issue whose solution could facilitate an agreement on the remaining two. The Working Group used as a basis for its work three reference papers containing all the draft proposals and working papers submitted by States and the texts formulated or approved by the Working Group and/or the Legal Sub-Committee on the three outstanding issues during the past five sessions. The Working Group also had before it a working paper submitted by Australia and Canada to facilitate the informal consultations, and an informal proposal for drafting an additional optional protocol on the question of the legal regime applicable to natural resources of the moon and other celestial bodies.

The Working Group was unable to arrive at a consensus on the question of the legal status of the natural resources of the moon, the subject on which the discussions in the Legal Sub-Committee were principally centred. As in previous years, some members, including Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Romania, Sierra Leone and Venezuela, continued to hold the view that the moon and its natural resources were a common heritage of mankind and that the draft treaty should contain a separate article proclaiming this concept. The establishment of an international regime to govern the exploitation of the moon's resources when such exploitation became possible or commercially practicable was, in their opinion, important.

The view was also expressed by India and Romania, among others, that the draft treaty should include provisions by which the States parties to the treaty undertook to establish a future international regime, although Romania accepted deferring work on such a regime until commercial exploitation became practicable. France considered that the formulation of such a regime was still premature. The United Kingdom stated that its position on the matter was flexible, though it was of the view that the sharing of resources should be equitable. The Federal Republic of Germany emphasized the importance of preserving the right of freedom of exploration and exploitation.

Other members of the Sub-Committee, including Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and the USSR, remained of the view that "the common heritage of mankind" as a concept was unresolved and needed to be defined, since it lacked clear legal content

and led to untenable conclusions. The USSR suggested in this connexion that the formula "the province of all mankind" be used in new legal instruments on outer space. Some members—Chile, India and Indonesia, for example—also referred to the scope of the treaty, favouring, or not objecting to, its extension to all celestial bodies.

The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, in considering the report of the Legal Sub-Committee, noted that the Working Group had been unable to reach a compromise solution and agreed that the Legal Sub-Committee should continue its work on the draft treaty relating to the moon as a matter of high priority in 1978.

The statements made in the First Committee of the General Assembly at its thirty-second (1977) session on the question of the draft treaty principally concerned the question of the legal status of the moon and its natural resources. Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cyprus, Egypt, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Kuwait, Madagascar, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, the Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, the Sudan, Sweden and Venezuela maintained that the treaty should proclaim the moon and its natural resources the common heritage of mankind; most of them called for the establishment of an international regime to regulate the exploitation of those resources. Chile and Pakistan said it was time for the Assembly to debate thoroughly and resolve the question of a definition of the concept of common heritage, as it was important to the new international economic order. Italy suggested that the natural resources of the moon might be used by anyone in loco, but that they should be subject to equitable distribution among all the world's peoples when they were brought to earth.

The USSR, supported by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Mongolia, suggested that the most appropriate way of resolving issues relating to the natural resources of the moon would be to regulate them by a separate protocol to the treaty. The German Democratic Republic was of the view that the concept of "common heritage of mankind" was a term used in civil law implying the recognition of the status of ownership and ran counter to the 1967 Outer Space Treaty. These Members considered, however, that whatever the decision to be arrived at, it must in any case be in keeping with the interests of all countries and peoples on earth.

On 20 December 1977, by resolution 32/196 A, the General Assembly inter alia noted with satisfaction that the Legal Sub-Committee had continued its efforts to complete the draft treaty relating to the moon and recommended that the Sub-Committee at its next session continue, as a

matter of high priority, its consideration of the draft treaty.

Other matters

Definition and/or delimitation of outer space

The Legal Sub-Committee of the Outer Space Committee considered in plenary meetings the question of the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities. The Sub-Committee had before it on the subject a document bringing up to date the information contained in a 1969 background paper, and a synoptic table of proposals and suggestions. Statements in the Sub-Committee touched on a number of aspects. Some members—among them Argentina, Belgium, Chile and France—expressed the view that the establishment of a boundary between air space and outer space was a matter requiring more detailed and thorough consideration. Poland and Romania also considered that there was a need for delimitation.

In this connexion, Argentina, Belgium and Italy stated their support for an earlier proposal to establish such a boundary at an altitude of around 100 kilometres. Mexico was of the view that sovereignty could not be exercised beyond the minimum perigee of an orbiting satellite. These members, along with Brazil, Chile, France and Iran, expressed the hope that this item would receive higher priority, possibly after completion of other priority items.

Other members, including Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and the United Kingdom, were of the view that it was premature to define a lower boundary of outer space. Japan considered that it would be incorrect to try to define a regime for outer space in general terms or to formulate a definition applicable to all types of outer space activities.

There were also references to the question of the geostationary orbit in relation to the definition and/or delimitation of outer space. In the view of Indonesia and Kenya, which shared the position of other equatorial States, there was a close link between the questions of the geostationary orbit and definition of outer space. Colombia and Ecuador, speaking as observers at the invitation of the Chairman, stated that equatorial States had sovereign rights over segments of the geostationary synchronous orbit—which constituted a limited natural resource—above their national territories and thus did not recognize it as being in outer space. Brazil expressed the hope that the subject would be further discussed in the Outer Space Committee.

Australia, Canada, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy,

Japan, Poland, Sweden, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States were among members which considered that the geostationary orbit lay clearly in outer space and its use was governed by the provisions of the Outer Space Treaty of 1967—in accordance with which outer space was not subject to national appropriation—and that all States had an equal right to the use of the geostationary orbit on the basis of co-operation and bearing in mind the relevant recommendations and decisions of ITU. Belgium expressed readiness to discuss whether certain orbits constituted a limited resource, but considered that this matter and whether rules for the use of the orbit were needed were separate questions.

At its session held in June/July 1977, the Outer Space Committee noted the discussion of the Legal Sub-Committee on the definition and/or delimitation of outer space activities and decided it should pursue its work on those questions. Noting a working paper submitted to it by the USSR on the legal status of geostationary orbits, the Committee recommended that the Legal Sub-Committee should also bear in mind questions relating to the geostationary orbit.

During the 1977 debate on outer space items in the First Committee of the General Assembly, some Members—Australia, Chile, the Federal Republic of Germany, Kuwait, Pakistan and Panama among them—stated that the question of definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities had been made more urgent by claims of equatorial States to sovereignty over segments of the geostationary orbit. In the opinion of these and other Members, these two related matters required a more detailed and deeper study by the Outer Space Committee. Kuwait suggested a study by stages, beginning with technical aspects.

Brazil, Colombia and Ecuador, in accordance with the position of equatorial States, called for recognition of the *sui generis* character of the geostationary orbit. The Netherlands favoured additional regulation for border-line cases carried out in both air space and outer space, as exemplified by the planned United States space shuttle. The German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the USSR were among those Members which spoke in opposition to sovereignty claims to the geostationary orbit.

On 20 December 1977, by resolution 32/196 A, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that the Legal Sub-Committee had discussed questions relating to the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities, and recommended that the Sub-Committee at its 1978 session continue its discussion of those questions,

and also bear in mind questions relating to the geostationary orbit.

International space treaties

At a meeting on 6 April 1977, the Legal Sub-Committee, noting that 10 October 1977 would be the tenth anniversary of the entry into force of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,⁹ approved a draft resolution on the subject and recommended that it be forwarded by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to the General Assembly for consideration and adoption at its 1977 session. The Outer Space Committee did so at its June/July session.

On 20 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted the text, without vote, as resolution 32/195, on the recommendation of the First Committee, which had approved it on 1 December by consensus.

By that resolution, the Assembly inter alia invited States which were not parties to the Outer Space Treaty to ratify or accede to it as soon as possible and requested the Secretary-General to undertake research analysing the experience gained in the application of the Treaty over the

past 10 years, showing its importance for the development of international co-operation in the practical application of space technology. The Assembly recommended that the Outer Space Committee should consider at its 1978 session possible measures to encourage the maximum number of States to participate in the Treaty. (For text of resolution 32/195, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In addition, by resolution 32/196 A, adopted without vote on 20 December 1977, the General Assembly inter alia invited States which had not become parties to the Outer Space Treaty, or to the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space,¹⁰ the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects,¹¹ or the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space,¹² to give early consideration to ratifying or acceding to those international agreements.

⁹ See footnote 1.

¹⁰ See Y.U.N., 1967, pp. 33-35, resolution 2345(XXII) of 19 December 1967, annexing text of Agreement.

¹¹ See Y.U.N., 1971, pp. 52-55, resolution 2777(XXVI) of 29 November 1971, annexing text of Convention.

¹² See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 63-64, resolution 3235(XXIX) of 12 November 1974, annexing text of Convention.

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session
First Committee, meetings 39, 41-43, 45-48, 50.
Fifth Committee, meeting 65.
Plenary meeting 108.

A/32/20. Report of Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.
(Chapter II A: Report of Legal Sub-Committee on work of its 16th session, Headquarters, New York, 14 March-8 April 1977.)

A/C.1/32/L.40. Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela: draft resolution, approved by consensus by First Committee on 1 December 1977, meeting 50.

A/C.1/32/L.41 and Corr.1, A/C.5/32/96, A/32/474. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution II A recommended by First Committee in A/32/418. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/32/418. Report of First Committee, draft resolution II A.

Resolution 32/196 A, as recommended by First Committee, A/32/418, adopted without vote by Assembly on 20 December 1977, meeting 108.

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolution 31/8 of 8 November 1976,
Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,

Reaffirming the common interest of mankind in furthering the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes and in continuing efforts to extend to interested States the benefits de-

rived therefrom, as well as the importance of international co-operation in this field, for which the United Nations should continue to provide a focal point,

Reaffirming also the importance of international co-operation in developing the rule of law in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space,

Commemorating the twentieth anniversary since the launching into orbit of the first man-made object, Sputnik, which marked the beginning of the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes and of international co-operation in this field,

Recalling with satisfaction its resolution 32/195 of 20 December 1977 concerning the tenth anniversary of the entry into force of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,

1. Endorses the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

2. Invites States which have not yet become parties to the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space, the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects and the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space to give early consideration to ratifying or acceding to those international agreements;

3. Notes with satisfaction the considerable progress achieved by the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and by a working party of that Committee in the elaboration of draft principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting, and the work done in formulating a tentative text of a principle of "consultation and agreements between States" and a draft preamble;

4. Further notes with satisfaction that the Legal Sub-Committee:

(a) Achieved significant progress by formulating six additional draft principles relating to the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space;

(b) Continued its efforts to complete the draft treaty relating to the moon;

(c) Discussed questions relating to the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities;

5. Takes note with appreciation of the resolution adopted by the Legal Sub-Committee paying tribute to its Chairman, Mr. Eugeniusz Wyzner, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of his assumption of office;

6. Recommends that the Legal Sub-Committee at its seventeenth session should:

(a) Continue, as matters of high priority:

(i) Its efforts to complete the elaboration of draft principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting;

(ii) Its detailed consideration of the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space, with the aim of formulating draft principles;

(iii) Its consideration of the draft treaty relating to the moon;

(b) Continue to discuss questions relating to the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities, and also bear in mind questions relating to the geostationary orbit;

[For full texts of General Assembly resolutions 32/196 A and B, see section below on SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE.]

Other matters

INTERNATIONAL SPACE TREATIES

A/32/20. Report of Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. (Chapter II A, para. 34: draft resolution forwarded to General Assembly for consideration and adoption.)

A/C.1/32/L.39 and Corr.1. Draft resolution recommended by Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, approved by consensus by First Committee on 1 December 1977, meeting 50.

A/32/418. Report of First Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 32/195, as recommended by First Committee, A/32/418, adopted without vote on 20 December 1977, meeting 108.

The General Assembly,

Noting that ten years have passed since the entry into force

of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,

Confirming the great importance of the Treaty for the development of international co-operation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, and for developing the rule of law in this sphere of human activity,

Convinced that, during the decade in which the Treaty has been in force, it has played a positive role in the implementation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the progressive development of the law of outer space, including the elaboration and adoption of other international instruments governing the outer space activities of States,

Noting that seventy-five States have become parties to the Treaty,

Recognizing that participation in the Treaty contributes to the peaceful exploration and use of outer space for the benefit of all mankind, regardless of the degree of economic or scientific development of States, and to the development of mutual understanding and the strengthening of friendly relations among States and peoples,

Recalling its resolutions 2260(XXII) of 3 November 1967, 2453(XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2601(XXIV) of 16 December 1969, 2733(XXV) of 16 December 1970, 2776(XXVI) of 29 November 1971, 2915(XXVII) of 9 November 1972, 3182(XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, 3234(XXIX) of 12 November 1974, 3388(XXX) of 18 November 1975 and 31/8 of 8 November 1976, in which it invited States which had not yet become parties to the Treaty to give early consideration to ratifying or acceding to it,

Expressing the belief that the participation in the Treaty of all States and the application of this international instrument by them can contribute to enhancing the effectiveness of international co-operation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies,

1. Invites States which have not yet become parties to the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, to ratify or accede to it as soon as possible;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake research analysing the experience gained in the application of the Treaty over the past ten years and showing its importance for the development of international co-operation in the practical application of space technology;

3. Recommends that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space should consider at its next session possible measures to encourage the largest possible number of States to participate in the Treaty.

Scientific and technical aspects of the peaceful uses of outer space

As in previous years, consideration of various scientific and technical aspects of the peaceful uses of outer space continued during 1977 in the General Assembly's Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (Outer Space Committee), its Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, and in the Assembly itself.

The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee met at Headquarters, New York, from 14 to 25 February 1977, giving priority to the consideration of items dealing with remote sensing of the earth by satellites, the United Nations programme on space applications, and a possible United Nations conference on outer space matters.

The Outer Space Committee, which held its

twentieth session at Vienna, Austria, from 20 June to 1 July 1977, considered the report of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee and endorsed the Sub-Committee's recommendation that it continue to give priority during its fifteenth (1978) session to the same three items. It also recommended that the Sub-Committee examine the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit.

By a comprehensive resolution—32/196 A—on those and other aspects of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space, the Assembly, on 20 December 1977, *inter alia* endorsed the report of the Outer Space Committee, including its recommendation on consideration of priority

items, and noted with satisfaction that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee had further examined both the current pre-operational/experimental phase of remote sensing of the earth from space as well as a possible future global/international operational phase. It endorsed the recommendation of the Outer Space Committee that further studies and reports on remote sensing be prepared by the Secretariat, including a factual study on the geostationary orbit to facilitate examination of different aspects of its utilization. It also endorsed the recommendation to strengthen the role of two remote sensing centres in Rome, expressing appreciation to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Italian Government for holding training courses on the application of remote sensing for developing countries, and to all Governments which had hosted, offered fellowships for or assisted in holding international training seminars and workshops on space applications.

The Assembly recommended that the Sub-Committee set up a working party to consider all relevant factors and information concerning a possible United Nations conference on outer space matters.

It commemorated the twentieth anniversary since the launching of the first man-made object—Sputnik—into orbit in October 1957, endorsed the United Nations 1978 programme on space applications, approved continuing United Nations sponsorship of rocket launching stations in India and Argentina, and asked the specialized agencies to continue providing progress reports on their related work on outer space activities.

A report by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) on its tropical cyclone project and on the World Weather Watch programme was welcomed and WMO was called on to intensify its efforts in this field.

The Outer Space Committee was asked to continue work on current and new projects and to submit a report in 1978 on subjects to be studied in the future.

Other provisions of the resolution pertained to the work of the Legal Sub-Committee of the Outer Space Committee (see subchapter above).

Resolution 32/196 A was adopted without vote by the Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, which had approved it by consensus on 1 December 1977. The text was sponsored by 35 Member States.

(For list of sponsors and text of resolution, see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

Also on 20 December, by its resolution 32/196 B, the Assembly expanded the membership of the Outer Space Committee from 37 to 47 (see section below).

Remote sensing

The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Outer Space Committee had before it several studies prepared by the Secretariat on the organizational aspects of international co-operation in the area of remote sensing of the earth by satellites, working papers by Belgium, Canada and Sweden (jointly), France, Sweden, the USSR and the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, as well as information papers and other reports; all were submitted in response to the view that study of organizational, technical and financial matters should progress together with consideration of the legal aspects. To facilitate its work, the Sub-Committee set up an open-ended working group presided over by Canada to consider issues on remote sensing.

In accordance with an Outer Space Committee recommendation and in light of a proposal by Sweden, the Sub-Committee gave detailed examination to the question of the definition of the terms "data" and "information" used in describing the system elements and data flow involved in remote sensing from satellites. The Sub-Committee decided that the term "primary data" would mean those data acquired by satellite-borne remote sensors and transmitted to a receiver from a satellite either by telemetry in the form of electromagnetic signals or physically in any form, such as photographic film or magnetic tape, and the pre-processed products derived from those data which might be used for later analysis. The term "analysed information" would mean the end-product resulting from the analytical process performed on the primary data combined with data and knowledge obtained from sources other than remote sensing satellites. The Sub-Committee suggested that the formulation of the terms "data" and "information" used by the Working Group of the Legal Sub-Committee¹³ should be changed to conform with these definitions. The Sub-Committee concluded, however, that any definitions arrived at would be relevant only for the current state of technology.

The USSR elaborated on a proposal classifying remote sensing data as "global," "regional" and "local" information. Depending on the category, data might be disseminated openly or else by permission of the sensed State. The classification system was based on a range in metres or kilometres of spatial resolution and on distance covered.

The USSR and several other members, among them Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic and Mongolia, were of the view that a sensing country possessing primary data about a sensed country finer than a certain spatial resolution—up to

¹³ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 64.

50 metres in the view of the USSR—should not disseminate such data to a third country without the permission of the sensed country.

Other members—including Australia, Austria, Japan, Nigeria, the United Kingdom and the United States—felt that satellite-sensed primary data, irrespective of their spatial resolution, ought to be openly disseminated.

France considered that resolving power was not a satisfactory criterion on which to base a distinction between data which might and might not be disseminated. It favoured free dissemination of raw data, but felt that analysed information drawn from data with spatial resolution finer than 10 metres should be made subject to legal regimes.

Australia, Belgium and France suggested an alternative way might be used to classify data, by inventory or relating to the usefulness or purposes for which data were used.

There was no general agreement in the Sub-Committee that classifications were necessary, that they should be made on the basis of spatial resolution, or on appropriate numerical ranges to be applied for each category.

The Sub-Committee felt that an attempt should be made to provide a technical definition of spatial resolution and to determine what aspects of data—e.g. resolution, spectral characteristics, polarization, etc.—might correspond to particular applications, so that the Legal Sub-Committee and the Outer Space Committee might more easily decide what, if any, should be the limitations on dissemination of primary data without the permission of the sensed State. A Secretariat study was requested for discussion at the next session.

As in previous years, the Sub-Committee also considered the current pre-operational/experimental phase of remote sensing, as well as a possible future global/international operational remote sensing system or systems.

Noting that several operational remote-sensing systems with quite different operational roles, and different but perhaps compatible characteristics, would one day be implemented by various nations or agencies, the Sub-Committee was of the view that there would be an important role for the United Nations to play in encouraging compatibility of the technical features of such systems as well as complementarity in terms of capabilities and roles.

The Sub-Committee noted that there were several pre-operational space segments functioning or planned, and that information had been received concerning a number of existing or planned national and regional ground stations for direct reception of remote sensing from satellites. It recommended strengthening the role of a remote sensing centre in FAO in Rome in the area

of renewable resources, and establishing a centre in the United Nations Centre for Natural Resources, Energy and Transport of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in the area of non-agricultural resources.

Taking into account a proposal by the USSR, the Sub-Committee asked for a study assessing the current situation in the area of remotely sensed data collected by space platforms. It noted that, while the United Nations co-ordinating functions should involve co-ordination between existing and planned systems, co-operative bilateral or multilateral arrangements should remain outside the purview of such United Nations co-ordinating functions.

The Sub-Committee was of the opinion that the question of detecting and monitoring pollution of the environment by means of remote sensing from space should be included in its future programme and asked for a state-of-knowledge study on this subject. With regard to a proposal by Sweden, it also agreed to explore other problem areas where international solutions were warranted or international action might be required, especially areas in relation to the establishment of operational systems in the future and how such problems could best be solved.

India suggested that in future the Sub-Committee might consider the concept of a "minimum needs" programme of satellite-based remote sensing for developing countries which emphasized evolving systems addressing themselves to those countries' resource problems without necessarily requiring very sophisticated equipment and highly trained manpower.

Indonesia expressed the view that solar energy and materials processing in space should be the next areas of attention. Others agreed with the United Kingdom, however, that it was premature to deal with the subject of space energy.

The Outer Space Committee, at its June/July 1977 session, considered the views of the Sub-Committee and endorsed its recommendations, including those requesting the Secretary-General to prepare the various studies to be considered by the Sub-Committee at its 1978 session.

The Committee recommended that the Legal Sub-Committee should adopt the definitions of the terms "primary data" and "analysed information" developed by the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee and bear them in mind in its work. Noting the inconclusive discussion which took place in the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee on dissemination of remote sensing data, the Committee endorsed the view that there was no scientific or technical basis for a sensed State not having timely and non-discriminatory access to data concerning its territory.

The Committee endorsed also the Sub-Committee's conclusion that international co-operation was needed, as that was the only cost-effective approach for acquiring the benefits of satellite remote sensing for the majority of countries, keeping in mind the special needs of the developing countries. It agreed that there would be an important role for the United Nations to play in encouraging compatibility and complementarity of systems, capabilities and roles. It reaffirmed its endorsements and recommendations on the use and regional co-operation in use of systems such as the pre-operational United States LANDSAT system. It also endorsed strengthening remote sensing operations in the United Nations system.

Finally, the Committee endorsed the future work programme of the Sub-Committee and considered that particular attention should be given to co-ordination between the Legal and the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committees.

The General Assembly considered the recommendations of the Outer Space Committee at its thirty-second (1977) session. Speaking during discussion of outer space subjects in the Assembly's First Committee, Czechoslovakia, as well as Chile, Pakistan and others, were of the opinion that, in view of the existence of several remote sensing systems, there was a need for the co-ordinating role of the United Nations in remote sensing, which applied to both the current pre-operational as well as the future operational phase.

Austria said it considered the proposal to classify remote sensing data in three categories based on spatial resolution to be reasonable and logical.

Ghana and Kuwait shared the opinion that the establishment of an international agency to control remote sensing and outer space activities might be the most effective means of involving the developing countries in such activities. Sweden reminded Members that it had for a number of years advocated the establishment of an international organizational framework for remote sensing.

By resolution 32/196 A, the Assembly *inter alia* noted with satisfaction that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee had continued to examine both the current pre-operational/experimental and possible future global/international operational phase of remote sensing of the earth from space. It recommended that the Sub-Committee continue to give priority to the three items it had considered with priority in 1977.

The Assembly endorsed the recommendations for studies and documentation on the classification of remote sensing data, on detecting and monitoring pollution of the environment, and on the current situation in the area of remotely sensed data collected by space platforms. It also

recommended that the Secretary-General prepare a study on the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit for examination by the Sub-Committee at its 1978 session, to facilitate preparation of a study on different aspects of its utilization. (See also p. 74.)

The Assembly also endorsed the recommendation to strengthen, within available resources, the role of the remote sensing centres referred to by the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee and expressed appreciation to FAO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and Italy for holding international training courses on the application of remote sensing for the benefit of developing countries. It also endorsed the Committee's invitation to the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of continuing, expanding and co-ordinating United Nations-related programmes involving the use of satellite remote sensing data, particularly for the benefit of developing countries.

(See also p. 71.)

Space applications

Continuing its review of the United Nations programme on space applications, the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee and later the Outer Space Committee commended the work of the expert on space applications—who reported on the United Nations programme and on existing training facilities in remote sensing—and expressed appreciation to Governments and international and other organizations which, during 1976 and 1977, had hosted or provided assistance to United Nations-sponsored seminars on the practical applications of space technology.

The seminars and training courses included those on remote sensing held or planned in the United Kingdom in July-August 1976 and in the Federal Republic of Germany in August 1976 (both sponsored jointly with FAO), in Italy in October-November 1976 and April-May 1977 (sponsored jointly with FAO and UNESCO), in Pakistan in January 1977 and in the USSR in October 1977, as well as the SITE (Satellite Instructional Television Experiment) seminar and panel meeting in India in January 1976 and in November 1977 (sponsored jointly with UNESCO) and workshops on remote sensing in Bolivia in November 1977 and in the United States in September-October 1976.

Chile, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Pakistan, Romania and the Sudan were among the Members in the First Committee which considered that the United Nations programme on space applications should be expanded and should receive greater financial support to meet the needs of the developing countries.

On 20 December 1977, when it adopted resolution 32/196 A, the Assembly noted with satisfaction that the Sub-Committee had continued to make progress in implementing the United Nations programme on space applications and recommended that it continue to be considered as a priority item. Endorsing the proposed United Nations programme on space applications for 1978, the Assembly expressed appreciation to all Governments which had acted as hosts to, offered fellowships for or otherwise assisted in holding international training seminars and workshops on space applications, particularly for the benefit of developing countries.

International conference on outer space

The Outer Space Committee, acting on a recommendation of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, decided that the establishment of a task force to consider the options involved in convening a United Nations conference on outer space matters would be useful, and it recommended that the Secretariat invite Member States to submit suggestions to the Sub-Committee.

Speaking in the General Assembly's First Committee, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Mongolia, Pakistan, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, the Sudan, Turkey and Venezuela were among those which supported the idea of convening an international conference on space questions, with careful preparation. Algeria, Bulgaria and the United States said that such a conference might be designed on the basis of needs shown by and with due regard for the results of the 1979 United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development. Yugoslavia believed that its convening should not be linked to, or conditioned by, other conferences. The United Kingdom, on the other hand, expressed reservations on the usefulness of such a conference.

By resolution 32/196 A, the General Assembly *inter alia* recommended that the matter continue to be given priority in the work of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, and that the Sub-Committee set up a working party to consider all the factors and any further relevant information concerning such a conference.

Other scientific and technical questions

A number of other questions were considered and acted upon by the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, the Outer Space Committee and the General Assembly.

The Outer Space Committee shared the satisfaction expressed by its Sub-Committee on the work carried out at the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station in India and the CELPA (Centro

Experimental para el Lanzamiento de Projectiles Autopropulsados) Mar del Plata Station in Argentina relative to the use of sounding-rocket facilities for international co-operation and training in the peaceful scientific exploration of outer space, and recommended that the Assembly continue sponsorship of those two ranges.

The Committee welcomed a report by the World Meteorological Organization on its tropical cyclone project and World Weather Watch programme, and WMO's efforts to obtain basic meteorological data and to discover ways to mitigate tropical storms and minimize their destructive potential. In particular, it noted that the expected availability of five geostationary satellites by 1978 would mean that all the tropical areas of the world would be under surveillance for cyclones.

The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee considered questions relating to the co-ordination of activities between itself and the Legal Sub-Committee and relating to co-ordination of relevant work among the organizations within the United Nations system. The Sub-Committee noted that the first meeting of the sub-committee on outer space activities of the interagency Administrative Committee on Co-ordination had discussed those matters.

The Outer Space Committee noted that the Sub-Committee was satisfied with interagency co-ordination procedures and noted in particular the International Telecommunication Union's decision to convene in 1979 a World Administrative Radio Conference to review the Radio Regulations.

The recommendations and views of the Outer Space Committee on the scientific and technical aspects of outer space, as well as those relating to its legal aspects, were endorsed by the Assembly at its thirty-second (1977) session by resolution 32/196 A of 20 December 1977.

The Assembly thereby approved a continuing sponsorship of the two rocket launching stations in India and Argentina. It welcomed the WMO report, noting in particular that the satellite had revolutionized the initial detection of tropical cyclones and that the success of the project depended on continued and increased committal of essential resources to the programme; WMO was asked to intensify its efforts in this field and report thereon. The other specialized agencies were also to continue to provide the Outer Space Committee with progress reports on their work relating to the peaceful uses of outer space.

Expansion of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

By a second resolution on international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space

adopted on 20 December 1977, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space from 37 to 47, asked the President of the Assembly to appoint the new members by 31 January 1978 in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical distribution, and asked the Secretary-General to ascertain the views of Member States on ways and means of allowing participation of additional Member States and, after having received the opinion of the Committee, to report thereon in 1978.

The resolution was based on a proposal in the First Committee by 32 States.

The text was approved by that Committee on 1 December 1977 by a recorded vote of 95 to 0, with 13 abstentions. The vote was requested by Canada, the USSR and the United States. The Assembly adopted it as resolution 32/196 B by a recorded vote of 110 to 0, with 10 abstentions.

(For list of sponsors, voting details and text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Austria had earlier submitted and subsequently

withdrawn a text by which the Assembly, noting the desire of additional States to participate in the work of the Outer Space Committee, would have asked that Committee to examine ways and means by which it could accommodate the desire for wider participation and to report thereon to the Assembly in 1978, at which time the matter would be taken up and decided upon.

A number of States spoke in explanation of vote. Australia and Poland objected to the haste with which action was taken. The United States said it abstained because of concern that the work of the Committee might be impeded by further enlargement, while Canada considered that the objectives of the resolution could have been accomplished without immediately increasing the membership by the arbitrary number of 10. Israel suggested that the principle of rotation should form the basis of further action on the composition of the Committee. Zambia was concerned that the phrasing of the text might give the Outer Space Committee veto power regarding future expan-

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session
First Committee, meetings 39, 41-43, 45-48, 50.
Fifth Committee, meeting 65.
Plenary meetings 108, 111.

A/32/20. Report of Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.
(Chapter II B: Report of Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee on its 14th session, Headquarters, New York, 14-25 February 1977.)

A/C.1/32/L.40. Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela: draft resolution, approved by consensus by First Committee on 1 December 1977, meeting 50.

A/C.1/32/L.41 and Corr.1, A/C.5/32/96, A/32/474. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution II A recommended by First Committee in A/32/418. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/32/418. Report of First Committee, draft resolution II A.

Resolution 32/196 A, as recommended by First Committee, A/32/418, adopted without vote by Assembly on 20 December 1977, meeting 108.

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolution 31/8 of 8 November 1976,
Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,

Reaffirming the common interest of mankind in furthering the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes and in continuing efforts to extend to interested States the benefits derived therefrom, as well as the importance of international co-operation in this field, for which the United Nations should continue to provide a focal point,

Reaffirming also the importance of international co-operation in developing the rule of law in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space,

Commemorating the twentieth anniversary since the launching into orbit of the first man-made object, Sputnik, which marked the beginning of the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes and of international co-operation in this field,

Recalling with satisfaction its resolution 32/195 of 20 December 1977 concerning the tenth anniversary of the entry into force of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,

1. Endorses the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

2. Invites States which have not yet become parties to the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space, the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects and the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space to give early consideration to ratifying or acceding to those international agreements;

3. Notes with satisfaction the considerable progress achieved by the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and by a working party of that Committee in the elaboration of draft principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting, and the work done in formulating a tentative text of a principle of "consultation and agreements between States" and a draft preamble;

4. Further notes with satisfaction that the Legal Sub-Committee:

(a) Achieved significant progress by formulating six additional draft principles relating to the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space;

(b) Continued its efforts to complete the draft treaty relating to the moon;

(c) Discussed questions relating to the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities;

5. Takes note with appreciation of the resolution adopted by the Legal Sub-Committee paying tribute to its Chairman,

Mr. Eugeniusz Wyzner, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of his assumption of office;

6. Recommends that the Legal Sub-Committee at its seventh session should:

(a) Continue, as matters of high priority:

(i) Its efforts to complete the elaboration of draft principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting;

(ii) Its detailed consideration of the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space, with the aim of formulating draft principles;

(iii) Its consideration of the draft treaty relating to the moon;

(b) Continue to discuss questions relating to the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities, and also bear in mind questions relating to the geostationary orbit;

7. Notes with satisfaction that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its fourteenth session continued:

(a) To consider in detail both the current pre-operational/experimental phase and a possible future global/international operational phase of remote sensing of the earth from space;

(b) To make progress in the implementation of the United Nations programme on space applications;

(c) To consider in detail the options relating to a possible United Nations conference on outer space;

8. Recommends that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee at its fifteenth session should continue its work on the matters before it, giving priority to the three items mentioned in paragraph 71 of the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

9. Further recommends that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee at that session should set up a working party to consider, in accordance with paragraph 75 of the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, all the factors and any further relevant information concerning a possible United Nations conference on outer space matters;

10. Endorses the recommendations of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space:

(a) That the Secretary-General, for consideration by the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee at its fifteenth session, should:

(i) Undertake the studies and prepare the documentation on questions relating to remote sensing of the earth from space, as referred to in paragraphs 40, 44 and 49 of the Committee's report;

(ii) Prepare a factual study on the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit with a view to enabling a study to be made of the different aspects of its utilization;

(b) That the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, at its fifteenth session, should examine the subject-matter referred to in subparagraph (a) (ii) above;

11. Further endorses the recommendation to strengthen, within available resources, the role of the two remote sensing centres referred to in paragraph 73 of the report of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, and, in this connexion, expresses its appreciation to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Government of Italy for the holding of international training courses on the application of remote sensing for the benefit of developing countries;

12. Endorses the invitation to the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 48 of the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, to explore, within the existing resources, the possibility of continuing, expanding and co-ordinating programmes of the United Nations and its agencies involving the use of satellite remote sensing data, particularly for the benefit of developing countries, and to report thereon to the Committee;

13. Expresses its appreciation to all Governments which acted as hosts to, offered fellowships for, or otherwise assisted in the holding of, international training seminars and workshops on space applications, particularly for the benefit of developing countries;

14. Endorses the proposed United Nations programme on space applications for 1978;

15. Approves a continuing sponsorship by the United Nations of the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station in India and the CELPA Mar del Plata Station in Argentina;

16. Requests the specialized agencies to continue to provide the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space with progress reports on their work relating to the peaceful uses of outer space;

17. Welcomes the report submitted by the World Meteorological Organization on its tropical cyclone project and the World Weather Watch, in response to General Assembly resolution 31/8, and notes in particular that the satellite has revolutionized the initial detection of tropical cyclones, that the availability of five meteorological geostationary satellites by 1978 would mean that all tropical areas of the world would be under constant surveillance and that the success of the project depends upon continued and increased commitment of essential resources to this programme, and calls upon the World Meteorological Organization to intensify its efforts in this field and to report thereon in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly;

18. Requests the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue its work, in accordance with the present and previous resolutions of the General Assembly, to consider, as appropriate, new projects in outer space activities and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session, in which would be included its views on which subjects should be studied in the future;

19. Expresses its deep appreciation to the Government and people of Austria for making possible the holding of the twentieth session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at Vienna and for their generous hospitality in this regard.

Expansion of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

A/C.1/32/L.42. Austria: draft resolution.

A/C.1/32/L.43. Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Colombia, Congo, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, Honduras, Iraq, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zaire: draft resolution.

A/C.1/32/L.43/Rev.1. Algeria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, Honduras, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zaire: revised draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 1 December 1977, meeting 50, by recorded vote of 95 to 0, with 13 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Australia, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mon-

golia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

A/32/418. Report of First Committee, draft resolution II B.

Resolution 32/196 B, as recommended by First Committee, A/32/418, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1977, meeting 108, by recorded vote of 110 to 0, with 10 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1472(XIV) of 12 December 1959, 1721 E

(XVI) of 20 December 1961 and 3182(XXVIII) of 18 December 1973,

Noting that the advance of science and technology has enhanced the knowledge of, and interest in, the peaceful uses of outer space and international co-operation in this important field, to the benefit of mankind and to the advantage of all States, whatever their level of economic and scientific development,

Recognizing the importance of participation in the work of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space of States from all regional groups on the basis of equitable geographical distribution,

Welcoming in this connexion the fact that States belonging to all regional groups have expressed interest in becoming members of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,

Aware of the need to ensure that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space carries out its work in the most effective way,

Having discussed the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,

1. Decides to expand the membership of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space from thirty-seven to forty-seven;

2. Requests the President of the General Assembly, taking due account of the present membership of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, to appoint the new members not later than 31 January 1978, in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical distribution;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to ascertain the views of Member States on ways and means of allowing participation of additional Member States in the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and, after having received the opinion of the Committee, to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session.

A/32/499. Appointment of members of Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. Note by Secretary-General.

Registration of space launchings

In 1977, United Nations Member States launching objects into orbit around the earth or further into space continued to supply information on space launchings to the United Nations in accordance with a General Assembly resolution of 20 December 1961,¹⁴ as well as with the provisions of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space of 15 September 1976.¹⁵

Twenty notifications on launchings were received in 1977 and distributed as documents. (Notifications included objects launched during the latter part of 1976, as well as during 1977.)

Japan submitted information on the launchings of three space vehicles, and the USSR reported on 116 space objects.

On 9 February 1977, the United States informed the United Nations Secretary-General that it had established, under the terms of the 1976 Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space, a registry of the space objects it launched. In accordance with the provisions of that Convention, the United States in 1977 transmitted registration data concerning 88 objects launched in 1976 and 1977.

¹⁴ See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 35, text of resolution 1721 B (XVI).

¹⁵ See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 63-64, resolution 3235 (XXIX) of 12 November 1974, annexing text of Convention.

Documentary references

ST/SG/SER.E/1-5. Information furnished in conformity with Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (United States).

ST/SG/SER.E/INF.3. Letter of 9 February from United States (notification that United States has established registry under

Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space).

A/AC.105/INF.355-369. Information furnished in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1721 B (XVI) by States launching objects into orbit or beyond (Japan and USSR).

Chapter III

Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea**Sixth session of the Conference on the Law of the Sea**

The sixth session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea was held from 23 May to 15 July 1977 at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

The first session of the Conference, held in New York from 3 to 15 December 1973, was devoted primarily to organizational and procedural matters.¹ The second session, held at Caracas, Venezuela, from 20 June to 29 August 1974, began substantive work on the questions of ocean law before the Conference.² At the third session, held at Geneva, Switzerland, from 17 March to 9 May 1975, the Chairmen of the three main committees of the Conference prepared a single negotiating text for a proposed convention on the law of the sea; the text was issued on 7 May 1975 and presented to the Conference at the final plenary meeting on 9 May. After the third session, the President circulated a fourth part of the single negotiating text on the question of settlement of disputes.³

At the fourth session, held at United Nations Headquarters from 15 March to 7 May 1976, the Chairmen of the main committees revised the single negotiating text and the President prepared a first revision of the part on the settlement of disputes.⁴ Later in 1976, following the fifth session, held from 2 August to 17 September at United Nations Headquarters, the President prepared a second revision of the part on the settlement of disputes.⁵

A total of 146 States participated in the sixth session. In addition, two territories, nine specialized agencies or United Nations bodies, 11 intergovernmental organizations, 32 non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, and four national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity or the League of Arab States participated as observers.

The States which participated were Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape

Verde, the Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, the Gambia, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, the Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nauru, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States, the Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

The two territories which sent observers, in accordance with invitations issued in consequence of a General Assembly decision of 17 December 1974,⁶ were the Netherlands Antilles and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

The specialized agencies and United Nations bodies which were represented at the sixth session

¹ See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 44-46, for account of first session.

² See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 71-84, for account of second session.

³ See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 116-32, for account of third session.

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 73-82, for account of fourth session.

⁵ Ibid., pp. 82-92, for account of fifth session.

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 85, text of resolution 3334(XXIX).

were the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and the United Nations Environment Programme.

The Conference also agreed without objection to invite a delegation from the United Nations Council for Namibia to participate in the work of the Conference.

The intergovernmental organizations that participated as observers were the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Council of Europe, the European Communities, the Inter-American Development Bank, the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of American States, the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Saudi Sudanese Red Sea Joint Commission.

The national liberation movements that participated as observers were the African National Council (Zimbabwe), the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (South Africa) and the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

The officers of the Conference were elected at its first session. The President was H. S. Amerasinghe (Sri Lanka); the Chairmen of the three main committees, which dealt with the substantive work of the Conference, were Paul Bamela Engo (United Republic of Cameroon), Andres Aguilar (Venezuela) and Alexander Yankov (Bulgaria). The Rapporteur-General was Kenneth O. Rattray (Jamaica) and the Chairman of the Drafting Committee was J. Alan Beesley (Canada). There were 31 Vice-Presidents, and a Chairman, Rapporteur and three Vice-Chairmen for each of the main committees. In addition, there was a 48-member General Committee to assist the President in the general conduct of the business of the Conference; a 23-member Drafting Committee to formulate draft texts and give drafting advice as requested; and a nine-member Credentials Committee. The only change made to the officers or members elected at the first to the fifth sessions was that Belgium replaced Ireland as a Vice-President of the Conference.

The rules of procedure of the Conference remained as adopted at the second session and amended at the third, as did the "gentlemen's agreement" annexed to the rules, by which the

Conference was to make every effort to reach agreement on substantive matters by consensus, and by which there was to be no voting on such matters until all efforts at consensus had been exhausted.

The aim of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea was to have a comprehensive convention on all ocean issues, including those which were outstanding from the first two Conferences, held in 1958 and 1960.⁷ In particular, the Conference was to try to establish a definition of an international regime for the seabed and ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction and to ensure that the resources of the marine environment would be exploited for the benefit of mankind. This involved questions of who might exploit the sea-bed and ocean floor beyond national jurisdiction and what the basic conditions of exploration and exploitation should be. These subjects were assigned to the First Committee. Definitions of and regimes for such concepts as the territorial sea, international straits, the continental shelf and an exclusive economic zone were dealt with by the Second Committee; regulations to cover the preservation of the marine environment, marine scientific research and the development and transfer of technology were covered by the Third Committee.

The subject of the settlement of disputes was dealt with in plenary meetings and, as relevant to their mandates, by each of the committees. Other subjects dealt with in plenary meetings were the preamble and final clauses and the peaceful uses of the sea.

The basis for the work of the Conference at its sixth session was the revised single negotiating text of a proposed Convention on the Law of the Sea (Law of the Sea Convention) drawn up at the fifth session in 1976.

On 23 May 1977, the Conference adopted a programme of work providing that the first three weeks would be devoted to First Committee matters but the Second and Third Committees could meet if they decided to do so. Negotiations were to proceed through informal meetings, as at previous sessions.

The Conference also agreed to authorize its President, after the fifth week of the session, to prepare an informal composite text that would serve as a basis for further negotiations. This text was to be prepared by the President with the Chairmen of the three main committees, adopting the collegiate method, in consultation with the Chairman of the Drafting Committee and the Rapporteur-General. It was to consolidate and replace the existing revised single negotiating text.

⁷ See Y.U.N., 1958, pp. 377-83, and Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 542-44.

Work of the First Committee

The First Committee, under the chairmanship of Paul Bamela Engo, held three formal meetings.

On 25 May 1977, the Committee agreed on a programme of work, having heard a proposal from the Chairman that it should concentrate on reaching agreement on the following three issues, which might constitute a package deal:

(1) the problems of exploitation, notably the modalities of the system, including its duration, basic conditions of exploration and exploitation, the viability of the Enterprise and the resource policies of the International Sea-Bed Authority;

(2) institutional questions relating to the Authority;

(3) the dispute settlement system for matters relating to this part of the Convention.

At that same meeting, the Committee decided to set up an informal Chairman's working group of the whole, later renamed the Chairman's negotiating group. Jens Evensen (Norway) acted as the Chairman's special Co-ordinator of this group, which dealt with the first of the above issues. The group held 46 closed meetings from 26 May to 6 July 1977.

At a meeting held on 14 June, the Chairman said that the group had examined the four main elements in the system of exploitation, but, unfortunately, it had not been possible to reach consensus. Fundamental differences still existed on the issue of resource policy. They had centred on two aspects: the first was a definition of the general objectives, guidelines or principles governing all sea-bed activities; and the second was the specific limitation that should, in the interest of protecting developing land-based producers of the minerals concerned, be imposed on the total volume of production of such minerals from the sea-bed area. Other matters dealt with were the costs of the Sea-Bed Authority and contractual means of financing its activities, and the settlement of disputes. The Committee decided that issues relating to dispute settlement should be considered in conjunction with and incorporated in the general provisions of the Convention on the subject.

Work of the Second Committee

The Second Committee, under the chairmanship of Andres Aguilar, held two formal meetings. On the basis of a proposal by Colombia, as modified by Austria, the Committee, on 29 June, decided to ask the Secretariat to prepare a preliminary study, including maps, whose purpose would be to show both on maps and in figures the difference in area between various approaches to the problem of the limit of national jurisdiction over the continental shelf.

The map would show: a 200-mile line around all elevations permanently above the surface of the sea, a line showing a 500-metre isobath, a line showing the outer edge of the margin and lines illustrating the effect of a formula proposed informally by Ireland at the fourth session (this offered a coastal State a choice of two criteria for establishing the outer edge of its continental margin—which comprises the submerged prolongation of the land mass—wherever the margin extended beyond 200 miles from the shore: one criterion was based on the thickness of sedimentary rocks, which should be at least 1 per cent of the shortest distance from such point to the foot of the continental slope; the other fixed the outer edge of the margin to points not more than 60 nautical miles from the foot of the continental slope). The 200-mile line on the maps would be drawn utilizing known baselines or, where baselines either had not been established or were not known, the line would be based on the configuration of the coast.

The Committee noted that the Secretariat would have to use such information as it might be able to secure in the public domain or information furnished by delegations. The Secretariat would not be expected to assume responsibility for the information so obtained beyond identifying its source.

Argentina proposed that the edge of the continental margin should be shown in all cases, even where that margin was within the 200-mile limit. It also asked that the map show the extent to which the area was exploitable, and asked to know the financial implications of the proposed study.

From 13 June to 13 July 1977 the Committee pursued its work through informal meetings of the Committee, meeting as a committee of the whole, and of negotiating groups: one group on the legal status of the exclusive economic zone and the rights and duties of the coastal State and other States in that zone; another on the definition of the outer edge of the continental margin and payments and contributions in respect of the exploitation of the continental shelf beyond 200 miles; and the third on the delimitation of the territorial sea, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf between States adjacent to one another or facing one another across a body of water.

Work of the Third Committee

The Third Committee, under the chairmanship of Alexander Yankov, held one formal meeting, on 13 June 1977, to organize its programme of work.

It was agreed that all negotiations should again be informal. This was to apply to consultations

either within the Committee as a whole or in smaller negotiating groups.

The Chairman said the major outstanding issues were the following:

- pollution from vessels, in particular the establishment of international and national rules and standards for the prevention and control of such pollution and the enforcement of such rules and standards by States, as well as States' ensuring compliance with such rules and standards by vessels flying their flag or of their registry;

- the regime for the conduct of marine scientific research and related matters; and

- the development and transfer of technology, in particular the functions and powers of the International Sea-Bed Authority and the definition of the rights and duties of holders, suppliers and recipients of technology.

The Chairman proposed close co-ordination and harmonization with the First and Second Committees, particularly on matters relating to procedures for the settlement of disputes.

The Committee continued its negotiations through two working groups: one on the protection of the marine environment, under the chairmanship of Jose Luis Vallarta (Mexico); and the other on marine scientific research, under the chairmanship of Mr. Yankov.

Work in plenary meetings

Settlement of disputes

At informal plenary meetings presided over by the President of the Conference, negotiations were conducted on the subject of settlement of disputes, based on Part IV of the revised single negotiating text prepared by the President at the fifth session. The First Committee had considered the subject of settlement of disputes relating to the sea-bed Area and had decided, in the interests of uniformity and clarity, that those issues should be considered in conjunction with and incorporated in the general provisions on the settlement of disputes.

These informal plenary meetings were centred on the following main issues: (1) the freedom of choice of forum by States and the forum having jurisdiction where the parties to a dispute had not agreed on the forum; (2) the question of whether there should be a choice of alternative fora for disputes relating to the Area, or whether a chamber of the Law of the Sea Tribunal would have compulsory jurisdiction over such disputes; (3) applications for the expeditious release of vessels detained by a coastal State; (4) provisional measures pending final settlement of disputes; (5) delimitation disputes between States with opposite or adjacent coasts; (6) optional excep-

tions from the compulsory settlement of disputes being dealt with by the Security Council, and those concerning military and law enforcement activities in the exclusive economic zone; and (7) the exception from compulsory jurisdiction of disputes relating to the exercise of sovereign rights by coastal States in the exclusive economic zone.

From 6 June to 8 July, informal plenary meetings were devoted to a reading of the President's revised text on procedures for the settlement of disputes. This was the second article-by-article discussion on that subject; the first was held at the fifth session of the Conference.

Preparation of an informal composite negotiating text

On 28 June 1977, the President proposed, and the Conference approved, a procedure for the preparation of an informal composite negotiating text. He was to undertake the preparation of the text jointly with the Chairmen of the main committees; the Chairman of the Drafting Committee and the Rapporteur-General would be associated with the endeavour. The President was to be free to suggest what modifications were likely to have the desired effect of promoting a consensus on those matters where it was evident to him that a consensus had not been reached in the committees.

In presenting these proposals, the President said it was important that all interest groups be able to see to what extent the provisions of a composite text were in conformity with their views and to what extent they fell short of their expectations. It would thus be clear to all participants what mutual concessions and compromises were needed to reach consensus. The composite negotiating text would be informal in character and would have the same status as the informal single negotiating text and the revised single negotiating text, which meant that it would serve purely as a procedural device and provide only a basis for further negotiations. He added that the informal composite negotiating text would not have the character or status of a text prepared by the International Law Commission such as that presented to the Geneva Conference on the Law of the Sea of 1958.

Site offers

During the session, Fiji became the third country offering to provide the site for the proposed International Sea-Bed Authority. Jamaica had offered its capital, Kingston, in 1974. Malta had made a similar offer in 1975.

Portugal offered facilities in Lisbon for the proposed Law of the Sea Tribunal. This was the first offer received concerning the Tribunal.

Seventh session

On 15 July 1977, the Conference by secret ballot decided to hold the seventh session in Geneva; the vote was 81 votes in favour of Geneva, 47 in favour of Jamaica and 3 in favour of Malta.

It was further decided that the session would be scheduled from 28 March to 12 May 1978, with a possible extension to 19 May 1978.

The informal composite negotiating text

The informal composite negotiating text contained a preamble, 16 parts consisting of 303 articles, a transitional provision, and seven annexes. Part I dealt with use of terms, Parts II to X with the general aspects of the law of the sea, Part XI with the sea-bed regime and machinery, Part XII with the protection and preservation of the marine environment, Part XIII with marine scientific research, Part XIV with the development and transfer of marine technology, Part XV with the settlement of disputes, and Part XVI contained the final clauses.

A brief summary of these parts and of new articles or changes from the revised single negotiating text follows.⁸

Preamble

The preamble recalled the Declaration of Principles Governing the Sea-Bed and Ocean Floor, and the Subsoil Thereof, beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction.⁹ It expressed the belief that the codification and progressive development of the law of the sea achieved in the Convention would promote the purposes of the United Nations. It affirmed that the rules of customary international law would continue to govern matters not expressly regulated by the provisions of the Convention.

No preamble had appeared in previous versions of the negotiating text.

Part I. Use of terms

Article 1, which comprised Part I, did not appear in previous texts; it contained five definitions of terms for the purposes of the Convention. The first four of these, relating to the proposed International Sea-Bed Authority, the sea-bed Area, activities in the Area and pollution of the marine environment, were moved without change from other parts of the revised single negotiating text, except that the definition of pollution covered harm to marine life as well as to living resources. The fifth definition, of dumping, had not been included in the revised single negotiating text. Dumping meant any deliberate disposal, including incineration, of wastes or other matter from vessels, aircraft, platforms or other man-made structures at sea, or any deliberate disposal of vessels, air-

craft, platforms or other man-made structures at sea.

Part II. Territorial sea and contiguous zone

Articles 2 to 33 were contained in Part II. Two of these articles were changed, both of them in the section dealing with innocent passage of foreign ships through the territorial sea.

Article 21 concerned the laws and regulations of the coastal State relating to innocent passage, specifying that those laws and regulations would not apply to the design, construction, manning or equipment of foreign ships unless they were giving effect to generally accepted international rules or standards. In the list of subjects on which the coastal State might make laws and regulations on innocent passage, reduction and control of pollution was added.

Article 27, on the special rules applicable to merchant ships and government ships operated for commercial purposes, dealt with criminal jurisdiction of the coastal State on board a foreign ship. It provided for two exceptions to the previously stated rule forbidding the coastal State from arresting persons or conducting investigations on board such a ship in connexion with a crime committed before the ship entered the territorial sea, when the ship was coming from a foreign port and only passing through a State's territorial sea without entering internal waters. The new exceptions related to the coastal State's rights under the Convention to protect and preserve the marine environment, and its rights when its laws and regulations concerning the exclusive economic zone were violated.

Part III. Straits used for international navigation

The only substantial change in Part III (articles 34 to 45), dealing with straits used for international navigation, was the addition of article 40 on research and survey activities of foreign ships passing through such straits. It would forbid such activities without the prior consent of the States bordering straits.

Also in that part, "reduction" of pollution was added to passages which formerly referred only to prevention and control, as in article 43, which stated that user States and States bordering a strait should co-operate in regard to pollution from ships.

⁸ See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 127-32 for a description of the informal single negotiating text, and Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 77-82, for a description of the revised single negotiating text.

⁹ See Y.U.N., 1970, pp. 78-79, resolution 2749 (XXV) of 17 December 1970, containing text of Declaration.

Part IV. Archipelagic States

Part IV, in articles 46 to 54, was concerned with archipelagic States. Three articles were altered.

A provision of article 47 on archipelagic baselines stated that if a certain part of the archipelagic waters of an archipelagic State lay between two parts of an immediately adjacent neighbouring State, existing rights and all other legitimate interests which the latter State had traditionally exercised in such waters and all rights stipulated under agreement between those States were to continue and be respected. Also, in drawing the baselines which defined the outer limits of its archipelagic waters, an archipelagic State could use lines up to 100 nautical miles long (rather than 80 in the revised single negotiating text) joining the archipelago's outermost islands and drying reefs, and up to 3 per cent (as opposed to 1 per cent in the revised single negotiating text) of such lines could extend up to 125 miles.

In article 49, on the juridical status of archipelagic waters and the area above and below them, a new paragraph was added specifying that the rules on passage through archipelagic sea lanes would not in other respects affect the status of those waters or the State's exercise of sovereignty over them or their resources.

Article 53, dealing with the right of passage through archipelagic sea lanes, specified that such lanes would be defined by each archipelagic State in terms of axis lines from which ships and aircraft could not deviate by more than 25 nautical miles on either side. The definition of this right of passage was the exercise of the rights of navigation and overflight solely for the purpose of continuous, expeditious and unobstructed transit from one part of the high seas or exclusive economic zone to another.

Former article 127 of Part II of the revised single negotiating text, forbidding unauthorized research or survey activities by foreign ships passing through archipelagic waters, was deleted. (A similar provision relating to international straits was inserted as article 40 and applied to archipelagic sea lane passage as well.)

Part V. Exclusive economic zone

Articles 55 to 75 set forth provisions concerning an exclusive economic zone. New article 55 defined the exclusive economic zone as an area beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea, subject to the specific legal regime established in Part V, under which the rights and jurisdictions of the coastal State and the rights and freedoms of other States were governed by the relevant provisions of this Convention.

Article 56 gave a list of the rights, jurisdiction and duties of coastal States in that zone, giving

those States sovereign rights with regard to natural resources and economic activities, such as the production of energy from water and wind, and jurisdiction as provided for in the Convention with regard to artificial islands, marine scientific research and preservation of the marine environment.

In setting out the rights and duties of other States in that zone, article 58 mentioned internationally lawful uses of the sea such as those associated with the operation of ships, aircraft and submarine cables and pipelines, and compatible with the other provisions of this Convention.

Article 49 of Part II of the revised single negotiating text was deleted; it provided for the consent of the coastal State for any research concerning the economic zone. Instead, that subject was dealt with in Part XIII of the composite text (marine scientific research).

Article 67, dealing with catadromous species, was also changed. Harvesting such species would be conducted only in waters landwards of the outer limits of exclusive economic zones.

New article 71 stated that when a coastal State's economy was overwhelmingly dependent on the exploitation of the living resources of its exclusive economic zone, it would not be bound by provisions in the Convention giving neighbouring landlocked and developing coastal States the right to participate in exploiting the living resources of the zone.

Concerning the participatory rights of neighbouring landlocked and developing coastal States, article 72 mentioned that such rights would not be transferred to third States or their nationals by lease or licence, by establishing joint collaboration ventures or in any other manner which had the same effect unless otherwise agreed upon by the States concerned.

Part VI. Continental shelf

Provisions concerning the continental shelf were contained in articles 76 to 85 of Part VI. Article 82, dealing with payments and contributions to be made by coastal States to the international community in connexion with the exploitation of their continental shelf beyond 200 miles from shore, specified that the rate of such payments, beginning after the first five years of production at a given site, would be 1 per cent of the value or volume of production for the sixth year with an additional 1 per cent annually thereafter until the tenth year, after which it would stay at 5 per cent. By a new paragraph, an exemption was made for developing countries which were net importers of a mineral resource produced from their continental shelf; they would be exempt from making payments on the resource.

Payments derived from continental shelf exploitation would be distributed by the International Sea-Bed Authority to the States parties to the Convention on the basis of equitable sharing criteria, taking into account the interests of developing countries, particularly the least developed and the land-locked among them.

Article 73 of Part II of the revised single negotiating text was deleted. It would have required the consent of coastal States for any research on the continental shelf. That subject was dealt with in Part XIII (marine scientific research).

Part VII. High seas

Provisions concerning the high seas were contained in articles 86 to 120 of Part VII. Section 1 comprised the general provisions, and section 2, those relating to management and conservation of the living resources of the high seas. New article 86 stated that the provisions of Part VII would apply to all parts of the sea not included in the exclusive economic zone, territorial sea, internal waters or archipelagic waters.

One sentence was taken from the former article on freedom of the high seas and became new article 89. It stated that no State might validly purport to subject any part of the high seas to its sovereignty.

Parts VIII and IX

Part VIII (article 121) dealt with the regime of islands and Part IX (articles 122 and 123) with enclosed or semi-enclosed seas. There were no changes in these articles.

Part X. Right of access of land-locked States to and from the sea and freedom of transit

The right of access of land-locked States to the sea was covered in nine articles (124 to 132).

Article 125 said that land-locked and transit States should together agree on the terms and modalities for exercising freedom of transit, and that transit States had the right to take all necessary measures to ensure that the rights and facilities provided for land-locked States did not infringe their legitimate interests.

Article 127, exempting from taxes the means of transport in transit used by land-locked States, extended this exemption to other facilities provided for and used by such States.

Article 129 and 130 stated that transit and land-locked States might co-operate in constructing or improving means of transport, and that transit States were to take all appropriate measures to avoid delays or other difficulties of a technical nature in transit traffic.

Former article 131 of Part II of the revised single negotiating text on dispute settlement was deleted.

That subject was dealt with in Part XV (settlement of disputes) of the composite text.

Part XI. International sea-bed Area

Part XI of the composite text comprised 60 articles (133 to 192) arranged in six sections. Section 1 included some general provisions and section 2 set forth principles to govern activities in the Area. Section 3, which was concerned with the conduct of activities in the Area, called for co-operation in marine scientific research, conservation of natural resources and promotion of transfer of technology, as well as promotion of the effective participation of developing countries in sea-bed activities.

Section 4 dealt with the development of sea-bed resources. It set out three means of protecting mineral-producing developing countries from adverse effects on export earnings if production of minerals from the sea-bed led to a drop in prices. These means were commodity arrangements, production control and compensatory economic assistance. The section also contained a revised article on the functions of the Authority and two new articles on the review mechanism.

Annex II to the Convention set out the basic conditions of exploration and exploitation. It provided that title to sea-bed minerals would normally be transferred when the minerals were recovered from the sea bottom pursuant to a contract with the Authority.

Prospecting, when permitted by the Authority, would not confer any preferential, proprietary or exclusive rights over resources. As to exploration and exploitation, every contract between the Authority and a sea-bed operator was to ensure control by the Authority at all stages of operations and would confer exclusive rights on the contractor in the contract area.

Section 5 concerned the proposed International Sea-Bed Authority. The proposed statutes of the Enterprise, the operating arm of the Authority, were contained in annex III to the text.

Section 6 of Part XI dealt with the settlement of disputes.

In section 2, on principles governing the Area, a paragraph stating that all rights in the resources of the Area were vested in mankind as a whole was moved to article 137 from an annex to Part I of the revised single negotiating text.

Article 144, on transfer of technology, called for such transfer to benefit the Enterprise in addition to developing countries.

In article 148, on the participation of developing countries in activities in the Area, access to and from the sea-bed was mentioned as among the special needs of land-locked and geographically disadvantaged States which should be

taken into account when promoting the effective participation of developing countries in sea-bed activities.

With regard to policies for the development of sea-bed resources, article 150 said that they should be aimed at ensuring: the transfer of revenues and technology to the Authority; just, stable and remunerative prices for raw materials; the enhancement of the opportunities of all States parties to the Convention to participate in the development of sea-bed resources; and the protection of developing countries from any adverse economic effects of sea-bed production. That article also spelled out a formula for limiting sea-bed mineral production by linking it to the projected increase in demand for nickel, allowing deep-sea mining to supply up to 100 per cent of the annual rise in demand for the first seven years and up to 60 per cent thereafter.

Article 151, on the functions of the Authority, specified that sea-bed activities would be carried out on behalf of the Authority either by the Enterprise or, in association with the Authority, by States parties to the Convention or by entities sponsored by States parties. It added that national and private entities engaged in such activities must undertake through contractual or other arrangements to contribute the technological capability, financial and other resources necessary to enable the Authority to fulfil its functions.

Among the revised or new provisions concerning basic conditions of exploration and exploitation set out in annex II to the text was one requiring all applicants to undertake to negotiate, if the Authority so requested, an agreement making available to the Enterprise under licence the technology to be used in carrying out activities on the sea-bed. Another provision required the Authority, when an area was considered for possible exploitation, first to determine that the area was large enough and valuable enough to reserve half of it for mining by the Authority itself or in association with developing countries. A new provision set out financial terms for contracts.

Article 151 further provided that the Authority would exercise such control over activities in the Area as was necessary for securing compliance with Part XI of the Convention concerning the Area and with the rules and regulations to be adopted by the Authority and the contracts and plans of work approved for individual operations. Contracts between the Authority and other entities would provide for security of tenure.

The Authority would be obliged to establish a system for the equitable sharing of benefits derived from the sea-bed, taking into special consideration the interests and needs of the developing countries, particularly the land-locked and

geographically disadvantaged among them, and peoples which had not attained full independence or other self-governing status.

Two new articles provided for the review of the system for exploiting the sea-bed. Article 152 called for a review every five years, by the Assembly of the Authority, of the way in which the system was operating in practice. Article 153 called for a review conference, 20 years after the Convention entered into force, to consider the provisions of the Convention governing the system of exploitation. That conference would have the power to amend the existing system, though not its basic elements such as the principle that sea-bed resources were the common heritage of mankind.

As to the Sea-Bed Authority, article 156 stated that each of its organs, in exercising its powers and functions, should act in a manner compatible with the distribution of powers and functions among the organs as spelled out in the Convention.

Article 157, dealing with the Assembly, would require a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting to take a decision on a question of substance, provided that that majority included a majority of the members participating in a given session. A vote could be deferred once for five days if at least one fifth of the members requested deferral.

Among the new powers and functions proposed for the Assembly in article 158 were selection of the 11 members of the Sea-Bed Disputes Chamber from among the members of the Law of the Sea Tribunal, establishment of a compensation system for countries economically affected by sea-bed mining, and final adoption of rules, regulations and procedures for sea-bed mining provisionally adopted by the Council.

Article 159 spelled out the categories of countries that were to constitute the 36-member Council: four from among those which had made the greatest contributions to sea-bed exploration and exploitation, as measured by investments or technology; four of the major importers of the same minerals found on the sea-bed; four of the major exporters of such minerals; six developing countries with special interests, such as the land-locked, major mineral-importers and the least developed; and 18 countries elected to ensure geographical balance. Substantive decisions would be taken by a three-fourths majority which included a majority of the members participating in a given session.

Among the new or revised powers and functions proposed for the Council in article 160 were: proposal to the Assembly of a list of candidates for election as Secretary-General of the Authority; issuance of directives to the Enterprise and the exercise of control over its activities; and provi-

sional adoption of sea-bed mining rules and regulations pending final adoption by the Assembly. The Council was to act expeditiously on plans of work submitted by contractors for the conduct of sea-bed activities.

According to article 162, the Economic Planning Commission, an organ of the Council, would make its recommendations to the Council by a majority of its 18 experts present and voting. Any State party could bring to the attention of the Commission any situation resulting from sea-bed mining that was likely to lead to adverse effects on its economy.

The Technical Commission, an organ of the Council dealt with in article 163, would have two new functions: to advise the Council and other bodies on financial aspects of their work, and to review formal work plans (including contracts) for sea-bed activities.

The Enterprise, the organ authorized to explore and exploit the sea-bed directly, would act in accordance with the general policies laid down by the Assembly and under the directives and control of the Council, according to article 169.

Under the proposed statute of the Enterprise (annex III of the composite text), the Enterprise was to act in accordance with the resource policy set forth in the Convention and the decisions of the Authority in implementation of that policy. It was to have a 15-member Governing Board.

A paragraph of an annex of the revised single negotiating text stating that the members of the Enterprise would be the members of the Authority was deleted, as was a provision permitting the suspension of a member for persistent violations of its obligations.

A provision of annex III of the composite text on the allocation of income stated that, until the Enterprise became self-supporting, the Council, on the recommendation of the Governing Board, would determine what part of the net income would be transferred to the Authority. After that initial period, all net disposable income generated by the Enterprise would be transferred quarterly to the Authority, which would determine how to distribute the proceeds.

A paragraph on finance provided for two additional sources of funds for the Enterprise: amounts received through its participation in contractual relationships with other entities for sea-bed activities, and net income after revenues were transferred to the Authority. Also included were provisions that States parties were to make every effort to support applications by the Enterprise for loans in capital markets and advance funds directly to secure loans for the Enterprise to the extent that its regular sources of income did not cover the cost of its first mine site.

The products of the Enterprise, the annex mentioned, would be made available on a non-discriminatory basis to States parties. A provision in the former text which would have permitted the Enterprise to sell at lower prices to developing countries was deleted.

Revised provisions on the legal status, immunities and privileges of the Enterprise would: give it the capacity to enter into contracts, forms of association or other arrangements, including agreements with States and international organizations; require it to respect local laws and regulations wherever it did business; oblige States parties to accord it the same kind of preferential treatment they granted to developing countries; and permit States to provide special incentives, rights, privileges and immunities to the Enterprise without being obliged to provide the same to other commercial entities.

With regard to finance for the Authority, article 173 was enlarged by a new paragraph specifying that the Assembly was to take account of the need to earmark part of the funds received by the Authority from sea-bed contractors in order to enable the Enterprise to carry on its work of exploration and exploitation.

Provisions of section 6 on settlement of disputes relating to the sea-bed established the jurisdiction of a Sea-Bed Disputes Chamber as part of the Law of the Sea Tribunal, in place of the separate tribunal (provided for in the revised single negotiating text) which would have been an organ of the Authority.

That Chamber, according to article 187, would have jurisdiction over five categories of disputes: allegations by a State party against the Authority that it had violated Part XI of the Convention (on the sea-bed Area) or any rules and regulations promulgated in accordance with the Convention, or that it lacked jurisdiction or had misused its power; similar allegations by a national of a State party when the act he complained of had been directed specifically at him or was of direct concern to him as a contractor or potential contractor; other types of disputes between the Authority and a State party, or one of its nationals, relating to the interpretation or application of a sea-bed contract; disputes between the Authority and a State party over alleged violations by the State of a provision of Part XI of the Convention, and disputes over the international character of the Authority's secretariat or the suspension of a State from the exercise of privileges or membership rights in the Authority.

Article 188 would permit the parties to such a dispute to submit it to arbitration if they so agreed.

The Sea-Bed Disputes Chamber, as provided in article 189, would also have jurisdiction over

disputes between States parties to the Convention concerning the interpretation or application of the sea-bed part of the Convention in respect of activities in the Area, as well as over contract disputes involving a State and a national of another State, or nationals of different States.

Article 190 would authorize the Chamber to give advisory opinions at the request of an organ of the Authority.

Limitations on the jurisdiction of the Chamber were set out in article 191, which prohibited it from pronouncing on the exercise of discretionary powers by an organ of the Authority or on the validity of any rules, regulations or procedures adopted by the Assembly or the Council, as opposed to their application to individual cases.

Article 192 would give States parties the right to intervene in the proceedings if one of their nationals was a party to a dispute.

Article 63 of Part I of the revised single negotiating text, which would have provided for provisional application of the Law of the Sea Convention before it was ratified by the required number of States, was deleted.

Part XII. Protection and preservation of the marine environment

Eleven sections, comprising articles 193 to 238, dealt with the protection of the marine environment.

Article 197, on the use of technologies, provided that States were to take all necessary measures to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment resulting from the use of technologies under their jurisdiction or control.

In the sections on global and regional co-operation, technical assistance, and monitoring and environmental assessment, the words "global and regional" were added to several references to international organizations.

Article 203, on scientific and technical assistance to developing States, called for the promotion of such assistance for the protection and preservation of the marine environment and the prevention, reduction and control of marine pollution.

Article 209 would oblige coastal States to legislate against marine pollution arising from or in connexion with sea-bed activities under their jurisdiction.

With respect to pollution from sea-bed activities in the Area beyond national jurisdiction, article 210 provided that international anti-pollution rules, standards and recommended practices and procedures would be established in accordance with the sea-bed part of the Convention. A new paragraph would oblige States to legislate against marine pollution from sea-bed exploration and

exploitation activities undertaken by vessels, installations, structures and other devices flying their flag or of their registry.

According to article 212, the coastal State could submit evidence to the competent international organization, which must determine whether conditions in the area warranted special area status. If the organization so determined, the coastal State might establish pollution control measures for the area, implementing the applicable international rules and standards or navigational practices for special areas. However, those measures would not become applicable in relation to foreign vessels until 15 months after the coastal State had communicated with the organization concerned. Coastal States would have to inform the competent international organization if they intended to establish additional laws in that regard, laws which might relate to discharges or navigational practices but which could not require standards in design, construction, manning or equipment more stringent than generally accepted international rules and standards.

Articles 217 and 218, on enforcement, specified that anti-pollution measures referred to legislation or standards for the prevention, reduction and control of pollution. One of the provisions in the latter article, which concerned enforcement by flag States of regulations pertaining to vessels carrying their flag, required States to ensure that their vessels were periodically inspected in order to verify their conformity with pollution control standards.

Article 219, on enforcement by port States, specified that the port State might investigate or bring proceedings against a ship with regard to a discharge that took place outside the internal waters, territorial sea or exclusive economic zone of that State. Another provision said that as far as practicable a port State should, when requested by another State, investigate discharge violations believed to have occurred in, or caused or threatened damage to, the waters of that other State. Another clause provided that the records of any investigation carried out by a port State under those circumstances would be transferred to the flag State or coastal State at their request, and that proceedings initiated by the port State on the basis of such an investigation might be suspended.

Article 220, on measures relating to seaworthiness of vessels to avoid pollution, said that the State should, as far as practicable, take administrative measures to prevent a vessel in violation from sailing. It might permit the vessel to proceed only to the nearest appropriate repair yard, but if the causes of the violation were rectified the vessel was to be permitted to continue immediately.

As for enforcement by coastal States, article 221

spelled out the kind of action such a State should take when there were clear grounds for believing that a ship in its exclusive economic zone or territorial sea had violated anti-pollution strictures in the form of applicable international rules and standards or national laws and regulations conforming and giving effect to such international rules and standards. Flag States would be bound to take legislative, administrative and other measures to ensure compliance by their ships with requests by a coastal State for information required to establish whether a violation had occurred. Where there were clear grounds for believing that a ship in the exclusive economic zone or territorial sea had committed a flagrant violation resulting in major damage or threat of such damage to the coastal State's interests, that State could start proceedings against the ship. Whenever procedures had been established for ensuring a ship's compliance with requirements for posting a bond or other financial security, any coastal State bound by such procedures would have to let the ship proceed.

Article 229 mentioned circumstances in which the institution of proceedings to impose penalties against an allegedly offending ship could be suspended or restricted.

A new article, 230, provided that nothing in the Convention would affect the institution of civil proceedings in respect of any claim for loss or damage resulting from pollution of the marine environment.

Article 231 stated that only monetary penalties could be imposed with respect to violations of national anti-pollution laws and regulations or international rules and standards committed by foreign vessels beyond a State's internal waters.

Article 232, requiring notification to flag States and other States concerned when measures were taken against foreign vessels for alleged pollution violations, limited that obligation in regard to violations committed in the territorial sea by requiring the coastal State to report only such measures as were taken in proceedings.

A new provision in article 234, dealing with international straits, would permit States bordering a strait to take appropriate enforcement measures against a violation by a commercial ship threatening major damage to the marine environment of the strait.

Provisions on the settlement of disputes with respect to the preservation of the marine environment were dropped from the text.

Part XIII. Marine scientific research

Provisions on marine scientific research were set forth in articles 239 to 266, arranged in six sections: general provisions; global and regional

co-operation; conduct and promotion of marine scientific research; legal status of research installations and equipment; responsibility and liability; and dispute settlement.

The definition of marine scientific research contained in former article 48 of Part III of the revised single negotiating text was dropped from the text.

In the section on conduct and promotion of marine scientific research, article 246, on research in the territorial sea, said coastal States had the exclusive right to regulate, authorize and conduct such research; research activities could be conducted only with the express consent of that State.

By article 247, coastal States had the right to regulate, authorize and conduct research in their exclusive economic zone and on their continental shelf; research activities there were to be conducted with the consent of the coastal State. Coastal States, in normal circumstances, were to grant their consent when the research was exclusively for peaceful purposes and in order to increase scientific knowledge of the marine environment for the benefit of all mankind. Coastal States could withhold their consent to projects which were of direct significance for the exploration and exploitation of natural resources, or which involved drilling or the use of explosives or involved artificial islands and installations. Consent could also be withheld if the researching State or organization sent inaccurate information or had outstanding obligations to the coastal State from a prior research project.

A new article, 248, concerning research by international organizations, provided that when an organization of which a coastal State was a member wanted to do research in that State's economic zone or on its continental shelf, the State would be deemed to have authorized the project if it had approved the project when the organization decided to undertake it or if it was willing to participate.

Article 249, specifying the duty of the would-be researcher to provide information to the coastal State, required a description of the project to be sent to the State at least six months before the project got under way.

Article 250, on the duty of the researcher to comply with certain conditions such as full access for coastal State scientists to the data obtained, contained a new paragraph stating that the article was without prejudice to the conditions established by the laws and regulations of the coastal State for the granting of consent where the coastal State, notwithstanding the provisions of article 247, nevertheless granted its consent to the project in question.

Article 253, concerning implied consent, said

that research might proceed once six months had elapsed after the researcher provided information to the coastal State about the project, unless within four months of the receipt of such information the coastal State had informed the researcher that it was withholding its consent because the information was manifestly faulty, that more information was required or that outstanding obligations existed with respect to a previous research project.

The coastal State, under article 254, would have the right to require the cessation of any such research if it was not being conducted in accordance with the information initially communicated or if the researcher failed to comply with the rights of the coastal State with regard to the project.

Article 256, on measures to facilitate research, said that, for the purpose of giving effect to international agreements, coastal States were to adopt reasonable and uniformly applied rules, regulations and administrative procedures applicable to States and organizations wishing to conduct research in the economic zone or on the continental shelf.

Article 265, on the settlement of disputes, provided for the use of the regular settlement procedures of the Convention in regard to disputes over research, except that a coastal State would not be obliged to submit to such settlement a dispute arising out of the exercise of its right or discretion to grant or withhold consent for a research project, or a dispute over its decision to terminate a project. This article ran parallel to article 296 of Part XV on the settlement of disputes.

Part XIV. Development and transfer of marine technology

Four sections—general provisions, international co-operation, regional marine scientific and technological centres, and co-operation among international organizations—contained 12 articles (267 to 278) on development and transfer of marine technology.

Article 274 called for States to co-operate actively with competent international organizations, as well as with the International Sea-Bed Authority, for the transfer of marine technology to developing States.

In article 275, on the objectives of the Authority with respect to the transfer of technology, an addition to the text made it clear that the functions of the Authority in relation to the transfer of technology concerned the exploration of the Area and the exploitation of its resources. Three subparagraphs on the work of the Authority in that sphere provided that assistance should be rendered to all States, in particular developing States.

Part XV. Settlement of disputes

In Part XV of the composite text (articles 279 to 297), concerning settlement procedures and machinery for settling law-of-the-sea disputes (former Part IV), article 281 set forth the obligation of States parties to proceed expeditiously to exchange views when a dispute arose between them so as to settle the dispute through negotiations in good faith or other peaceful means.

A new paragraph in article 287 specified that if a State had not made a declaration accepting in advance one of the alternative means to settle a specific type of dispute, it would be deemed to have accepted arbitration. Where the parties, in their declarations, had not accepted the same procedure for the settlement of a dispute, it was to be referred to arbitration.

Article 288, concerning the competence of various tribunals to deal with disputes, provided that the Sea-Bed Disputes Chamber of the Law of the Sea Tribunal, along with an arbitral tribunal, would have jurisdiction over any of the kinds of sea-bed disputes listed in the dispute settlement provisions of the part of the Convention dealing with sea-bed issues. A new paragraph in article 287—the article giving States a choice of procedure for settling disputes—provided that their declaration of choice was not to affect or be affected by their obligation to accept the jurisdiction of the Sea-Bed Disputes Chamber.

Changes were also made in article 292, which provided for a judicial mechanism to ensure the prompt release of foreign vessels detained by a coastal State. Whereas the earlier text covered the failure of a coastal State to release promptly a vessel or its crew on posting a bond, the new text covered also the neglect or refusal to do so. A question of release from detention might be brought before any court or tribunal agreed upon by the parties; if there was no such agreement within 10 days from the time of detention, it might be brought before any court or tribunal accepted by the detaining State in its declaration on a choice of tribunal, or before the Law of the Sea Tribunal. The article permitted the authorities of the detaining State to release the vessel or its crew at any time.

A new article, 294, provided in effect that remedies available before national tribunals of a State must be exhausted as required by international law before there could be resort to an international tribunal.

Additional provisions were inserted in article 296, which specified the kinds of disputes the Convention did not oblige States to submit to compulsory settlement as well as other circumstances under which these settlement procedures did not apply. Two new procedural pre-conditions

would be applied. First, disputes relating to the exercise by a coastal State of sovereign rights would be subject to compulsory settlement procedures only after the tribunal concerned was satisfied that the party submitting the dispute had established *prima facie* that the claim was well founded; only then would the other party be called on to respond.

A second condition was that the tribunal should not entertain any application which in its opinion constituted an abuse of legal process or was frivolous or vexatious. It should immediately notify the other party that the dispute had been submitted, and that party would be entitled to raise objections to having the court entertain the application.

Two more new paragraphs applied these two conditions to disputes about marine scientific research and the living resources of the sea. They also prohibited calling into question a coastal State's discretion to grant consent with regard to research by others in the economic zone or on the continental shelf, any decision it might take to stop foreign research activity in that area, and any exercise of its discretion in regard to the conservation and use of the living resources of its economic zone. The text added that the court or tribunal was not to substitute its discretion for that of the coastal State. Any dispute excluded by these provisions might be submitted to binding settlement only by agreement of the parties.

Several changes were also made in article 297, which listed three categories of disputes which a State party to the Convention would not be obliged, at its option, to submit to the dispute settlement machinery.

First, in stating as the former text did that a State could exclude from compulsory settlement under the Convention a dispute over sea boundary limits, it would require the State taking that position to accept a regional or other third-party procedure entailing a binding decision. A new element in the current text was the proviso that such procedure or decision was to exclude the determination of any claim to sovereignty or other rights with respect to continental or insular land territory.

Also, in excluding disputes concerning military activities, the new text excluded certain law enforcement activities as well.

Third, disputes being dealt with by the United Nations Security Council were to be excluded unless the Security Council decided to remove the matter from its agenda or called upon the parties to settle it by the means provided for in the Convention.

Another paragraph added to this article provided that when a dispute was pending before a

tribunal, the fact that a State changed its declaration regarding its acceptance of a dispute procedure would not affect the pending proceedings unless the parties agreed to it.

ANNEXES ON DISPUTE SETTLEMENT

Four annexes (IV to VII) set out the details of proposed settlement procedures. Annex IV on conciliation provided for the creation of a five-member conciliation commission; a statute for the Law of the Sea Tribunal was set out in annex V and general arbitration procedures were described in annex VI. Annex VII detailed special arbitration procedures for disputes relating to fisheries, protection and preservation of the marine environment, marine scientific research and navigation.

There were no changes in annex IV except in article 4, which provided that the conciliation commission was to decide its own procedure unless the parties otherwise agreed.

Annex V set forth the statute for the proposed Law of the Sea Tribunal in 42 articles arranged in five sections: organization of the Tribunal; competence of the Tribunal; procedure; Sea-Bed Disputes Chamber; and amendment procedure. Among the changes were one in article 14, which provided for a quorum of 11 (rather than 9) members of the 21-judge Tribunal; another, in article 16, would authorize the Tribunal to form special chambers as it deemed necessary for dealing with particular categories of disputes, in place of the earlier provision which would have obliged the Tribunal to form specific chambers for specified periods.

The expenses of the Tribunal would be borne by the States parties to the Convention and by the Sea-Bed Authority, according to article 20.

By article 27, both the Tribunal and its Sea-Bed Disputes Chamber would have the power to prescribe provisional measures before handing down a final decision on a dispute. Such measures might be adopted at the request of any party to the dispute.

A new section—section 4—of the Tribunal's statute dealt with the Sea-Bed Disputes Chamber and specified the various powers and functions of the Chamber as distinguished from those of the Tribunal as a whole. This Chamber, according to article 37, would be composed of 11 members, selected by the Assembly of the Authority for three-year terms from among the members of the Tribunal. The Assembly would be required to assure representation of the principal legal systems of the world and equitable geographical distribution in the Chamber. Vacancies would be filled by the Tribunal, subject to Assembly approval.

By article 38, the Chamber would be open to States parties to the Convention, and, unlike the Tribunal itself, would be open to the Authority and to corporations and nationals of States parties. It would apply the rules, regulations and procedures adopted by the Assembly or the Council, as well as the terms of contracts for sea-bed activities (article 39). Its judgements would be enforceable in the territories of States parties in the same manner as judgements or orders of the highest court of the State where enforcement was sought (article 40). As to procedure, article 41 stated that the provisions of the Tribunal's statute not incompatible with this section on the Chamber would apply to the Chamber.

The only substantive change in annex VI, which concerned arbitration, was the addition of a final article (13) stating that the provisions of the annex would apply *mutatis mutandis* to any dispute involving entities other than States parties.

Finally, the only substantive change in annex VII, which contained five articles on special arbitration procedure, was the addition of vessel source pollution to the navigation category, rather than to the pollution category, of disputes that would be handled by special arbitral tribunals.

Part XVI. Final clauses

Part XVI of the composite text (articles 298 to 303), containing the final clauses of the Conven-

tion, appeared for the first time in a negotiating text. These clauses had not yet been debated.

Article 298 stated that the Convention was subject to ratification and that the instruments of ratification were to be deposited with the Secretary-General. According to article 299, the Convention would remain open for accession by any State.

Article 300, when completed, was to indicate how many ratifications by States would be needed to bring the Convention into force.

Article 301 stated that the annexes formed an integral part of the Convention. According to article 302, the authentic original texts of the Convention, in six languages, would be deposited with the Secretary-General.

Finally, article 303 was to specify the date on which the Convention was to be signed at Caracas, Venezuela.

Transitional provision

At the end of the text appeared an unnumbered provision carried over from the previous text, stating that the rights recognized or established by the Convention to the resources of a dependent territory or one under foreign domination were to be vested in the inhabitants, and that the foreign administering or occupying power must not exercise, profit or benefit from or infringe such rights.

Documentary references

Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. Official Records, Vol. VII: Summary Records of Meetings, Sixth Session, New York, 23 May-15 July 1977 (Plenary meetings 77-81; General Committee, meetings 29-33; First Committee, meetings 38-40; Second Committee, meetings 50 and 51;

Third Committee, meeting 34) and Documents. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.V.3; Vol. VIII: Informal Composite Negotiating Text (documents A/CONF.62/WP.10 and Add.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.V.4.

Decisions of the General Assembly on the Conference on the Law of the Sea

On 20 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted resolution 32/194 concerning the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. By that resolution the Assembly noted a letter of 29 September 1977 from the President of the Conference to the President of the General Assembly regarding the decisions reached at the sixth session of the Conference. It approved the convening of the seventh session at Geneva from 28 March to 12 May 1978, with a possible extension to 19 May if the Conference so decided, and empowered the Conference, if the progress of its work warranted, to decide at that stage to hold further meetings under arrangements to be de-

termined in consultation with the Secretary-General.

The Assembly also authorized the Secretary-General to make available appropriate facilities as well as those necessary for informal consultations between sessions among States participating in the Conference.

Resolution 32/194 was adopted by the Assembly by consensus. It was sponsored by Canada, the German Democratic Republic, Papua New Guinea, the United Republic of Cameroon and Venezuela.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session
Fifth Committee, meeting 67.
Plenary meeting 108.

A/32/239. Letter of 29 September from President of Third United Nations Conference on Law of Sea to President of General Assembly.

A/32/L.48. Canada, German Democratic Republic, Papua New Guinea, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela: draft resolution.

A/C.5/32/109, A/32/487. Administrative and financial implications of 5-power draft resolution, A/32/L.48. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 32/194, as proposed by 5 powers, A/32/L.48, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 20 December 1977, meeting 108.

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolutions 3067 (XXVIII) of 16 November 1973, 3334 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3483 (XXX) of 12 December 1975 and 31/63 of 10 December 1976,

Noting the letter dated 29 September 1977 from the President of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea to the President of the General Assembly regarding the decisions reached at the sixth session of the Conference, held in New York from 23 May to 15 July 1977,

Having considered the decision of the Conference, as con-

veyed in the letter from its President, that its seventh session should be convened at Geneva on 28 March 1978 for a period of seven weeks, with a possible extension to eight weeks should the Conference so decide,

Bearing in mind the request of the Conference, referred to in the letter from its President, that the Secretary-General should provide the appropriate facilities for private consultations by members of the Conference between the sixth and seventh sessions,

1. Approves the convening of the seventh session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea at Geneva for the period from 28 March to 12 May 1978, with a possible extension to 19 May should the Conference so decide, and empowers the Conference, if the progress of its work warrants, to decide at that stage to hold further meetings under arrangements to be determined in consultation with the Secretary-General;

2. Authorizes the Secretary-General to make available appropriate facilities to that end as well as the necessary facilities for informal consultations between sessions among delegations of States participating in the Conference.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/32/133, A/32/235. Letters of 6 July and 23 September from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (transmitting final communique and resolutions of 8th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Tripoli, 16-22 May 1977).

Chapter IV

Questions concerning the uses of atomic energy**The effects of atomic radiation**

The United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation held its twenty-sixth session in Vienna from 13 to 21 April 1977 and approved a report to the General Assembly in which it reviewed comprehensively the sources and effects of ionizing radiation.

In its report the Committee noted that, during the five years that had elapsed since the publication of the Committee's previous comprehensive report, a considerable amount of new information had become available, not only on the frequency with which certain harmful effects might be induced by ionizing radiation but also on the amounts of radiation exposure involved in various circumstances. It had become possible, therefore, to estimate with rather more confidence than previously the types and frequencies of detrimental effects resulting from human exposure to radiation. The major conclusions of the Committee's report are summarized below.

Carcinogenic effects of radiation. The Scientific Committee reported that it had become clear that the most important late somatic effect of low doses of radiation was the occasional induction of malignant diseases, as shown by their increased incidence in exposed populations. Extensive and careful studies of survivors of the atomic bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, which had been conducted for over 30 years since exposure, still showed no excess in mortality rate from conditions other than malignant disease in those who were irradiated. The word "carcinogenic" was used to include the induction of all forms of malignancy—whether of leukaemia or of the focal types of cancer developing in the different body organs or tissues.

The report noted that experimental studies in animals were of great value in establishing the greater carcinogenic effect of alpha radiation or of neutrons than of other types of radiation, and in suggesting the relationship between the incidence of cancer and the radiation dose. For alpha radiation and for neutrons, which caused dense ionization along a path of short length in tissues,

the frequency of cancer induction often appeared to be more strictly proportional to the size of the dose than in the case of other types of radiation. Studies in animals were also of value in assessing the significance of the rate at which a given dose was delivered.

According to the report, estimates of risk to man from radiation were derived from several surveys, conducted over extended time periods, on the frequency with which cancers of various types developed in certain irradiated human populations in excess of that observed in comparison populations which had not been similarly irradiated. The most important of these surveys was that of the atomic-bomb survivors at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, in which a large number of persons were closely examined with regard to both the development of malignant diseases and death from all diseases, including different types of malignant disease.

The report also noted that extensive information on lung cancer induction could be obtained in a number of countries from the increased mortality from this disease in uranium miners who inhaled radioactive gases in the course of their work. A number of other carcinogenic risk estimates were obtainable from studies made on groups of patients who had been irradiated, either in the course of frequently repeated diagnostic examinations or during treatment of their diseases by radiotherapy.

In general, it appeared that relatively high cancer induction rates applied to the breast in females and to the thyroid, although the majority of the induced thyroid cancers were curable. The induction rates for lung cancer and for leukaemia were somewhat lower, while those for other organs for which estimates were obtainable appeared to be lower still. Several sources of information indicated that the total risk for all fatal malignancies as an average for both sexes and all ages was likely to be about five times that for leukaemia alone, and that the corresponding risk for leukaemia was about 20 per million persons who had received a dose of 1 rad of X-rays and

gamma radiation. The estimated risks for individual organs and tissues appeared consistent with the total, and indicated that no organ with a high induction rate was likely to have been omitted from these estimates.

It was necessary to emphasize, however, that such estimates were derived predominantly from observations following large doses. At low doses, akin to those received annually from natural sources, no direct information was available as to the level of induction of malignancies that might apply.

Radiation effects on pre-natal development. The Committee stated that experiments on animals showed that irradiation of the embryo or foetus might cause defects of a wide range of severity. Some were so profound that they caused death of the animal while still within the uterus; others caused structural changes recognizable at birth; and still others were manifested only after birth as functional deficiencies. It was also shown, the report continued, that the types of changes produced and the sensitivity to the induction of these effects differed considerably at different stages of pre-natal development.

The report acknowledged that while it was evident that radiation-induced malformations occurred in man, of types depending upon the stage of development at which the exposure occurred, there was little information indicating the likely frequency, particularly at low dose levels. In a previous report, the Committee had estimated a possible incidence of mental retardation, associated with small head size (microcephaly), in the region of 0.1 per cent for each rad of dose, for doses over 50 rad delivered at high dose rate. Recent data demonstrated an increased incidence of microcephaly and mental retardation as a function of dose at Nagasaki following exposures within three to 17 weeks to gestation. At Hiroshima, where the neutron component was appreciably higher, a comparable incidence was observed at lower doses. However, the report continued, various studies of the effects of embryonic exposure during radiological procedures, usually in the region of a few rad, failed to show a significantly increased incidence of malformations.

From experimental studies in animals it might be concluded that the developing embryo and foetus showed a pronounced sensitivity to the induction of malformations by radiation, particularly during the main phases of organogenesis, according to the Scientific Committee. The pattern of response in various species was so similar that man might not be expected to be an exception in this respect. However, as yet no satisfactory data were available for deriving reliable quantitative estimates of the risk from pre-natal human irradiation at comparable developmental stages,

particularly at the low doses and dose rates. The Committee emphasized the importance of further studies on a number of special aspects of this subject.

Genetic effects of radiation. The Committee report stressed that in estimating the genetic risks of radiation, particularly for low doses, very little quantitative information was available from observations of the effects of human exposure. To a large extent, therefore, these estimates were based upon the effects observed in studies on animals, and particularly on the mouse, in which the genetic effects of radiation had been extensively investigated. In using such data, it must be assumed that the amounts of genetic damage induced by radiation under a given set of conditions was equal in mouse and human germ cells, and that physical and biological variables affected the magnitude of the damage in similar ways and to similar extents. In some instances these assumptions could be checked by data obtained in man or in other primates.

The Committee estimated that, in a million live-born children in the first generation of offspring of a population exposed to 1 rad at low dose rate during the generation, there would be 20 cases suffering from dominant or X-linked diseases, 38 with chromosomally determined diseases and five with diseases of complex aetiology, induced by the radiation. The total genetic damage expressed over all generations was estimated to be 185. The kinds of genetic damage discussed and the risk estimates derived did not take full account of the class of mutations leading to minor deleterious effects but which, by their large number, might impose a significant total genetic burden on the population.

Sources of human radiation exposures. The report pointed out that man had always been exposed to ionizing radiation from various natural sources. A distinguishing characteristic of this natural irradiation was that it involved the entire population of the world and it had been experienced at a relatively constant rate over a very long period of time. On the other hand, even the normal natural exposure varied substantially from place to place, as well as locally—for example, even within one building.

Exposure to natural radiation could be enhanced by human activities such as high-altitude flights, construction of buildings using materials of high radium content, reduction of the ventilation rate in homes, and boring deep wells into radon-rich water. Enhanced exposures to natural radiation, the Committee found were also variable, ranging from slight increases to those of considerable magnitude. The Committee also provided estimates of exposures involving medical uses of

radiation, electric-power generation from nuclear fission, nuclear explosions and radiation-emitting consumer products.

The Committee's report dealt in detail with sources of human radiation exposure, assessing the resulting annual per capita doses for several organs and tissues. Most of the assessments were expressed as collective dose—the product of the number of people in the exposed population and their average dose. To take account of all radiation exposures caused by a given practice, the future dose contributions committed by the practice were added to obtain collective dose commitments.

The following table summarizes the collective dose commitments for different radiation sources discussed in the Committee's report, expressed in terms of the number of days of exposure of the world population to natural radiation which would cause the same commitment.

One-year exposure to natural sources	365.0
One year of commercial air travel	0.4
Use of one year's production of phosphate fertilizers at the current production rate	0.04
One-year global production of electric energy by coal-fired power plants at the current global installed capacity	0.02
One-year exposure to radiation-emitting consumer products	3.0
One-year production of nuclear power at the current global installed capacity	0.6
One year of nuclear explosions averaged over the period 1951-1976	30.0
One year's use of radiation in medical diagnosis	70.0

The highest man-made contribution to the global collective dose was found to be caused by the medical uses of radiation, and in particular by diagnostic X-ray procedures. It was considered to be important in many countries that facilities for the medical uses of radiation should be increased, and such increases would be associated with the increases in dose commitment in those countries. The Committee urged, however, that the exposure of patients involved in the course of radiological procedures should be kept to the minimum required for the medical purposes concerned.

The production of nuclear power, the Committee noted, was subject to national regulations, usually based on internationally agreed principles. It found that the global dose commitment corresponded to 0.6 days of natural radiation exposure for one year of energy production at the current installed capacity. Assuming that existing nuclear technology remained the same, one year of energy production at the projected nuclear installed capacity in the year 2000 would lead to a global dose commitment equivalent to about 15 days of natural radiation exposure.

The collective dose commitment from nuclear explosions carried out up to 1976 was found to

be equivalent to about two years of natural radiation exposures, if the contribution from carbon-14 was not included. If this contribution was included, the collective dose commitment was twice as high. The contributions from atmospheric explosions since 1970—that is, after the period covered by the Committee's previous report—had increased the dose commitments from strontium-90 and caesium-137 in the northern hemisphere by about 2 per cent and in the southern hemisphere by about 6 per cent.

Decisions of the General Assembly

The General Assembly considered the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation later in the year. The Assembly commended the Scientific Committee for the valuable contribution it had made to the knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of atomic radiation. It requested the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its important co-ordination activities, to increase knowledge of the levels and effects of radiation, and to review at its next session the important problems in the field of radiation and to report thereon to the 1978 Assembly session.

The Assembly also expressed its appreciation for the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by Member States, United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations.

These decisions, among others, were embodied in resolution 32/6, adopted without vote by the General Assembly on 31 October 1977. The Assembly acted on the recommendation of its Special Political Committee, which, on 19 October, had approved the resolution without vote. The text was sponsored by Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, the Sudan, Sweden and the United Kingdom. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

During the discussion in the Special Political Committee, Czechoslovakia praised the high scientific level of the Committee's report; it believed that the evaluation by the Scientific Committee of the global dose commitments of radiation from various sources would assist decision-making in both governmental and non-governmental bodies. Canada also commended the Committee's work, noting especially the comparisons made between exposure of populations to doses of radiation from different sources.

Australia cited the continuing need to monitor radioactive contamination from nuclear tests.

The USSR said the Committee had achieved positive results, which would help to improve the

world situation, particularly in the matter of putting an end to nuclear-weapon tests. It agreed that there was need to study further the somatic and genetic impact on man of radiation in small doses, particularly with regard to artificial radiation resulting from production of nuclear energy, the use of radiation in medicine and nuclear-weapon tests.

The German Democratic Republic and the Byelorussian SSR called for preventive measures against the development and production of new weapons of mass destruction, such as the neutron bomb, and for the end of nuclear-weapon tests in the atmosphere. El Salvador and Iran were among others which criticized the continued production of nuclear weapons. In this connexion, the USSR called attention to the draft treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests which it had submitted to the General Assembly in 1975.¹

Fiji called attention to the continuing nuclear testing in the South Pacific and expressed concern

at the hazards of horizontal and vertical seepage of radioactive contamination from these underground nuclear explosions.

New Zealand noted that it was opposed to nuclear-weapon testing in all environments; it therefore felt concern about the possible environmental effects of underground testing in the Pacific atolls. New Zealand would be interested to know what studies France had undertaken concerning the environmental effects of its underground testing at Mururoa Atoll.

France, in reply, referred to comments in the provisional reports of the Scientific Committee in recent years to the effect that, since the cessation of French nuclear tests in the atmosphere three years previously, short-lived radioactive products, such as iodine-131, had practically disappeared and long-lived products, such as strontium-90 and caesium-137, had also steadily decreased in the area.

¹ See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 21, and Y.U.N., 1976, p. 16.

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session
Special Political Committee, meetings 4, 5.
Plenary meeting 53.

A/32/40. Report of United Nations Scientific Committee on Effects of Atomic Radiation.

A/SPC/32/L.1. Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Sudan, Sweden, United Kingdom: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved without vote by Special Political Committee on 19 October 1977, meeting 5.

A/32/309. Report of Special Political Committee.

Resolution 32/6, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/32/309, adopted without vote by Assembly on 31 October 1977, meeting 53.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 913(X) of 3 December 1955, by which it established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and its subsequent resolutions on the subject, including resolution 31/10 of 8 November 1976,

Reaffirming the desirability of the Scientific Committee continuing its work,

Concerned about the potentially harmful effects on present and future generations resulting from the levels of radiation to which man is exposed,

Conscious of the continued need for compiling information about atomic radiation and for analysing its effects on man and his environment,

1. Notes with appreciation the comprehensive report submitted by the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation;

2. Commends the Scientific Committee for the valuable contribution it has made since its inception to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of atomic radiation;

3. Requests the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its important co-ordination activities, to increase knowledge of the levels and effects of atomic radiation from all sources;

4. Expresses its appreciation for the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and non-governmental organizations;

5. Notes with satisfaction the continued and growing scientific co-operation between the Scientific Committee and the United Nations Environment Programme;

6. Requests the United Nations Environment Programme to continue providing for the effective conduct of the Scientific Committee's work and for the dissemination of its report and scientific annexes to the General Assembly, the scientific community and the public;

7. Requests the Scientific Committee to review at its twenty-seventh session the important problems in the field of radiation and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session;

8. Requests all Member States and the United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned to continue to supply to the Scientific Committee further data relevant to its work with a view to facilitating the preparation by the Committee of its report.

Other documents

Sources and Effects of Ionizing Radiation (United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation 1977 Report to the General Assembly, with Annexes). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.IX.1.

Annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was presented to the General Assembly at its thirty-second (1977) session by the Director-General of IAEA, Sigvard Eklund, on 4 November 1977.

The Director-General noted that in 1977 the Agency celebrated its twentieth anniversary, and gave a brief account of the major achievements of the Agency from its inception to date. He referred to the International Conference on Nuclear Power and its Fuel Cycle, held at Salzburg, Austria, in May 1977, in continuance of the four major United Nations conferences on the peaceful uses of atomic energy held in 1955, 1958, 1964 and 1971. This Conference reviewed the entire spectrum of nuclear power and its fuel cycle, as well as the attendant problems of safety and proliferation. It confirmed that nuclear power was a necessary and irreplaceable source of energy supply for both the short and the long term. It also made clear that nuclear power would continue to be a significant energy component in most developed countries, where electricity produced by nuclear energy had reached some 10 to 20 per cent of the total and where commercial use of nuclear power was considered practically routine.

According to papers presented, nuclear programmes from developing countries demonstrated a high degree of maturity. Having taken full account of alternative energy sources available, they nevertheless concluded that for large-scale electricity production in countries lacking indigenous coal, nuclear power and imported oil were the only available choices, with the exception of solar energy or biomass for small-scale local energy needs. It was obvious, the Director-General said, that suppliers and recipients of nuclear technology must work together to give nuclear power a meaningful role in the developing countries, whose share of the world's total nuclear capacity would increase to about 9 per cent by 1985.

Turning to the major trends in the work of IAEA, the Director-General said that the Agency's technical programmes were increasingly concerned with the economic and technical aspects of power reactors and with helping member States to train the necessary personnel. The Agency's main work in this field was the manpower development programme, with on-the-job training and a series of extended training courses.

The second trend noted by the Director-General was the increased emphasis on the

Agency's responsibilities in nuclear safety and safeguards, non-proliferation and related questions. The Agency's safeguards work was greatly expanded, extending to all phases of the nuclear fuel cycle, plutonium management and physical protection. Since 1974, the Nuclear Safety Standards Programme had developed safety guides, codes and standards covering all aspects of the design, construction and operation of nuclear power plants.

With regard to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,² the Director-General said that there were 102 parties to this Treaty, and that almost all of the main industrial non-nuclear-weapon States had submitted the totality of their nuclear programmes to IAEA safeguards. Even among States not parties to the Treaty, nearly all significant nuclear plants outside the nuclear-weapon States were currently under Agency safeguards, but with some significant exceptions.

With regard to safeguards, the IAEA Board of Governors had reviewed for the first time in depth the effectiveness of safeguards on the basis of a special safeguards implementation report covering 1976 operations. The safeguards report showed the need for better national systems for accounting and control of fissile material and for new measures to improve safeguards in certain types of nuclear power reactors and other fuel cycle facilities.

The Director-General stated that there was practically no way of stopping the spread of nuclear technology among nations. The question was not how to stop nuclear development, but how to make the best use of it and how to apply effective safeguards to that end.

The Director-General referred to specific activities, such as the continuing studies on multinational fuel cycle centres and on an international regime for plutonium storage. He said it was up to member States to take initiatives for setting up such centres.

The Agency would soon complete its study on plutonium management. Both this concept and that of multinational fuel cycle centres, as well as others intended to strengthen the non-proliferation regime, would be studied within the framework of the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation programme.

² See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 16-19, resolution 2373 (XXII) of 12 June 1968, annexing text of Treaty.

The Director-General informed the Assembly that the ad hoc committee set up by the Agency's Board of Governors had submitted a comprehensive report on the technical, safety, economic and legal aspects of the uses of nuclear explosives for peaceful purposes.

The Agency was also preparing an international convention for the protection of nuclear materials against forcible seizure, sabotage and other acts of violence.

The Director-General said nuclear power must be seen against a background of limited oil and gas reserves which would certainly decrease and might be exhausted before the end of the century. All energy sources currently available must be used, and new sources, such as solar energy, breeder reactors and fusion, must be developed as quickly as possible.

Among other things, the Agency had continued to provide a means for the exchange of information on the development of a new generation of reactors, such as the fast breeder and the high-temperature reactor, particularly on the potential of the latter for the use of thorium as fuel. Assistance was also given to promoting and coordinating research on fusion, to facilitating the introduction and safe use of nuclear power in developing countries, and to finding and developing new uranium deposits.

The Director-General pointed out that many other IAEA activities were designed to help developing countries. While direct contributions and United Nations Development Programme assistance had expanded resources in recent years, the rate of growth must increase in the future.

(See also p. 1069.)

Following the Director-General's statement, the General Assembly, on 8 December 1977, adopted two resolutions relating to the IAEA report and the peaceful use of nuclear energy for economic and social development.

By the first resolution, 32/49, the Assembly inter alia took note of the IAEA report and expressed satisfaction with the Agency's work in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, in developing internationally acceptable standards for the safe operation of nuclear facilities, including transportation and storage of nuclear materials, and in maintaining a system of international safeguards as an integral part of this activity.

The Assembly noted with satisfaction the Agency's work in the realization of the provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and other international treaties, conventions and agreements designed to protect mankind from the perils resulting from the misuse of nuclear energy.

The Assembly requested IAEA to strengthen

technical assistance to developing countries, commended its role in the survey of uranium resources and production, urged prompt completion of the convention on the physical protection of nuclear materials, and noted with appreciation a study on regional fuel cycle centres published by IAEA. The Assembly invited the Agency to give due consideration to the request of developing countries for an increase in their representation on the Board of Governors.

Resolution 32/49, sponsored by Czechoslovakia, the Federal Republic of Germany and Malaysia, was adopted by consensus.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Italy submitted an amendment to the provision on increasing representation of developing countries on the Board of Governors; this would have called for consideration to be given to increasing the designated seats also in order to facilitate the full contribution of all countries more advanced in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy to the fulfilment of the tasks of the Agency.

Italy did not press for a vote on its amendment, stating that it was confident that considerations therein would be taken into account by the Board of Governors of IAEA.

An amendment by Algeria, Nigeria, Pakistan and Yugoslavia, proposing alternative wording for the provision on increased representation on the Board of Governors, was withdrawn by the sponsors.

Belgium and France, although they did not oppose the consensus on the resolution, were of the opinion that the General Assembly should not intervene in the decision-making process of IAEA, as they felt was suggested by the provision on increasing the membership of the Board of Governors.

By the second resolution, 32/50—on the peaceful use of nuclear energy for economic and social development—the Assembly declared, among other things, that all States had the right to develop their programme for the peaceful use of nuclear technology and that all States should have access to and be free to acquire technology, equipment and material for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Also, the Assembly declared that international co-operation in this field should be conducted on the basis of agreed and appropriate international safeguards applied through IAEA on a non-discriminatory basis in order effectively to prevent proliferation of nuclear weapons. The Assembly requested States to support the efforts of IAEA in this field, and invited them to consider convening an international conference or conferences aimed at promoting international co-operation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Resolution 32/50, sponsored by 11 States—Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Iraq, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania and Yugoslavia—was also adopted by consensus.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Netherlands expressed reservations with regard to the prematurity of convening an international conference or conferences aimed at promoting international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. It stated that with the large-scale development of nuclear industry throughout the world and the prospect of the development of commercial reprocessing and consequent security problems, the international community was faced with the question of whether the nuclear industry should be further expanded and spread without restraints as to the technologies involved, or whether alternatives should first be sought which were more proliferation-resistant. However, the Netherlands was willing to participate in the consensus. Similar reservations with regard to a proposed conference were expressed by Canada, which said that the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation programme should be taken into consideration in planning conferences.

Sweden also supported the consensus on the resolution; however, it expressed reservations on the following grounds. The resolution failed to take into sufficient account the difficult considerations of safety and protection of the environment in relation to all aspects of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, as well as efforts to prevent nuclear-weapons proliferation, which were directly linked to arms control and to nuclear disarmament. Sweden also stated that it attached great importance to efforts to increase the availability of energy, especially to developing countries, and believed that the industrialized countries had a responsibility to take the lead in over-all energy conservation and in developing better alternative energy sources.

The United States, while also supporting the consensus, stressed the twin goals of ensuring access to peaceful nuclear technology and minimizing the dangers of nuclear proliferation, and

believed that these could be reconciled by such efforts as the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation.

During the Assembly's discussion, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iran, Japan, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, the USSR and Yugoslavia suggested that highest priority should be given to the Agency's work in connexion with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and asserted that more States should be encouraged to accede to the Treaty. The German Democratic Republic, Romania and Yugoslavia stressed the vital importance of disarmament measures.

Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, India, Japan and Romania, among others, commented favourably on the Agency's co-operation in the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation programme.

Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and the USSR commended the Agency's work on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, particularly with reference to the non-proliferation Treaty, but Malaysia was of the opinion that not enough was being done with regard to the transfer of nuclear technology from the developed to the developing countries.

In connexion with technical assistance and the transfer of technology, Yugoslavia expressed concern about the decrease of resources allocated to technical assistance; voluntary contributions were below the agreed target. Yugoslavia suggested the creation of an international pool for the nuclear fuel cycle, with contributions of material, financial and technological resources, as well as some types of fuels and natural nuclear resources such as uranium in order to enable developing countries to become equal partners. Other States which called for the strengthening of technical assistance activities and safeguards were Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, India, Iran, Japan, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, the USSR and Venezuela.

(See also p. 19 for General Assembly discussion and decisions on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy in connexion with the disarmament debate.)

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session
Plenary meetings 58, 59, 97.

A/32/158 and Add.1. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting 21st annual report of IAEA, The Annual Report for 1976, covering period 1 July 1976-30 June 1977).

A/32/L.13 and Rev.1. Czechoslovakia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Malaysia: draft resolution and revision.

A/32/L.14. Algeria, Nigeria, Pakistan, Yugoslavia: amendment to 3-power draft resolution, A/32/L.13.

A/32/L.42. Italy: amendment to 3-power revised draft resolution, A/32/L.13/Rev.1.

Resolution 32/49, as proposed by 3 powers, A/32/L.13/Rev.1, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 8 December 1977, meeting 97.

The General Assembly,
Having received the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1976,

Recalling that 1977 marks the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and expressing satisfaction with the productive and valuable work in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and in developing internationally acceptable standards for the safe operation of nuclear facilities, including transportation and storage of nuclear materials, and in maintaining a system of international safeguards as an integral part of this activity,

Bearing in mind the special needs of the developing countries for technical assistance by the International Atomic Energy Agency in order to enlarge the contribution of nuclear energy to their economic development,

Noting the decision adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its twenty-first session by which the General Conference requested the Board of Governors to give further consideration to the representation of the areas of Africa, the Middle East and South Asia on the Board of Governors and to submit its observations on this matter to the General Conference at its twenty-second session,

Noting with satisfaction the positive inputs of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the realization of the provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and other international treaties, conventions and agreements designed to protect mankind from the perils resulting from the misuse of nuclear energy,

Aware that the statement of the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 4 November 1977 provides additional information on the main developments in the Agency's activities, in particular the results of the major International Conference on Nuclear Power and Its Fuel Cycle held by the Agency at Salzburg, Austria, from 2 to 13 May 1977 to assess the overall role played by nuclear energy as an alternative energy source presently available,

Considering the important role played by the International Atomic Energy Agency in the field of nuclear energy, which is at present the main alternative source of energy available, and the increased demand which will be placed upon the Agency in the future,

1. Takes note of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency;
2. Urges all States to support the endeavours of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the fulfilment, in accordance with its statute, of its tasks in the various fields of the peaceful uses of atomic energy, in the development and application of safeguards and in assisting Member States, particularly developing countries, in planning and realizing programmes in the field of energy and various applications of nuclear techniques;
3. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to strengthen activities in the field of technical assistance to developing countries, particularly by expanding its training programmes and increasing further the target level of voluntary contributions;
4. Commends the International Atomic Energy Agency on the role it played in the survey of uranium resources, production and demand and urges that this survey be kept under constant review;
5. Notes with appreciation the contribution of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the international community in facilitating the elaboration of a convention on the physical protection of nuclear materials and urges prompt completion of the work on this convention;
6. Also notes with appreciation the study on regional nuclear fuel cycle centres recently published by the International Atomic Energy Agency, the intention of the Agency to continue its research in this field, especially with regard to economic and non-proliferation implications, and the decision of the Board of Governors to keep the matter of peaceful nuclear explosions under review, seeking the services of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes, as required;
7. Invites the International Atomic Energy Agency to give due consideration to the request of developing countries for an increase in their representation on the Board of Governors in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical distribution;
8. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director-

General of the International Atomic Energy Agency the records of the thirty-second session of the General Assembly relating to the Agency's activities.

A/32/L.15. Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/32/L.15/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1. Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Iraq, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution.

Resolution 32/50, as proposed by 11 powers, A/32/L.15/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 8 December 1977, meeting 97.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1976,

Recognizing the need to strengthen the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the promotion of the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and to augment its resources for technical assistance to the developing countries in this field,

Bearing in mind the need to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons,

Having in mind the significance of nuclear energy for economic development and, in particular, its important role in accelerating the development of developing countries,

Convinced that the transfer of technology for the peaceful use of nuclear energy for development can greatly contribute to progress in general,

Taking into consideration the legitimate right of States to develop or acquire technology for the peaceful use of nuclear energy in order to accelerate their economic development,

Affirming the responsibility of States that are advanced in the nuclear field to promote the legitimate nuclear energy needs of the developing countries by participating in the fullest possible transfer of nuclear equipment, materials and technology under agreed and appropriate international safeguards applied through the International Atomic Energy Agency on a non-discriminatory basis in order to prevent effectively proliferation of nuclear weapons,

Recalling the obligation assumed under international agreements and contracts by a number of such States to facilitate the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful use of nuclear energy,

Convinced that the objectives of the full utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons can be promoted by the establishment of universally acceptable principles for international co-operation in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,

1. Declares that:

(a) The use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes is of great importance for the economic and social development of many countries;

(b) All States have the right, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality, to develop their programme for the peaceful use of nuclear technology for economic and social development, in conformity with their priorities, interests and needs;

(c) All States, without discrimination, should have access to and should be free to acquire technology, equipment and materials for the peaceful use of nuclear energy;

(d) International co-operation in the field covered by the present resolution should be under agreed and appropriate international safeguards applied through the International Atomic Energy Agency on a non-discriminatory basis in order to prevent effectively proliferation of nuclear weapons;

2. Invites all States as well as the international organizations concerned to respect and observe the principles set forth in the present resolution;

3. Requests States to strengthen the existing programmes of the International Atomic Energy Agency for the development of the peaceful use of nuclear energy in the developing countries,

the acquisition of installations, equipment and nuclear materials and information, as well as the training of personnel in the peaceful use of nuclear energy;

4. Invites all States to consider convening, at an appropriate stage, an international conference or conferences, under the auspices of the United Nations system, aimed at promoting inter-

national co-operation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy in accordance with the objectives of the present resolution;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to invite all States to communicate to him their views, observations and suggestions on such a conference and requests him to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session.

Chapter V

Strengthening of international security**Implementation of the Declaration on Strengthening International Security**

During 1977, the implementation of the 1970 Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security¹ was again the subject of a number of communications from Member States, and the General Assembly adopted two resolutions directed towards that objective. In addition, the Secretary-General issued two reports on this subject.

Communications and reports of the Secretary-General

Pursuant to General Assembly requests of 14 December 1976, the Secretary-General, on 8 February 1977, addressed notes to the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of specialized agencies asking for their views on ways by which greater respect for the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States could be assured² and asking for relevant information and suggestions regarding the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security.³

His reports to the General Assembly set forth:

— the substantive parts of the replies he had received from the following Members on non-interference in the internal affairs of States: Barbados, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, the German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, Iraq, Madagascar, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Romania, Seychelles, Surinam, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United States, Venezuela and Yugoslavia; and

— the substantive parts of the replies he had received from the following States on implementation of the Declaration: Barbados, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iraq, Kuwait, Malta, Mongolia, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Seychelles, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and Yugoslavia.

Member States also addressed a number of other communications to the Secretary-General on this subject during 1977, most of them transmitting texts for issuance as United Nations documents. The texts consisted primarily of communiqués of official international meetings. They in-

cluded also joint communiqués issued during the visits of the President of the Council of State of Cuba in March 1977 to Angola, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mozambique and Somalia.

In a letter of 5 May 1977, Oman referred to the joint Cuba/Democratic Yemen communique and expressed the belief that falsifications which, it said, characterized the communique constituted an overt intervention in the internal affairs of Oman.

Communications received during the year also included:

— the final communique of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi, India, from 7 to 11 April 1977, and a resolution adopted by the Conference on a Common Fund under the Integrated Programme for Commodities;

— two joint communiqués issued at the conclusion of talks between the Secretary-General of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Chief of the Government of the Republic of Panama during the latter's visit to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya from 12 to 16 April, and between the Libyan leader and the President of the Supreme Council of the Revolution and President of the Republic of Burundi during the latter's visit to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya from 30 August to 2 September 1977;

— a statement on the Panama Canal question made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Panama on 15 June 1977, at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States;

— a report of the mission of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to witness the plebiscite on the Panama Canal treaties held in Panama on 23 October 1977 and the Act of the extraordinary meeting of the Electoral Tribunal

¹ See Y.U.N., 1970, pp. 105-7, resolution 2734 (XXV) of 16 December 1970, containing text of Declaration.

² See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 103-4, text of resolution 31/91.

³ Ibid., pp. 104-5, text of resolution 31/92.

concerning the final count of the votes in that plebiscite;

— a four-power joint communique issued on 22 March 1977 following the conclusion of the Quadripartite Summit Conference at Taiz, Yemen, between the Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the President of the Somali Democratic Republic, the President of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and the President of the Supreme Command Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Yemen Arab Republic; and

— a joint communique issued at the conclusion of talks between the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the General Secretary of the National Front United Political Organization of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, during the latter's visit to Hungary between 18 and 21 April 1977.

In a letter of 27 June 1977, Oman drew attention to the Hungary/Democratic Yemen joint communique, stating that the Omani Government rejected the contents of the communique, in particular certain paragraphs which, it said, constituted interference in the internal affairs of Oman. On 21 December 1977, Oman transmitted a joint communique issued on the occasion of the State visit of His Imperial Majesty, Shahanshah Aryamehr of Iran, to the Sultanate of Oman from 5 to 8 December.

Three communications transmitted declarations of friendship and co-operation. Two Declarations on the Deepening of Friendship and the Development of Fraternal Co-operation were forwarded on 18 and 22 July 1977: one between the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Romanian Communist Party, signed in Berlin on 10 June 1977 by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic and the General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and another between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, signed at Bucharest on 24 June 1977 by the same Romanian leader and by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

A joint letter of 8 November 1977 transmitted a Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance between the German Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, signed on 14 September 1977 in Sofia by the General Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State

of the German Democratic Republic and the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The remaining three communications were of a different nature. One was a note verbale dated 2 August 1977 from the USSR expressing views in the areas of foreign policy, international detente, disarmament, the Middle East, Cyprus, and African situations, as well as the strengthening of international security.

The two other communications concerned the situation in the Middle East. By a letter dated 6 December 1977, the representative of Israel drew attention to extracts from an interview conducted on a United States television network programme on 4 December 1977 with the President of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. By a letter of 20 December, the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, referring to Israel's letter, placed on record his country's over-all point of view concerning the questions of Palestine and of international terrorism.

Consideration by the General Assembly

The General Assembly at its 1977 session took up the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security. The item was allocated to the First Committee, which considered the issue at 11 meetings held between 29 November and 9 December 1977.

By a decision of the First Committee, the debate on this question was combined with those on agenda items dealing with the conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations (see the following subchapter) and with the deepening and consolidation of international detente and prevention of the danger of nuclear war (see the following chapter).

Following the debate, two draft resolutions were approved and subsequently adopted by the General Assembly.

Resolution 32/153 dealt with non-interference in the internal affairs of States. By this resolution, the General Assembly urged all States to abide by the provisions of its 1976 resolution⁴ which denounced any form of interference in the internal or external affairs of other States and condemned all forms and techniques of coercion, subversion and defamation aimed at disrupting the political, social or economic order of other States. By other operative provisions, the Assembly: called once again upon all States to undertake necessary measures to prevent any hostile act or activity taking place within their territory and di-

⁴ See footnote 2.

rected against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of another State; considered that a declaration on non-interference in the internal affairs of States would be an important contribution to the further elaboration of the principles for strengthening equitable co-operation and friendly relations among States, based on sovereign equality and mutual respect; and requested the Secretary-General to invite all Member States once again to express their views on the question.

This text was approved by the First Committee on 8 December 1977 by a recorded vote, requested by the United States, of 88 to 0, with 13 abstentions. The Assembly adopted it on 19 December by a recorded vote of 124 to 0, with 14 abstentions. The sponsors were Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guyana, India, Iraq, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

(For text of resolution 32/153 and voting details, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By resolution 32/154, the General Assembly called upon all States to adhere fully to, and implement consistently, the purposes and principles of the United Nations and all the provisions of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security and to contribute effectively to the increasing peace-keeping and peace-making role of the United Nations.

By the preambular paragraphs, the Assembly, *inter alia*: noted with satisfaction current efforts to strengthen international peace and security, to realize arms limitation and disarmament measures, to universalize the relaxation of tension and to promote peaceful co-operation; noted with concern the continuing existence of crises and hotbeds of tension, the continuation and intensification of the arms race, acts of aggression, foreign occupation, threat or use of force, alien domination, foreign interference, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid—in particular the danger arising from South Africa's attempts to acquire nuclear weapons; and recognized the need for objective dissemination of information about developments in various fields of all countries and the role and responsibility of the mass media in this respect.

By the operative provisions, the Assembly: reiterated with emphasis its recommendation that the Security Council should consider appropriate steps towards carrying out effectively, as provided in the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security; reaf-

firmed the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples to achieve self-determination and independence and urged States to increase their support and solidarity with them and their national liberation movements and undertake urgent and effective measures for the speedy completion of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples⁵ and of the other resolutions of the United Nations on the final elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid; and called for the extension of the process of relaxation of tension to all regions of the world and the implementation of the principle of non-use of force or the threat thereof in order to help bring about just and lasting solutions to international problems with the participation of all States, so that peace and security would be based on effective respect for the sovereignty and independence of all States and the inalienable right of all peoples to determine their own destiny freely and without outside interference, coercion or pressure.

Further, the Assembly reaffirmed that any measure or pressure directed against any State while exercising its sovereign right freely to dispose of its natural resources constituted a flagrant violation of the right of self-determination and the principle of non-intervention which, if pursued, would constitute a threat to international peace and security. It urged effective measures to end the arms race and to promote disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, the creation of zones of peace and co-operation, the withdrawal of foreign military bases and the achievement of tangible progress towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in this regard.

The Assembly expressed the hope that further positive results would be achieved at the Belgrade meeting by participants of the 1975 Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe concerning the full implementation of the Final Act of that Conference, which would be conducive also to the strengthening of world security, bearing in mind the close interrelation of the security of Europe to the security of all other regions of the world. In this respect, the Assembly supported the conversion of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and co-operation in the interests of peace and security. Finally, the Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report on this subject and asked him to submit another in 1978.

The resolution was sponsored in the First Committee by Algeria, the Congo, Cyprus, Guyana,

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing text of Declaration.

India, Iraq, Madagascar, Mali, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

The First Committee approved the text on 9 December 1977, by a recorded vote of 94 to 1, with 19 abstentions. The Assembly adopted it on 19 December by a recorded vote of 118 to 2, with 19 abstentions.

(For text of resolution 32/154 and voting details, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Most Members which spoke on the subject expressed their support of the 1970 Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security; on the other hand, almost all of them also stressed that it had not been fully implemented and that much further action was needed to ensure peace and security in the world.

One of the aspects of this subject on which Members expressed their views was the question of non-interference in the internal affairs of States.

Sri Lanka considered that this issue had special importance in the era of decolonization. Instead of the blatant and direct control of colonialism, covert and subtle forms of domination were playing a crucial role. Interference in internal affairs was becoming more important, complex and difficult to control because of the increasing interdependence of the world. Sri Lanka reminded Members that the participants in the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in August 1976 in Colombo, had attached so much importance to the question that they had for the first time devoted a special chapter of the summit declaration to this item. The USSR similarly considered non-interference a cardinal principle in international relations.

In support of the Declaration, the Ukrainian SSR said that the strengthening of international security had always been and remained the most important task of the United Nations. Every year since the Declaration's adoption there had been a growing development of the process of the strengthening of international security. The task was to ensure implementation of its requirements in their full scope.

In a similar vein, Yugoslavia called for a review of the implementation of the Declaration with submission by Member Governments of their views on the progress made.

Several other States pointed out that the Declaration had not been fully implemented and that further action was needed to ensure peace and security. Romania, for instance, cautioned that the new course towards the relaxation of tension was still fragile and needed strengthening. The Ivory Coast commented that no declaration, however beautiful, could satisfy, let alone reassure, the developing countries in a rapacious world

where personal and selfish interests determined the positions taken.

A number of speakers were critical of the failure to implement the Declaration. The United Arab Emirates, for example, stated that the resolution adopting the Declaration had not been implemented in practice because of the lack of political will of Member States. Bangladesh said that the thrust towards strengthening security through the collective will of Member States had never generated the necessary momentum, and that it was in the developing States collectively constituting the third world that the regulatory principles underlined in the Declaration were apparent more in their breach than in the fulfilment of their obligations.

In Albania's view, this Assembly agenda item was but a hoax, an attempt to use the work of international organizations for political and propaganda purposes, and to camouflage attempts to provoke conflicts and disorder.

Several States stressed the importance for international security they attached to the successful conclusion of the 1975 Helsinki Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, and to the current European review conference in Belgrade. Malta, however, felt that, despite the high-sounding declarations of intent contained in the Mediterranean chapter of the Helsinki Final Act, no visible progress could be recorded in that region, least of all in security.

Many speakers cited specific threats to international security existing in the world. Most frequently mentioned were the Middle East, southern Africa and Cyprus. Liberia considered that priority should be accorded the African continent as an area to implement the Declaration, as it was the only continent on which war was a daily growing threat to world peace.

Several States proposed specific actions they considered necessary to ensure implementation of the Declaration's provisions. One of the most frequently mentioned of these actions was arms control and disarmament. The Congo, the German Democratic Republic, Iran, Kenya and Senegal were among those which considered the arms race the most serious of all problems relating to peace and security.

Other specific action proposed to implement the Declaration included renunciation of the threat or use of force, eradication of colonialism, imperialism and racial discrimination, integration of developing countries into the decision-making process, deepening ties of human communication and exchanges in various fields. According to Burundi, the withdrawal of foreign troops and the establishment of zones of peace—particularly nuclear-weapon-free zones—were conditions sine

qua non for peace and security. Bangladesh and Chile added the progressive development and codification of international law to the priority areas. Kenya considered that the mass media could play a constructive role in enhancing the cause of peace through objective dissemination of information.

A number of speakers, particularly those representing the developing countries, stressed the need for reform of international economic relations. For example, Nepal said that any effort towards strengthening international security would be meaningless unless the ever-widening gap between the developed and developing countries was closed and the deteriorating position of the least developed countries was reversed. Neither political nor military peace was possible, said Liberia, without economic detente.

Some speakers also emphasized the need to strengthen and reform the role of the United Nations in world events. Kenya, for example, spoke of the importance of evolving effective measures for enforcing the decisions of the Organization, especially those concerning the all-important question of security and peace. It suggested that implementation of the Declaration could not succeed without the involvement of the good offices of the Secretary-General. Cyprus, Nepal and Niger pointed out that the Security Council must play a central role in the attainment and maintenance of international peace and security. Trinidad and Tobago added that it must function effectively and its decisions must be respected scrupulously; the injudicious use of the veto minimized its effectiveness. Tunisia said threats to international security stemmed principally from weakening respect for the Charter as well as from the ineffectiveness of the Security Council as the organ responsible for maintaining peace and security.

Despite widespread expressions of support for the Declaration and for greater efforts towards its implementation, some speakers expressed doubts about the usefulness of an annual debate on the question; these included Turkey, the United States and the members of the European Community. Chile believed the debate had lost its original meaning and a different approach should be considered. On the other hand, Bangladesh, Cuba

and the USSR stressed the usefulness of yearly consideration, pointing out that it helped in measuring the achievements and failures of the world community in its search for peace and security. The Byelorussian SSR and Mongolia thought the debate made it possible to focus world attention on the most vital problem of the time—strengthening international peace and security.

Concern about the usefulness of an annual resolution on the Declaration was among the reasons given for reservations when States explained their votes. Belgium, speaking on behalf of the nine members of the European Community, said the unanimity with which the Declaration had been adopted had ensured its authority, but that unanimity had been gradually weakened by yearly repetitive discussion. For reasons explained in previous years on similar resolutions the nine members would abstain. Turkey had a similar view.

The United States said that, in so far as the resolution simply restated or misleadingly paraphrased the Charter, it contributed little to strengthening international security. Moreover, it contained elements with which the United States did not agree, such as the reference to the role of the mass media in the strengthening of international security and, among others, the reference to the Mediterranean zone of peace, which interfered with collective security arrangements. The United States was opposed to the resolution. Israel considered the resolution remarkable for glaring omissions; for example, nowhere were States urged to initiate dialogues or enter into direct negotiations.

Austria and Sweden said they could not support new elements introduced in the resolution, particularly those intending to regulate the role and responsibility of the mass media and the dissemination of information. Both States also had reservations on the operative paragraph referring to the Belgrade meeting and supporting the conversion of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace. Despite its positive vote, Finland said it also found those paragraphs at variance with its position and not wholly acceptable.

Albania said it would not participate in the vote; the spirit and decisions of the Helsinki Conference referred to, in its view, could have no positive effect in the Mediterranean or in other areas.

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- A/32/68. Letter of 21 April from Cuba and Democratic Yemen (annexing joint communiqué issued in Yemen, 12 March 1977).
A/32/69. Letter of 21 April from Cuba and Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (annexing joint communiqué issued at Tripoli, 10 March 1977).
A/32/70. Letter of 22 April from Cuba and Mozambique (annexing

- joint communiqué issued in Mozambique, 23 March 1977).
A/32/71. Letter of 22 April from Angola and Cuba (annexing joint communiqué issued at Luanda, 31 March 1977).
A/32/74. Letter of 25 April from India (transmitting final communiqué of Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, New Delhi, 7-11 April 1977, and resolution of Conference of Foreign Ministers).
A/32/75. Letter of 22 April from Cuba and Somalia (annexing

- joint communiqué issued at Mogadiscio, 15 March 1977).
- A/32/777. Letter of 29 April from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Panama (annexing joint communiqué issued at Tripoli, 16 April 1977).
- A/32/78. Letter of 5 May from Oman.
- A/32/89. Letter of 27 April from Cuba and Ethiopia (annexing joint communiqué issued in Ethiopia, 16 March 1977).
- A/32/93. Letter of 25 May from Democratic Yemen and Hungary (annexing joint communiqué issued in Hungary, 21 April 1977).
- A/32/117. Letter of 17 June from Panama (transmitting statement by Minister for Foreign Affairs of Panama to General Assembly of OAS, 15 June 1977).
- A/32/128. Letter of 27 June from Oman.
- A/32/140. Letter of 18 July from German Democratic Republic and Romania (annexing Declaration on Deepening Friendship and Developing Fraternal Co-operation between Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Romanian Communist Party, between German Democratic Republic and Romania, signed at Berlin, 10 June 1977).
- A/32/153. Letter of 22 July from Czechoslovakia and Romania (annexing Declaration on Deepening of Friendship and Development of Fraternal Co-operation between Romanian Communist Party and Czechoslovak Communist Party, between Romania and Czechoslovakia, signed at Bucharest, 24 June 1977).
- A/32/154. Letter of 22 July from Democratic Yemen, Somalia, Sudan and Yemen (annexing joint communiqué issued at Taiz, Yemen, 22 March 1977).
- A/32/157. Note verbale of 2 August from USSR.
- A/32/164 and Add.1. Non-interference in internal affairs of States. Report of Secretary-General (replies from Governments).
- A/32/165 and Add.1, 2. Report of Secretary-General (replies received from Governments).
- A/C.1/32/2. Letter of 12 September from Burundi and Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (transmitting joint communiqué issued at Tripoli, 2 September 1977).
- A/C.1/32/8. Letter of 8 November from Bulgaria and German Democratic Republic (transmitting text of Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance, signed at Sofia, 14 September 1977).
- A/32/420. Letter of 6 December from Israel.
- A/32/424. Letter of 2 December from Panama (annexing report of mission of Special Representative of Secretary-General to witness plebiscite on Panama Canal treaties held in Panama on 23 October 1977, and act of extraordinary meeting of Electoral Tribunal, 23 October 1977, done at Panama City on 28 October 1977).
- A/32/495. Letter of 20 December from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.
- A/33/51. Letter of 21 December from Oman (annexing joint communiqué issued in Oman, 8 December 1977).

Consideration by the General Assembly

General Assembly—32nd session
First Committee, meetings 47-49, 51-58.
Plenary meeting 106.

- A/32/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1976-15 June 1977, Chapter 22.
- A/C.1/32/L.45. Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guyana, India, Iraq, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 8 December 1977, meeting 57, by recorded vote of 88 to 0, with 13 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast,

Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom, United States.

- A/32/450. Report of First Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 32/153, as recommended by First Committee, A/32/450, adopted by Assembly on 19 December 1977, meeting 106, by recorded vote of 124 to 0, with 14 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/91 of 14 December 1976 on non-interference in the internal affairs of States,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General containing the views of Member States on ways by which greater respect for the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States can be assured,

1. Urges all States to abide by the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 31/91, which denounce any form of interference in the internal or external affairs of other States and condemn all forms and techniques of coercion, subversion and defamation aimed at disrupting the political, social or economic order of other States;

2. Calls once again upon all States, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, to undertake necessary measures in order to prevent any hostile act or activity taking place within their territory and being directed against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of another State;

3. Considers that a declaration on non-interference in the internal affairs of States would be an important contribution to the further elaboration of the principles for strengthening equitable

co-operation and friendly relations among States, based on sovereign equality and mutual respect;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to invite all Member States once again to express their views on the question of non-interference in the internal affairs of States, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session.

A/C.1/32/L.47. Algeria, Congo, Cyprus, Guyana, India, Iraq, Madagascar, Mali, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 9 December 1977, meeting 58, by recorded vote of 94 to 1, with 19 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia

Against: United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom.

A/32/450. Report of First Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 32/154, as recommended by First Committee, A/32/450, adopted by Assembly on 19 December 1977, meeting 106, by recorded vote of 118 to 2, with 19 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: Israel, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security,"

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly concerning the implementation of the Declaration,

Noting with satisfaction current efforts towards the strengthening of international peace and security, the realization of arms limitation and disarmament measures, the universalization of the process of relaxation of tension and the promotion of peaceful co-operation in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the close link existing between the strengthening of international security, disarmament, decolonization and development, and stressing the need for concerted action to achieve progress in those areas and also the importance of the early implementation of the decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth and seventh special sessions on the establishment of the new international economic order,

Noting with profound concern the continuing existence of crises and hotbeds of tension in various regions endangering international peace and security, the continuation of intensification of the arms race as well as acts of aggression, foreign occupation, the threat or use of force, alien domination, foreign interference and the existence of colonialism, neo-colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid, which remain the main obstacles to the strengthening of peace and security, and in particular the danger arising from the attempts of South Africa to acquire nuclear weapons,

Recognizing the need for objective dissemination of information about developments in the political, social, economic, cultural and other fields of all countries and the role and responsibility of the mass media in this respect, thus contributing to the growth of trust and friendly relations among States,

1. Calls upon all States to adhere fully to, and implement consistently, the purposes and principles of the United Nations and all the provisions of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security and to contribute effectively to the increasing peace-keeping and peace-making role of the United Nations;

2. Reiterates with emphasis its recommendation that the Security Council should consider appropriate steps towards carrying out effectively, as provided in the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security;

3. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial and alien domination to achieve self-determination and independence and urges States to increase their support and solidarity with them and their national liberation movements and to undertake urgent and effective measures for the speedy completion of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and of the other resolutions of the United Nations on the final elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid;

4. Calls for the extension of the process of relaxation of tensions, which is still limited, to all regions of the world and the implementation of the principle of non-use of force or the threat thereof in order to help bring about just and lasting solutions to international problems with the participation of all States so that peace and security will be based on effective respect for the sovereignty and independence of all States and the inalienable right of all peoples to determine their own destiny freely and without outside interference, coercion or pressure;

5. Reaffirms that any measure or pressure directed against any State while exercising its sovereign right freely to dispose of its natural resources constitutes a flagrant violation of the right of self-determination of peoples and the principle of non-intervention, as set forth in the Charter, which, if pursued, would constitute a threat to international peace and security;

6. Urges effective measures to put an end to the arms race and to promote disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, the creation of zones of peace and co-operation, the withdrawal of foreign military bases and the achievement of tangible prog-

ress towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in this regard;

7. Expresses the hope that further positive results will be achieved at the meeting at Belgrade of representatives of States participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe concerning the full implementation of the Final Act of the Conference, which will be conducive also to the strengthening of world security, bearing in mind the close interrelation of the security of Europe to the security of the Mediterranean, the

Middle East and all other regions of the world, and supports the conversion of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and co-operation in the interests of peace and security;

8. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General, requests him to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session a report on the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security."

Proposed treaty on the non-use of force in international relations

For the second year the General Assembly took up the question of the conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations. Both the First Committee and the Sixth (Legal) Committee discussed the issue and the General Assembly adopted a resolution on the subject recommended to it by the latter Committee. Also, a number of communications and a report by the Secretary-General on the proposed treaty were before the Assembly.

Communications and report of the Secretary-General

Pursuant to a General Assembly request of 8 November 1976,⁶ the Secretary-General requested Member States to provide their views and suggestions on a proposal for the conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations.

On 12 September 1977, the Secretary-General issued a report, with a subsequent addendum, in which he set forth the substantive parts of the replies he had received from the following States: Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Seychelles, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Upper Volta.

Nine of the replies from Governments were issued separately. These were letters transmitted in May and June 1977 from the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, and comments of the Government of Mongolia. They emphasized the necessity and importance of supporting the proposal of the USSR for the conclusion of such a treaty—a draft text

of which it had submitted to the General Assembly at its 1976 session.⁷ They stated variously that:

— such a treaty would have a fruitful impact on the solution of basic international problems and, in particular, would help to create favourable conditions for the cessation of the arms race and the implementation of effective disarmament measures (the USSR);

— the draft treaty submitted by the USSR represented comprehensive background material for arriving at a final text (Czechoslovakia);

— the treaty would constitute an important measure for eliminating the threat of war and aggression, would strengthen the guarantees of security for all States, and would permit intensification of the process of detente in international relations (the Byelorussian SSR);

— the signing and ratification of such a treaty by a considerable number of States would serve to make renunciation of the use or threat of force a more clearly defined legal obligation of States (Hungary);

— the elaboration and adoption of this major project had become practical because of profound changes that had taken place in the world and developments in international relations, and the urgency of such action was becoming ever more obvious (the German Democratic Republic);

— the General Assembly at its 1977 session would be fully in a position to proceed with the proposed world treaty (Bulgaria);

— the proposed treaty would create additional guarantees for the observation of United Nations principles and would contribute to the advancement of the cause of disarmament, the economic development of States, the reorganization of the international economic order and the increase of assistance to developing countries (Poland);

— such a treaty would permit the further intensification of the process of international detente, the deepening of mutual trust and understanding among peoples and the strengthening of peace and universal security (Mongolia); and

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 108-9, text of resolution 31/9.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 105.

— it was essential to take practical action without delay to elaborate and conclude such a treaty and thus transform the principle of the non-use of force into a treaty obligation (the Ukrainian SSR).

Of the other Governments which replied to the Secretary-General's note, some supported the USSR's initiative, others expressed qualifications or proposed additions and still others conveyed a negative or doubtful reaction. Those in the last-named group—which included Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Portugal, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States—pointed out that the principle of the non-use of force in international relations was already included among the essential purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and had been reaffirmed on several occasions in texts adopted by the General Assembly. Most of these Governments felt therefore that it would serve no useful purpose to adopt a world treaty on the subject, which would merely reiterate obligations that all Member States were bound to accept under the Charter. With specific reference to the draft treaty submitted by the USSR at the Assembly's 1976 session, several of these Governments expressed the view that by restating selectively some of the provisions of the Charter the proposed draft involved the risk of detracting from the clarity of the Charter and hence undermining its authoritative nature. Others, including Barbados, Kuwait, Pakistan and the Syrian Arab Republic, were concerned that the draft did not provide for an enforcement mechanism.

Consideration by the General Assembly

At its 1977 session, the General Assembly decided that the proposed treaty on the non-use of force in international relations should be discussed by both the First and Sixth Committees.

Some 20 States spoke on this subject in the First Committee debate. With the exception of Albania, they supported or did not oppose the proposed treaty and expressed the hope that its conclusion would bring numerous benefits to the world, particularly that it would contribute to strengthening international peace and security.

The USSR, for instance, said that the conclusion of the treaty would constitute an important step forward in contemporary international relations. It would also have a profound and beneficent influence on the solution of fundamental international problems, create favourable conditions for the cessation of the arms race, further ease international tension and promote concentration on solving the problems of economic and social development.

In the view of Czechoslovakia, the treaty would

accelerate the process of detente, significantly strengthen the security of the newly independent and developing States, favourably influence efforts by non-self-governing territories to gain freedom and independence, and strengthen the position and international prestige of the United Nations. Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic and Poland had similar views.

Some speakers emphasized that the conclusion of such a treaty should not and would not diminish the right of every country to self-defence. For example, Pakistan said that the prohibition on the use of force was to be without prejudice to the inherent right of self-defence as laid down in the United Nations Charter. Panama and Rwanda also said that the legitimacy of self-defence and of the struggle of people under colonialism or racial domination for the restoration of freedom, independence and dignity should be unambiguously reconfirmed. Cyprus, Nepal and Pakistan were among those which suggested that such a treaty could be effective only if it provided safeguards and enforcement action against the use of force and for securing compliance with United Nations decisions. Cuba said the treaty should prohibit not only armed force but also other ways of using force, such as economic blockades and efforts to overthrow Governments. Senegal stressed that such an instrument could not be dissociated from the task of establishing justice and order among States.

A few speakers opposed the criticism of the treaty proposal. For example, Mongolia said it found incomprehensible the position taken by certain States that the conclusion of a treaty on the non-use of force was an unnecessary duplication and a selective reiteration of a principle already established in the United Nations Charter.

Nepal and Tunisia did not consider that a further elaboration of the principles of Article 2 of the Charter⁸ would in any way undermine the importance of the Charter.

Bangladesh, the Congo and the Syrian Arab Republic were among others commenting that reaffirmation of Charter principles in the proposed treaty would serve to strengthen those principles.

Albania opposed the treaty proposal, saying that the agenda item was a hoax and an attempt to use the work of international organizations for political and propaganda purposes.

On 7 December 1977, the First Committee—in view of the fact that the Sixth Committee, which was also discussing the agenda item, was expected to approve an appropriate decision for submission to the General Assembly—concluded its consid-

⁸ For text of Article 2 of the Charter, see APPENDIX n.

eration of the question without putting forward recommendations.

On 19 December, by decision 32/442 adopted without vote, the Assembly took note of the First Committee's decision.

During the debate in the Sixth Committee, held between 6 and 12 December, treaty supporters, including Benin, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, stressed variously that the conclusion of a treaty on the principle of the non-use of force would be a natural extension of United Nations efforts to strengthen international peace and security, would ensure compliance with that repeatedly violated principle, would be instrumental in curbing the arms race and promoting detente, would lessen the danger of the outbreak of a new world war and wars of aggression, would strengthen Charter provisions prohibiting the use of force in international relations and providing for the rights of individual and collective self-defence and of the struggle for freedom and independence, would strengthen the authority of the United Nations, would enhance the codification and progressive development of international law, would strengthen confidence among nations, would help to consolidate the advances made in international relations in recent years, and release substantial resources for the economic and social development of developing countries.

The United Nations Charter, Cuba added, had already provided the basis for numerous international treaties and agreements in various fields; these instruments had not diminished the legal force of Charter provisions. Codification of the principle of the non-use of force, recognized as a rule of *jus cogens*, in a broadly based multilateral treaty could help to promote by legal means a more effective application of that principle.

Other Members—including Canada, France, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the United Kingdom and the United States—while agreeing with the importance of the principle of the non-use of force in international relations and with the desirability of strict compliance with it by all States, questioned the need for a new treaty on the matter. An effort to secure or strengthen the obligation already set forth in Article 2, paragraph 4, of the United Nations Charter⁹ by reiterating it in an ad hoc instrument merely indicated uncertainty as to whether the Article was still fully in force, Mexico said; Italy felt it might give the mistaken impression that the authority of the Charter had been so weakened that it was found necessary to renew a commitment already made. France cautioned that there was a risk that the treaty might

upset the harmonious balance achieved in the Charter by taking the dangerous step of isolating a single provision and according it special treatment. Canada added that a highly selective use in the treaty of Charter principles might weaken the authority of the obligations imposed by the Charter; the treaty as proposed did not mention the principle of the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence nor the role which the Security Council should play in case of a threat to peace.

Problems concerning the extent of obligations under the Charter and the proposed treaty would also arise if the legal obligations arising from the proposed treaty were not identical with those in the Charter regarding the non-use of force, or if all United Nations Member States did not become parties to the treaty, Japan and others maintained. Any effort to ensure genuine observance of the principle of the non-use of force, Italy stressed, should ensure that disputes were settled in accordance with international law and justice. A system of peaceful settlement of disputes, in Mexico's view, should not consist merely of an enumeration of means at the disposal of States which were envisaged in the Charter, but it should be compulsory so that no dispute would remain unresolved.

The United States said there was not a lack of understanding of the scope and meaning of the prohibition of the use of force laid down in Article 2 (4), but disputes were left to fester so long that they simply exploded into violence. The weak point of the Charter system was thus the peaceful settlement of disputes.

China said it firmly opposed the USSR's proposal. The treaty as proposed would have results directly contrary to the avowed aim, for the superpowers would inevitably make use of such an agreement to camouflage their arms expansion and war preparations, lull the vigilance of the peoples of the world and sap their fighting spirit.

Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands maintained that it was pointless to prepare a treaty on the non-use of force when the Charter contained mandatory provisions on the matter. The Ivory Coast wondered if a simple declaration would not suffice.

A number of other Members—including Brazil, Cyprus, El Salvador, Greece, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nepal, the Niger, Nigeria, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Spain—suggested specific points which they felt any new treaty should take into account.

⁹ Article 2 (4) of the Charter states: "All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations."

Among these considerations were: definition of the threat or use of force, including its expansion to include types of force other than military; measures for dealing with all types of aggression, pressure or coercion, and for ensuring compliance with those measures; prohibition of war propaganda; acceleration of disarmament and arms control; non-interference in the domestic affairs of States; reaffirmation of the just struggle of peoples for self-determination and independence; strengthening the legitimate right of self-defence; prohibition of occupation of the territory of another State and the right to liberate land occupied as a result of acts of aggression; prohibition of recourse to force to appropriate or exploit natural resources; world-wide co-operation to reduce economic disparities between States; settlement of differences by peaceful means; United Nations machinery for the maintenance of peace; and provision of machinery for enforcement of the treaty's obligations.

Following the debate, the Sixth Committee considered a resolution sponsored by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, the Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, Iraq, Mongolia, Morocco,

Poland, Romania, Uganda, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and Venezuela which would have the General Assembly establish a 35-member Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations.

The Sixth Committee approved the text on 12 December 1977, by roll call at the request of the USSR, by 85 votes to 4, with 24 abstentions.

The General Assembly, by a recorded vote of 111 to 4, with 27 abstentions, adopted it on 19 December as resolution 32/150.

The new Special Committee was to be appointed by the Assembly President on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and representing the principal legal systems of the world. It was instructed to consider proposals and suggestions submitted by any State, as well as the Assembly's debates on this item, with the goal of drafting a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations as well as the peaceful settlement of disputes, or such other recommendations as the Committee deemed appropriate.

(For text of resolution 32/150 and voting details, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session
First Committee, meetings 47-49, 51-56.
Fifth Committee, meeting 65.
Sixth Committee, meetings 64-67, 69, 70.
Plenary meetings 106, 111.

A/32/94. Letter of 27 May from USSR.
A/32/95. Letter of 31 May from Czechoslovakia (transmitting letter of 20 May 1977).
A/32/97. Letter of 1 June from Byelorussian SSR (transmitting letter of 31 May 1977).
A/32/108. Letter of 2 June from Hungary (transmitting letter of 13 May 1977).
A/32/112. Letter of 8 June from German Democratic Republic (transmitting letter of 7 June 1977).
A/32/114. Letter of 14 June from Bulgaria (transmitting letter of 9 June 1977).
A/32/119. Note verbale of 14 June from Poland.
A/32/122. Note verbale of 21 June from Mongolia.
A/32/123. Letter of 22 June from Ukrainian SSR.
A/32/181 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General.
A/32/449. Report of First Committee.
A/32/145. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/442).

A/C.6/32/L.18. USSR: draft resolution.
A/C.6/32/L.18/Rev.1. Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, Iraq, Mongolia, Morocco, Poland, Romania, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Venezuela: revised draft resolution, approved by Sixth Committee on 12 December 1977, meeting 70, by roll-call vote of 85 to 4, with 24 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma,

Byelorussian SSR, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Albania, China, United Kingdom, United States
Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

A/C.6/32/L.20, A/C.5/32/94, A/32/471. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Sixth Committee in A/32/466. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.
A/32/466. Report of Sixth Committee.

Resolution 32/150, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/32/466, adopted by Assembly on 19 December 1977, meeting 106, by recorded vote of 111 to 4, with 27 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Empire, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Demo-

cratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Albania, China, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chad, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

The General Assembly,

Considering that, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the need for universal and effective application of this principle in international relations and for assistance by the United Nations in this endeavour,

Recalling its resolution 31/9 of 8 November 1976, in which it invited Member States to examine further the draft World Treaty on the Non-Use of Force in International Relations submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as well as other proposals and statements made during the consideration of this item,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General which contains views and suggestions of Member States on the conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations,

1. Decides to establish a Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations, composed of thirty-five Member States to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and representing the principal legal systems of the world;

2. Instructs the Special Committee to consider proposals and suggestions submitted by any State, bearing in mind the views expressed during the debates on this item at the thirty-first and thirty-second sessions of the General Assembly, with the goal of drafting a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations as well as the peaceful settlement of disputes or such other recommendations as the Committee deems appropriate;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the necessary facilities and services, including the preparation of summary records of the meetings of the Committee;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session an item entitled "Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations."

A/32/500. Appointment of members of Special Committee on Enhancing Effectiveness of Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations. Note by Secretary-General.

Chapter VI

Deepening and consolidation of international detente and prevention of the danger of nuclear war

At its thirty-second (1977) session, the General Assembly, at the request of the USSR, included in its agenda a new item entitled "Deepening and consolidation of international detente and prevention of the danger of nuclear war."

The Assembly's First Committee discussed the item at 15 meetings held between 17 October and 8 December 1977; several of the discussions were held in conjunction with two other questions, namely, the conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations and the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (see preceding chapter).

In an explanatory memorandum accompanying its request, the USSR noted that current developments in the world had demonstrated that the process of international detente and the expansion of beneficial co-operation among States had determined to an increasing extent the pattern of international relations. The success achieved in the sphere of detente had met with the approval of broad segments of world public opinion and had been reflected in many United Nations decisions. In recent years, substantial steps had been taken to curb the nuclear arms race and achieve disarmament, which had been a useful contribution to solving the problem of preventing another war. While noting such success in easing international tension, it had to be realized that it was only a beginning in the process of restructuring international relations. There was no reasonable alternative to the policy of international detente: it was a prerequisite for the solution of problems of the utmost importance to all mankind. It was necessary for all States—and first and foremost all nuclear-weapon States—to build their relations in such a manner as to reduce and ultimately eliminate the danger of a nuclear war. The USSR believed that the United Nations, whose main objective was to ensure international peace and security, should make a new and substantial contribution to international detente and the prevention of the danger of such a war.

A draft declaration on the deepening and consolidation of international detente and a draft resolution on the prevention of the danger of nuclear war accompanied the explanatory memorandum.

By the USSR draft declaration, the General Assembly would urge all States to continue and intensify their efforts to deepen and consolidate international detente and, to that end, among other things: to promote actively the implementation of multilateral treaties and agreements as well as United Nations declarations and resolutions which served the interests of strengthening international security and developing peaceful relations; to take decisive initiatives towards curbing the stockpiling of arms and implementing disarmament measures with the ultimate goal of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control; to facilitate the speedy, peaceful settlement of conflict situations and prevent their recurrence; to pursue a policy of non-interference in each other's internal affairs; to settle disputes by peaceful means; to ensure that the development of detente was not impeded by bloc policies; to maintain a favourable atmosphere in relations among States while taking into account other States' legitimate interests; to measure State action against the requirements of detente; to facilitate the liberation of all colonial countries and peoples and the elimination of racist regimes, national oppression and inequality in international relations; to develop equitable and mutually beneficial economic relations, with due regard to the interests of developing countries, and co-operate for fuller use of natural resources and advancement of knowledge; to foster mutual understanding among peoples and promote friendship and mutual trust among them; and to encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The Assembly would also express the hope that States would join efforts in the process of detente, taking into account the peculiarities and diversity of their views.

By the operative provisions of the USSR draft resolution on the prevention of the danger of nuclear war, the Assembly would urge all States, among other things: to act in such a way as to avert situations which could cause a dangerous aggravation of relations between them and to avoid military confrontations which could lead to a nuclear war; and to observe strictly the principle of the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and enter into negotiations to that effect.

The Assembly would also urge the nuclear-weapon States always to exercise restraint in their mutual relations, show a willingness to negotiate and settle differences by peaceful means, and do all in their power to prevent situations which could exacerbate international tension. Nuclear-weapon States also would be urged to negotiate to conclude agreements on withdrawal of ships carrying nuclear weapons and on other measures to limit the nuclear arms race in certain ocean areas, and to conclude agreements to diminish and avert the danger of nuclear war and prevent accidental or unauthorized use of nuclear weapons.

All States would be urged to: accede to—and, pending accession, act as if they had acceded to—treaties on the prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests, on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and on nuclear emplacement; prevent nuclear proliferation while ensuring access to nuclear energy for peaceful purposes; refrain from impeding nuclear limitation talks, while States participating in such talks should bring them to the earliest conclusion and reach agreement on the renunciation of the development of new systems; and negotiate to adopt additional measures to prevent nuclear war, prohibit nuclear tests, reduce nuclear weapons and promote nuclear disarmament.

Non-nuclear-weapon States would be urged to establish nuclear-weapon-free zones, and nuclear States to respect those zones.

During the debate on the subject in the Assembly's First Committee, the representative of the USSR noted that in the past few years there had been a turn away from explosive confrontation towards mutually beneficial co-operation, and from the cold war to the peaceful coexistence of States with different social systems. Significant progress had been achieved with regard to the most important task facing States, namely, the prevention of the danger of another world war. The improvement of the international atmosphere had resulted in expanded bilateral and multilateral co-operation among States in economic and other fields and that, in turn, had contributed to the successful solution of political problems. The world was increasingly coming to realize that detente was the only reasonable way of developing international relations.

However, the process of detente, if it was to be successful, required that a greater number of States be involved and that new initiatives be advanced. At the current stage of world development, it was necessary that the policy of international detente be given fresh impetus. The United Nations, as the most universal and influential international forum, should provide such an

impetus by spelling out the content of the policy, of detente and by determining the priority spheres of application of peaceful efforts by States. Detente would be best served by taking steps towards ending the arms race and achieving disarmament, speeding peaceful settlement of conflict situations, lessening military confrontation, completing the process of decolonization, eliminating racism and apartheid, and restructuring international economic relations on an equitable and democratic basis.

The majority of the States which spoke welcomed the USSR initiative and emphasized that international detente should be further strengthened and extended to all regions of the world.

Benin, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iraq, Mongolia, Poland and the Ukrainian SSR were among those which supported the draft declaration and the draft resolution submitted by the USSR and stressed the need to enlarge the role of the United Nations in promoting detente.

Cuba, Ethiopia, Hungary, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Ukrainian SSR endorsed the timeliness of the Soviet initiative.

The representative of the Byelorussian SSR said his country considered detente to be the central problem of international relations: it implied exclusion of force from relations between countries, prevention of another world war and creation of conditions enabling the world's peoples to face tomorrow without fear. He added that detente benefited all nations by limiting the lawless acts of imperialist and reactionary forces and dealt powerful blows to colonial policies; it also contributed to bringing closer the restructuring of international relations on a just and democratic basis.

The German Democratic Republic believed that the USSR's proposals were acceptable to most States as they reflected fundamental obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and other bilateral and multilateral instruments.

The representative of Poland said that international detente, shaped by world developments and experiences of the past several years, was an historic necessity, occurring through a basic change in the world relationship of forces and becoming the dominant trend. International peace and security, a paramount objective of the Organization, closely coincided with the main imperatives of the current era: to deepen and consolidate detente, making it irreversibly rooted in the texture of international relations and bringing about effective arms reduction and disarmament measures.

According to Czechoslovakia, detente was a complex and sensitive process which had to be

continuously revived. It believed that normalization of relations among the nuclear powers which were permanent members of the Security Council was of particular importance for international detente.

Cuba and Hungary said the course of detente had advanced first in Europe, culminating in the signing in 1975 of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe. To make the process stable and irreversible it must be extended beyond the political sphere to the military field.

Democratic Yemen, India, the Ivory Coast, Saudi Arabia and Sri Lanka also emphasized the need to extend detente to the military sphere.

The representative of Saudi Arabia indicated that a United Nations declaration on international detente could only be effective if it was based on mutual trust, particularly between the major powers. In order to build such trust, it was important that the nuclear powers disclose to the United Nations their arsenal of weapons and then declare that they would not be the first to use it.

Sri Lanka said that the world had been obsessed all these years with nuclear war and that had distracted its attention from the real problem: general and complete disarmament. Therefore, what should be expected from those in possession of nuclear weapons was their total and categorical renunciation of the use of such weapons, their manufacture, the freezing of stockpiles of nuclear weapons, and, finally, an agreed programme for the dismantling of the apparatus of nuclear terror. Declarations were no substitute for action; the possibility of effective preventive action lay mainly with the two super-powers.

India noted that the vast majority of countries in the world were developing countries not members of military alliances. They had on several occasions expressed their views on detente, disarmament, foreign military bases, interference in internal affairs, sovereignty over natural resources, foreign occupation, economic equality and respect for human rights; those views should be reflected in any declaration on detente. India considered that nuclear disarmament should be given the highest priority, because it was through nuclear disarmament that nuclear war could be prevented. While it had on several occasions declared it would not manufacture nuclear weapons, it would also not be party to any treaty which was discriminatory and unequal and which was unable to prevent vertical proliferation (i.e. the further development and stockpiling) of nuclear weapons.

Detente, according to India, Iran, Kenya and Nigeria, should cover much more than the current condition of relations between the two super-

powers. It was equally important that relations between other countries be improved independently of super-power relations.

Romania viewed the new movement towards detente as still fragile. A true policy of peace and security, it said, could be promoted only by resolute disarmament measures, the withdrawal of troops and bases located on the territory of other States, bridging the gap between rich and poor countries, and the eradication of colonial domination and racial discrimination.

The representative of Yugoslavia also believed that the process of relaxation of international tension was not stable, nor had it been extended to all regions and issues. At the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo, Sri Lanka, from 16 to 19 August 1976, the participants had expressed support for the results achieved by the policy of relaxation of tension but had also pointed to the shortcomings and limited scope of detente. The forces of imperialism, neo-colonialism, racism and other forms of foreign domination continued to try to prevent the emancipation of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, the Palestinians and others.

The representatives of Algeria, Benin, Cyprus, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Kenya, Mauritius, Nigeria, Rwanda, and others from developing States, believed the USSR proposal deserved careful examination and expressed the view that the strengthening of detente would lessen the risk of war. They called for the elimination of nuclear weapons and considered that nuclear powers had a special responsibility in this regard. Several agreed with the view, expressed by Ethiopia, that the group known as non-aligned States had been the driving force which had encouraged the evolution and the implementation of detente in recent times, and that detente should be viewed within the over-all framework of the cardinal principles of non-alignment, which included, among other matters, respect for the Charter of the United Nations.

A number of States felt that detente should have a direct bearing on such hotbeds of conflict as Cyprus, the Middle East and southern Africa and on the policy of apartheid. Algeria warned that there could be no detente as long as hotbeds of tension existed, and as long as the independence and territorial integrity of countries were at stake. Thus detente went hand in hand with disarmament and establishment of a new international economic order.

Finland also endorsed the idea of an inter-connexion between detente, development and disarmament. Rwanda believed that tensions arising from injustice in economic relations were no

less explosive or dangerous than situations of conflict born of political differences.

The representatives of Cyprus, Greece and the Syrian Arab Republic submitted that measures should be taken by all States to ensure respect and implementation of Security Council and General Assembly resolutions. Cyprus said it was the duty of the Security Council, and particularly of the big powers, to take the measures necessary for the implementation of Council resolutions so that detente would become meaningfully effective. Detente was not an end in itself, Cyprus added, but the means to an end. The goal to be attained was effective co-operation between nations in order to give to the United Nations the means required under the Charter for establishing international legal order, security and peace in the world.

The Security Council could only discharge its responsibilities in an atmosphere of detente, Jordan observed. Greece and Kenya submitted that the USSR draft resolution should also include prevention of the danger of conventional war and that it should be placed clearly within the context of the Charter.

Some spokesmen, including those of Chile, Mauritius and Nigeria, suggested that the term "detente" and the concept underlying it should be more clearly defined and that the views of developing countries on this matter should be carefully studied. Nigeria said the term was defined differently; those differences could give rise to misunderstanding regarding the nature and content of the process of detente. The General Assembly was the best forum for adopting a generally acceptable definition.

The representative of Malta did not see a positive change as likely to be brought about by theoretical dissertation on the value of detente. In his view, despite high-sounding declarations of intent contained in the Mediterranean chapter of the Helsinki Final Act, which was supposed to set the seal of permanent co-operation and improved security in the region, no visible progress had been made. If detente was to have any meaning, then the policy of automatic and perpetual military confrontation had to be discarded.

The representative of the United States said that real progress had been made in recent years in escaping from the dialogue of suspicion and hostility which had marked the cold war. To the extent that East-West negotiations on arms control had broadened to include additional issues of urgent concern to the world community, detente had become increasingly relevant to the entire United Nations membership. If the United States and the USSR were able to avoid a military build-up in some areas, all the world would benefit. If the current negotiations by the USSR, the United

Kingdom and the United States resulted in a comprehensive ban on all nuclear explosive tests acceptable to all, the danger of nuclear war would visibly recede.

The principles of the Charter, he continued, demanded more than avoidance of conflict; they demanded unity to meet the obligations created by a common fate and growing interdependence. Dedication to principle could be a catalyst for peace, but without precise efforts to carry principles into practice, tension could be exacerbated.

The United States, he said, was committed to a constructive pursuit of detente which would translate the principles of the Charter into real progress, first of all in four broad areas: political settlement of regional disputes, arms control and disarmament, North-South economic relations and human rights. An essential element of detente, the representative continued, must be a new effort to isolate East-West competition from regional and internal conflicts in Africa in order to develop African solutions to African problems.

France also proposed specific steps to promote world-wide detente. States, it said, should: take decisive initiatives towards disarmament; act so that the spirit of detente would not be thwarted by considerations of bloc policy; respect human rights and fundamental freedoms; and take into consideration the legitimate interests and points of view of other States, an idea to be especially applied to problems between North and South in the range of economic questions.

The representative of China rejected the validity of the item before the Committee as a fraud of sham detente and sham disarmament, stating that the treaties and agreements concluded between the United States and the USSR did not prevent the development of nuclear weapons by those two super-powers. As their arms expansion continued to escalate, their rivalry for world hegemony and war preparations were growing ever more intense. The item before the Assembly was in fact an appeal in the wrong direction, that is, the super-powers, which possessed huge quantities of nuclear and conventional weapons, were appealing to all the non-nuclear States to implement the so-called disarmament measures.

The representative of Albania said that detente was no more than a slogan invented by the two super-powers to misguide peoples; behind all their talk about peace and detente, they were disguising their aggressive designs and war preparations.

While the item was debated before the First Committee, Iran, at the request of the Committee Chairman, conducted informal consultations with a view to producing a text acceptable to the majority of the Committee's Members. As a result

of those consultations, Iran introduced a draft Declaration on the Deepening and Consolidation of International Detente.

The USSR supported the Iranian text and stated that it would not press for a vote on its draft declaration and on its draft resolution dealing with prevention of the danger of nuclear war, having noted that some Members wished to consider the resolution more thoroughly.

On 8 December 1977, the First Committee approved the Iranian text by consensus, and the General Assembly adopted the Declaration by consensus on 19 December, as resolution 32/155.

Recognizing that confrontation and rivalry was incompatible with the relaxation of international tension—in which there was a growing interest and to which confidence-building measures could contribute—and that ever-increasing harmony and co-operation among nations was called for, Member States of the United Nations, by the Declaration, expressed their interest in working towards the removal of all sources of tension and friction and creating conditions whereby all States could employ all their resources in improving living conditions without fear of coercion, threat or use of force.

Member States also expressed their conviction: that progress in arms control and disarmament negotiations and elimination of the threat of war were of great importance for the continued relaxation of tension and development of friendly relations; that more effort was urgently needed to extend this trend to encompass all regions and facilitate the settlement of international problems by peaceful means; that just and equitable economic relations were important conditions for genuine and lasting peace; and that the elimination of aggression, colonialism, foreign occupation and interference in the internal affairs of other States were necessary, as were ensurance of respect for human rights and the eradication of racism, apartheid and other forms of injustice.

Member States also reaffirmed their commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter, their resolve to ensure conditions in which all could live and prosper in peace with justice, and the indivisibility of peace and security in the world.

Guided by the need further to reduce tension, promote better relations and strengthen and widen detente, States Members declared their determination to:

(1) adhere firmly to and promote the implementation of the Charter provisions and other universally accepted principles and declarations aimed at enhancing world peace and development of friendly and co-operative relations among States;

(2) consider taking new and meaningful steps

in bilateral and multilateral arms control negotiations forums aimed at achieving cessation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, at an early stage, with the ultimate objective of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control;

(3) facilitate the peaceful and speedy settlement of outstanding problems and strive to remove both causes and effects of international tension;

(4) strengthen the role of the United Nations as a primary instrument in maintaining international peace and security;

(5) refrain from the threat or use of force, and abide by the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, inviolability of frontiers, inadmissibility of acquisition or occupation of territory by force, peaceful settlement of disputes, non-intervention and non-interference in internal affairs, respect for human rights and the right to choose internal systems freely and to develop external relations in the way they deemed best;

(6) ensure free exercise of the right of peoples under colonial domination to self-determination and to promote majority rule;

(7) work to establish just and balanced economic relations among States and narrow the gap between developed and developing countries;

(8) promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(9) foster mutual understanding and trust among peoples by facilitating cultural exchanges, freer movement and contacts; and

(10) further develop relations and co-operation among States in conformity with the Charter.

Albania and China dissociated themselves from the consensus. Belgium (on behalf of the nine members of the European Community), Canada, Japan, Somalia, Sweden and the United States had reservations regarding certain parts of the Declaration.

Belgium said that the States of the Community could not accept the interpretation that appeared to underlie references to economic relations. Among other reservations, they would also have preferred a reference to carrying out obligations or changes in accordance with international law and a more complete reference to respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Canada expressed general reservations on adopting declarations of intent, while Japan felt that the concept of detente was not sufficiently clear, and extraneous problems not directly related to detente had been brought into the text.

Somalia said a number of important principles, such as self-determination, had been omitted; others had been set out ambiguously, such as the principle relating to the inviolability of international frontiers.

Sweden also had doubts about the need for declarations of this kind; in its view, particular emphasis on some Charter principles but not on others did not facilitate a clear and unambiguous interpretation of the Charter.

The United States said it had reservations about the accuracy of the Declaration and the definition of the concept it endorsed. Also, the United States maintained its views on the establishment of the new international economic order.

Documentary references

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A/32/242. Letter of 27 September from USSR (request for inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "Deepening and consolidation of international detente and prevention of the danger of nuclear war"). (Annex II: draft resolution.)

A/32/250/Add.1. Second report of General Committee, para. 1.
A/C.1/32/1/Add.1. Letter of 30 September from President of General Assembly to Chairman of First Committee.

A/C.1/32/L.1. USSR: draft declaration on deepening and consolidation of international detente.

A/C.1/32/L.2. USSR: draft resolution.

A/C.1/32/L.46. Iran: draft declaration, approved by consensus by First Committee on 8 December 1977, meeting 57.

A/32/451. Report of First Committee.

Resolution 32/155, as recommended by First Committee, A/32/451, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 19 December 1977, meeting 106.

The General Assembly
Adopts the following Declaration:

Declaration on the Deepening and Consolidation of International Detente

The States Members of the United Nations,
Reaffirming their full commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and their resolve to ensure conditions in which all peoples can live and prosper in peace with justice,

Recalling the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations of 24 October 1970, the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security of 16 December 1970, as well as the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of 14 December 1960 and the Definition of Aggression of 14 December 1974,

Recognizing that, in order to resolve effectively international problems, an ever-increasing degree of harmony and co-operation among nations is called for,

Anxious to create conditions whereby all States can put all their resources to the task of improving the living conditions of their peoples without fear of coercion, threat or use of force,

Noting with satisfaction a growing interest in and increased desire for relaxation of tension in recent years,

Convinced of the urgent need to exert additional efforts to extend this trend to encompass all regions of the world and facilitate the settlement of outstanding international problems by peaceful means through participation of and co-operation among States,

Recognizing that the continuation of the policies of confrontation and rivalry among States or groups of States is incompatible with the relaxation of international tension,

Reaffirming the indivisibility of peace and security in all parts of the world and the increasing interdependence among nations, and anxious therefore to work towards the removal of all sources of tension and friction,

Convinced that confidence-building measures could contribute to the relaxation of international tension,

Convinced also that progress in arms control and disarmament negotiations, particularly in the nuclear field, and the elimination of the threat of war are of great importance for the continued relaxation of tension and for further development of friendly relations among States,

Convinced that the establishment of just and equitable economic relations among States is an important condition for genuine and lasting peace and for harmony among nations,

Convinced also of the need to eliminate all forms of aggression, foreign occupation and interference in the internal affairs of other States, to ensure respect for human rights, to eliminate colonialism through the free exercise of the right of self-determination and to eradicate racism and apartheid and other forms of injustice,

Guided, therefore, by the need for all States, in the supreme interest of peace and the future of mankind, to continue their efforts towards further reduction of tension, the promotion of better relations among themselves and the strengthening and widening of detente, and, to that end,

Declare their determination:

1. To adhere firmly to and promote the implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the universally accepted principles and declarations aimed at enhancing world peace and security and the development of friendly and co-operative relations among States, and to fulfil their obligations arising from multilateral treaties and agreements serving the achievement of these objectives;

2. To consider taking new and meaningful steps, both in bilateral and multilateral arms control negotiation forums, aimed at achieving the objective of a cessation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, at an early stage and realization of disarmament measures, especially nuclear disarmament, with the ultimate objective of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control;

3. To facilitate the peaceful and speedy settlement of outstanding international problems and to strive to remove both causes and effects of international tension so that relations among all States may evolve in the direction of co-operation and friendship in order to prevent the recurrence of situations which might endanger international peace and security;

4. To strengthen the role of the United Nations as a primary instrument in the maintenance of international peace and security by reinforcing both the peace-making and peace-keeping capabilities of the Organization;

5. To refrain from the threat or use of force and to abide in their relations with other States by the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, inviolability of international frontiers, inadmissibility of the acquisition and occupation of the territories of other States by force, settlement of disputes—including frontier disputes—strictly by peaceful means, non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States, respect for human rights, respect for the right of all nations to choose freely their social, political and economic systems and to develop their external relations in the way they deem best for the interest of their respective peoples in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations;

6. To ensure the free exercise of the right of the peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination and to promote majority rule, especially where racial oppression, in particular apartheid, has deprived peoples from exercising their inalienable rights;

7. To work towards the establishment and development of just and balanced economic relations among States and to strive to narrow the gap between the developed and developing coun-

tries, in accordance with the resolutions of the General Assembly adopted by consensus at its sixth and seventh special sessions on the establishment of the new international economic order;

8. To encourage and promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all in conformity with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant international treaties and instruments, including the International Covenants on Human Rights;

9. To foster mutual understanding and trust among peoples by promoting and facilitating cultural exchanges, freer movement

and contacts among them both on an individual and a collective basis;

10. To develop further their relations and co-operation in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to observe the principles set forth above which derive from the Charter, recognizing that nothing in the present Declaration could either alter or detract from obligations they might have undertaken in relation to other States in accordance with the principles of international law and the Charter.

Chapter VII

Review of the question of peace-keeping operations

Consideration by the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations

The question of United Nations peace-keeping operations was again considered in 1977 by the General Assembly's 33-member Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations and by the Assembly itself.

The Special Committee held three meetings, on 14 February, 17 June and 1 December, respectively, and its Working Group held 25 meetings, between 18 April and 28 November 1977. The Special Committee received two reports from the Working Group which it annexed to its own report to the General Assembly.

In an interim report covering its activities during the months of April, May and June 1977, the Working Group reported that, without prejudice to the primary importance of reaching agreement on the guidelines for peace-keeping operations, it had devoted its April meetings to consideration of specific measures relating to the practical implementation of peace-keeping operations. It had before it a paper on the subject sponsored by six States (Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Italy and Sweden).

Meetings in May and June had been devoted to the completion of draft articles on agreed guidelines for future peace-keeping operations. A working document which had been annexed to the Group's tenth (1976) report served as the basis of discussions. Although it had not been possible to complete an agreed set of articles, the Working Group advised that it had produced a draft text covering articles 5 to 13, which were to be discussed further. These draft articles, annexed to the report, dealt with, *inter alia*, the delegation of responsibility by the Security Council, the administration of peace-keeping operations by the Secretary-General, the authority of the force commander, the geographical composition of a force, the financing of peace-keeping operations and preparedness arrangements.

In its eleventh report, which covered September and October meetings, the Working Group had further elaborated some of the draft formulas of the guidelines. It stated that these represented a set of tentative and preliminary drafts, were not necessarily exhaustive and were subject to further consideration.

The Working Group had also reported that

no agreed conclusions could be reached on suggestions concerning specific questions related to the practical implementation of peace-keeping operations. It had agreed, however, that discussions and negotiations should continue on the guidelines and on practical aspects of peace-keeping operations.

In its report, the Special Committee, regretting that it had not yet been possible to fulfil the difficult task of formulating agreed guidelines on peace-keeping operations, felt that a demonstration of political will and greater conciliation were needed to fulfil its mandate. It also felt that further efforts should be made to intensify negotiations for an early completion of agreed guidelines and that the specific questions relating to their practical implementation should form part of the renewed mandate by the General Assembly.

Consideration by the General Assembly

At the 1977 session of the General Assembly, the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations was discussed in the Special Political Committee.

The discussion, in which 29 Members took part, centred around four main issues, namely: an assessment of the work of the Special Committee, including its working methods; the role of the Security Council in peace-keeping operations; the financing of the operations; and questions relating to the practical implementation of peace-keeping operations.

Members were divided in their assessment of the results of the work of the Special Committee. Egypt, speaking as Rapporteur of the Special Committee, said that ways and means should be found to improve the working methods of the Committee and the Working Group and it called for a demonstration of political will and greater conciliation to make possible the fulfilment of the Special Committee's mandate.

Afghanistan, Austria and the United Kingdom spoke of a widespread feeling of frustration and impatience with the slow rate of progress. In the view of France, the Working Group's efforts had been fruitless. The United States, on the other hand, believed that differences among members of the Special Committee had been narrowed substantially and it seemed that an agreement was within reach.

Nigeria, noting that progress had been virtually non-existent, suggested that modalities other than the consensus approach should be worked out in order to eliminate the situation in which one member could negate the collective will of the Working Group.

Japan, however, believed that the consensus procedure was of fundamental importance to this kind of work, since any guidelines adopted without it would be neither useful nor applicable. Peru felt the time for regrets had passed and called for innovative formulas that would permit progress.

The USSR again emphasized its view that peace-keeping operations must be in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, under which only the Security Council was empowered to decide to undertake them. It would be very dangerous to try to distort the fundamental provisions of the Charter.

On the role of the Security Council and other main organs of the United Nations in peace-keeping operations, Czechoslovakia said that the mechanism of the Security Council envisaged in Chapter VII of the Charter¹ was sufficient for the development of the practical aspects of peace-keeping operations.

Indonesia believed that in the interests of efficiency the Secretary-General should be given authority to oversee day-to-day operations. Canada considered it desirable that the Secretary-General be in a position to direct the operations under the broad authority of the Security Council. Pakistan held a similar view: responsibility and ultimate control must rest with the Security Council, but the Secretary-General within the over-all mandate established by the Council should direct the activities of the forces.

A number of Members referred to the establishment of a subsidiary organ of the Security Council as provided for in Article 29 of the Charter.² France recalled its suggestion that the article of the proposed guidelines dealing with this organ and establishing a Security Council committee to supervise the handling of day-to-day details of peace-keeping operations could be completed without waiting for the entire set of guidelines. Poland expressed satisfaction with the text of the draft guideline for this subsidiary organ.

There was general agreement that the composition of the peace-keeping forces should be based on the principle of equitable geographical distribution. Greece said that the forces should be made up of contingents as widely representative of the international community as possible.

On the question of financing the peace-keeping operations, a number of Members stressed the

need to eliminate the deficit of certain operations. Ghana called for voluntary contributions to the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, while Australia referred to the growing debt of the peace-keeping operation in Cyprus. Finland, Norway and Sweden expressed support for the principle of collective financial responsibility.

Practical questions relating to the implementation of peace-keeping operations, such as the training of the forces, training manuals or the establishment of stand-by forces, were also discussed. Austria recalled the six-power paper on this subject submitted to the Working Group. Italy noted that this paper had been repeatedly mentioned in the current debate as a valid basis for negotiations and regretted that it had not been examined in depth by the Working Group. Norway felt it would be useful if Member States considered the possibility of establishing stand-by national forces. On this point, Yugoslavia felt that the existing practice of organizing United Nations peace-keeping operations met the needs of Member States and the United Nations.

On 15 December 1977, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, adopted a resolution by which it requested Member States to submit observations and suggestions on peace-keeping operations in all their aspects to the Secretary-General by 30 April 1978. It asked the Secretary-General to prepare a compilation of those observations and suggestions and submit it to the Special Committee and its Working Group. The Assembly then requested the Special Committee to expedite its work, to accord priority to the completion of agreed guidelines, to devote attention to specific questions relating to the implementation of peace-keeping operations, and to report to the thirty-fourth (1979) Assembly session.

The Assembly's decision was embodied in resolution 32/106, adopted without vote. The Special Political Committee adopted the text by consensus on 12 December. It was sponsored by Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, the German Democratic Republic, Italy, Japan, Nigeria, Pakistan, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

¹ For text of Chapter VII of the Charter see APPENDIX II.

² Article 29 of the Charter states: "The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions."

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session
Special Political Committee, meetings 41-45.
Plenary meetings 103, 104, 111.

A/32/394. Comprehensive review of whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects. Report of Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations. (Annex I: Interim report of Working Group; Annex II: 11th report of Working Group.)

A/SPC/32/L.22. Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Italy, Japan, Nigeria, Pakistan, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by consensus by Special Political Committee on 12 December 1977, meeting 45.

A/32/448. Report of Special Political Committee.

Resolution 32/106, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/32/448, adopted without vote by Assembly on 15 December 1977, meeting 103.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2006 (XIX) of 18 February 1965, 2053 A (XX) of 15 December 1965, 2249 (S-V) of 23 May 1967, 2308 (XXII) of 13 December 1967, 2451 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2670 (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2835 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971, 2965 (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3091 (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3239 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3457 (XXX) of 10 December 1975 and 31/105 of 15 December 1976,

Having examined the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations and the reports submitted to the Special Committee by its Working Group,

Noting the limited progress achieved during the past year towards the completion of agreed guidelines for conducting peace-keeping operations in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations,

Considering that only through a demonstration of political will and greater conciliation can such agreed guidelines to govern future United Nations peace-keeping operations be completed,

1. Takes note of the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations;

2. Requests Member States to submit observations and suggestions on peace-keeping operations in all their aspects to the Secretary-General by 30 April 1978;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a compilation of the above-mentioned observations and suggestions and to submit it to the Special Committee and its Working Group for their consideration;

4. Requests the Special Committee to consider ways to expedite its work and to renew efforts and intensify negotiations for an early completion of agreed guidelines for conducting peace-keeping operations, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 2006 (XIX), before the thirty-third session of the General Assembly;

5. Also requests the Special Committee, bearing in mind General Assembly resolutions 3457 (XXX) and 31/105, to accord priority to the completion of agreed guidelines and devote attention to specific questions related to the practical implementation of peace-keeping operations;

6. Further requests the Special Committee to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session the item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects."

Other documents

A/32/221. Appointment of members of Peace Observation Commission. Note by Secretary-General.

A/32/459. Letter of 16 September from Czechoslovakia.

A/32/493. Letter of 19 December from Brazil.

Chapter VIII

Questions concerning the United Nations Charter and the strengthening of the role of the Organization

Report of the Special Committee

The Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization met at United Nations Headquarters from 14 February to 11 March 1977 and submitted a report on its work to the General Assembly.

At these meetings, the Special Committee had before it various reports and proposals relating to questions dealt with under its mandate, i.e., those concerning the Charter itself and the enhancement of the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes in three broad areas: the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security; the development of co-operation among all nations; and the promotion of rules of international law in relations between States. Among the reports was the analytical study prepared by the Secretary-General in 1976 reflecting Governments' views, suggestions and proposals of a general nature, those with respect to the various aspects of the functioning of the United Nations, and those relating specifically to the Charter.

Also, there were additional observations of Governments submitted in 1976 and 1977 and the proposals of Committee members submitted at the 1976 and 1977 sessions. The 1977 papers were: proposals regarding the Charter of the United Nations and strengthening of the role of the Organization, submitted by 18 States (Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Colombia, the Congo, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, the Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Yugoslavia and Zambia), and others submitted jointly by Italy and Spain; and a suggestion by Mexico for the organization of future work of the Committee.

The 18-power proposals were divided into three parts. Part I contained joint proposals for strengthening the role of the United Nations without amending the Charter. Part II set forth 36 proposals for amending Charter Articles, put forward separately by various of the 18 States. Part III outlined proposals for additions to the Charter proposed separately by the Philippines, Romania and Yugoslavia. These papers were not considered at the 1977 session of the Special Committee.

The Special Committee established an open-ended Working Group, as it had done the previous year. The Working Group completed consideration of the Secretary-General's analytical study which it had begun in 1976. Considered in 1977 were sections on: maintenance of international peace and security (those parts not considered in 1976); means, methods and procedures for the peaceful settlement of disputes; economic and social questions; decolonization; rationalization of existing procedures; administrative, financial and other aspects of the functioning of the United Nations; and other matters, including admission to and expulsion from the Organization and the effectiveness of United Nations decisions. A brief account of the preliminary comments on various views, suggestions and proposals submitted by Governments, as well as additional comments submitted by some members in the Working Group, was included in the report submitted by the Working Group to the Special Committee.

The Special Committee, after an exchange of views on this report, decided to take note of it and to annex it to its 1977 report to the General Assembly. It also decided, by a roll-call vote of 30 to 8, with 5 abstentions, to annex to the report the documents submitted by members of the Committee at its 1976 and 1977 sessions, the analytical study prepared by the Secretary-General, and the summary records of the 1977 session of the Special Committee. The draft report was then adopted by 31 votes to 4, with 2 abstentions. It was indicated that four members of the Special Committee (Belgium, France, the United Kingdom and the United States) had not taken part in that vote. The United Kingdom was among members of the Committee which regretted that the Committee had been unable to reach a consensus on the question of annexing the 18-power proposals to the Committee's report. The USSR considered that annexing the document in question ran counter to the Committee's mandate, was designed to mislead the Assembly and worked to the detriment of members not sponsoring it.

Consideration by the General Assembly

The report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strength-

ening of the Role of the Organization was considered by the Sixth (Legal) Committee at the thirty-second (1977) session of the General Assembly. Also before the Assembly was a report by the Secretary-General containing observations by Member States received in recent months. The discussion was mainly concerned with evaluation of the work of the Special Committee, the extension of its mandate and the content of such a mandate.

Many of those who spoke, including the representatives of Algeria, Australia, Brazil, China, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Peru, the Philippines, Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka, Yugoslavia and Zaire, considered that progress had been made by the Special Committee at its 1977 session and supported a renewal of its mandate.

Colombia and Japan suggested that the Special Committee at its next session should identify those areas in which there was the greatest measure of agreement in seeking changes and reforms within the broad scope of the United Nations rules. They, and others, thought that the widest possible agreement was required in the Special Committee if it was to achieve practical results, taking full advantage of the benefits of constructive dialogue.

Some other Members, including Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia and the USSR, criticized the departure in the work of the Special Committee from the principle of consensus, noting that it had proceeded to voting in connexion with the approval of its report. Under the circumstances, they had serious doubts as to the advisability of continuing the work of the Special Committee.

France, the United Kingdom and the United States believed it was imperative for the Special Committee to work on the basis of consensus if a useful outcome was to be expected and to avoid a recurrence of the difficulties which arose at the close of the Committee's 1977 session.

During the debate on a 65-power draft resolution, many Members again expressed opinions on the question of reviewing the United Nations Charter. Opposed to such review were, among others, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, the USSR, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia.

The USSR noted that it had consistently favoured increasing the role and effectiveness of the United Nations on the basis of strict observance of the Charter; it rejected any attempts to review the Charter, which had withstood the test of time and fully met the interests of maintaining and strengthening peace and international security. The United Kingdom reiterated its misgivings about review of the Charter, but favoured

strengthening the role of the United Nations. The United States contended that the great strength of the Charter was that it was a flexible document which permitted evolutionary change; it felt it was important to exhaust all possibilities within the existing framework before making proposals involving changes in the Charter.

Brazil, Burundi, China, Jamaica, the Niger, Peru and the United Republic of Cameroon were among those which called for review of the Charter. Several of these States noted that they did not support extreme proposals, but felt, among other things, that it was essential to enlarge the membership of the Security Council and extend the prerogatives of permanent members to other important areas of the international community.

Japan did not oppose a review of the Charter, but felt that its purposes and principles should not be changed. Several other States—including Cyprus, Greece, India, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia—suggested that the need was to observe the Charter and use the potential in the United Nations. Egypt saw two urgent problems—to study the means to implement Chapter VII of the Charter (Action with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace, and acts of aggression) and to study the means to implement United Nations resolutions.

Following the debate, the Sixth Committee approved the draft resolution and, on 8 December 1977, the Assembly adopted it without vote as its resolution 32/45. By the preamble to the resolution, the Assembly: noted that the Special Committee had examined in detail the observations received from Governments contained in the Secretary-General's analytical study; considered that the Committee had not completed the mandate given to it; and reaffirmed support for the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations.

By the operative paragraphs, the Assembly took note of the 1977 report of the Special Committee and decided that the Committee should continue its work in pursuance of the following tasks: to list the proposals which had been made or would be made in the Committee and to identify those which had awakened special interest; and to examine proposals which had been made or would be made in the Committee with a view to according priority to the consideration of those areas on which general agreement was possible.

The Assembly also, *inter alia*: requested the Special Committee to be mindful of the importance of reaching general agreement whenever it had significance for the outcome of its work; urged

¹ For text of Chapter VII of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

Committee members to participate fully in its work in fulfilment of its mandate; and invited Governments to submit, or bring up to date, their observations and proposals on this question.

The Sixth Committee had approved the text without vote on 28 October. An amendment by Cyprus was withdrawn and Cyprus became a

sponsor. By this amendment, the Assembly would have asked the Special Committee to concentrate first on those proposals which strengthened the role of the United Nations without requiring amendment of the Charter.

(For list of sponsors and text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session

Fifth Committee, meeting 47.

Sixth Committee, meetings 19, 20, 22, 23, 25-30, 32, 33.

Plenary meeting 97.

A/32/33. Report of Special Committee on Charter of United Nations and on Strengthening of Rote of Organization.

A/32/58 and Add.1, 2. Report of Secretary-General.

A/32/133. Letter of 6 July from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (transmitting final communique of 8th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Tripoli, 16-22 May 1977).

A/32/235. Letter of 23 September from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (transmitting resolutions adopted by 8th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers).

A/C.6/32/L.2. Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Central African Empire, Chad, Colombia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Sixth Committee on 28 October 1977, meeting 32.

A/C.6/32/L.3. Cyprus: amendment to 65-power draft resolution, A/C.6/32/L.2.

A/C.6/32/L.5, A/C.5/32/43, A/32/409. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Sixth Committee in A/32/338. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/32/338. Report of Sixth Committee.

Resolution 32/45, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/32/338, adopted without vote by Assembly on 8 December 1977, meeting 97.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 992 (X) of 21 November 1955, 2285 (XXII) of 5 December 1967, 2552 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969, 2697 (XXV) of 11 December 1970, 2968 (XXVII) of 14 December 1972 and 3349 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974,

Recalling also its resolutions 2925 (XXVII) of 27 November 1972, 3073 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973 and 3282 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 on the strengthening of the role of the United Nations,

Recalling especially its resolution 3499 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, by which it established the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Rote of the Organization, and its resolution 31/28 of 29 November 1976,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee,

Noting that the Special Committee has examined in detail the observations received from Governments contained in the Secretary-General's analytical study concerning suggestions and proposals regarding the Charter of the United Nations and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of co-operation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States,

Considering that the Special Committee has not yet completed the mandate given to it,

Reaffirming its support for the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Takes note of the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Rote of the Organization;

2. Decides that the Special Committee should continue its work in pursuance of the following tasks with which it is entrusted:

(a) To list the proposals which have been made or will be made in the Committee and to identify those which have awakened special interest;

(b) To examine proposals which have been made or will be made in the Committee with a view to according priority to the consideration of those areas on which general agreement is possible;

3. Requests the Special Committee to be mindful of the importance of reaching general agreement whenever it has significance for the outcome of its work;

4. Urges members of the Special Committee to participate fully in its work in fulfilment of the mandate entrusted to it;

5. Invites Governments to submit, or to bring up to date, their observations and proposals in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3499 (XXX);

6. Requests the Secretary-General to render all assistance to the Special Committee, including the preparation of summary records of its meetings;

7. Requests the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of Rote of the Organization."

A/32/338. Report of Sixth Committee, draft decision, para 10.

Chapter IX

Matters relating to Africa**Matters concerning South Africa's apartheid policies**

The policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa, and ways and means of intensifying international action to secure the elimination of apartheid, were reviewed during 1977 by various United Nations bodies.

On 4 November, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,¹ adopted a resolution (418(1977)) by which it called on all States to cease the provision to South Africa of arms and related materiel of all types. It was noted by the Secretary-General that the Council's action marked the first time in the 32-year history of the Organization such action had been taken under Chapter VII against a Member State.

In other actions, the Council, following events of 19 October in South Africa, condemned that country for its resort to massive violence and repression and demanded an end to repressive measures. It also established a committee to examine progress in implementing the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa.

The Special Committee against Apartheid submitted to the General Assembly and the Security Council reports on its activities for the year and on the major developments in South Africa during that period. Its annual report to the Assembly contained a number of recommendations on ways of intensifying concerted and effective international action against the apartheid regime. The Committee also submitted special reports: on the Second International Trade Union Conference for Action against Apartheid, held in Geneva

in June 1977; on a proposed International Anti-Apartheid Year in 1978; and on relations between Israel and South Africa. Also during the year, the Special Committee, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, organized the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, held in Lagos, Nigeria, from 22 to 26 August.

The Secretary-General submitted a report on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, to which was annexed the report of the Committee of Trustees of the Fund.

At its thirty-second (1977) session, the General Assembly adopted a number of resolutions relating to various aspects of apartheid, namely: the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa; political prisoners in South Africa; International Anti-Apartheid Year; trade union action against apartheid; relations between Israel and South Africa; military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa; economic collaboration with South Africa; dissemination of information on apartheid; the programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid; assistance to the national liberation movements of South Africa; the situation in South Africa; the World Conference for Action against Apartheid; an International Declaration against Apartheid in Sports; bantustans; investments in South Africa; and assistance to South African student refugees.

Details of these and other related decisions are given in the sections that follow.

¹ For text of Chapter VII of the Charter, see APPENDIX H.

Political and related developments**Security Council consideration of the question of South Africa**

Communications to Security Council (March 1977)

On 9 March 1977, the representative of Nigeria, Chairman of the Africa group of Member States at the United Nations for the month of March, asked that a meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the question of South Africa,

in conformity with previous General Assembly and Security Council resolutions—in particular, the Assembly's decisions of 26 October and 9 November 1976 (contained in the various sections of resolution 31/6)² and the Council's resolution of 19 June 1976 (392(1976)).³

² See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 134-44, texts of resolutions 31/6 A and 31/6 C-K.

³ Ibid., p. 133.

On 21 March, the Liberian representative transmitted the text of a message from the President of Liberia, stating that the Liberian Government and people appealed to the Security Council and all Member States to demonstrate through action under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,⁴ in particular Article 41, that apartheid was a crime against humanity, which contravened the Charter as well as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁵ and which was increasingly leading to a racial conflagration in southern Africa.

On 18 March, the Acting Executive Secretary of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to the United Nations transmitted a message from the OAU Administrative Secretary-General to the effect that OAU expected the Security Council to impose economic sanctions and a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa.

Consideration by Security Council (March 1977)

The Security Council considered the question of South Africa at nine meetings held between 21 and 31 March 1977. The representatives of the following States were invited, at their request, to participate in the Council's discussion without the right to vote: Algeria, Bahrain, Botswana, Burundi, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia. An invitation was also extended to the President and four members of the United Nations Council for Namibia.

The Council also agreed, at the request of Benin, the Libyan Arab Republic and Mauritius, to extend invitations to Mfanafuthi Johnstone Makatini of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), Potlako Leballo of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC), Olof Palme of Socialist International, Abdul S. Minty of the British Anti-apartheid Movement, and William P. Thompson of the World Council of Churches.

During the Council's discussion, a large number of speakers criticized South Africa's policies of apartheid as violating the provisions of the Charter. They called for action by the Council along the lines of General Assembly resolution 31/6,⁶ in various sections of which the Assembly had called upon the Security Council to, among other things: take urgent action, under Chapter VII of the Charter, to ensure the complete cessation by all States of the supply of arms or military equipment to South Africa; call upon all Governments to take specific steps to implement fully

the arms embargo against South Africa; and consider steps to achieve the cessation of further foreign investment in South Africa. Among those taking this position were Benin, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mongolia, Panama, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Togo, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

Specific points made by speakers during the debate included the following.

The representative of Mauritius, opening the discussion, said he felt compelled to draw the Council's attention to the imminent danger of a general war in southern Africa. South Africa, he declared, possessed an awesome military power and was continuing to develop its military capabilities at a rapid rate, building the most powerful military machine in Africa south of the Sahara for the purpose of maintaining and protecting its system of minority rule. This military power, he said, constituted a threat to neighbouring States and other States farther afield; it had mounted a full-scale invasion of Angola, imposed an occupying army on Namibia, attacked Zambia and given and continued to give military assistance to the Ian Smith regime in Southern Rhodesia. Its policy was inflexible and aggressive, he asserted, and it had, through foreign investment and foreign loans, created a garrison State to prevent, not promote, change.

The representative of Nigeria, speaking as current Chairman of the African group of Member States and Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, noted that the Security Council continued to adopt resolutions on mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia but would not apply them against South Africa, which, he said, provided the main loophole in those sanctions. It was easy for the Council to apply Chapter VII of the Charter against Rhodesia because Western vested interests there had been limited at the time of Ian Smith's unilateral declaration of independence in 1965, and because Rhodesia was not a major source of raw materials and was of little strategic importance.

He went on to say that with every passing day South Africa, with the assistance of Western States, was building itself into one of the world's important military and economic powers. He said that in 1960, at the time of the Sharpeville massacre, the military budget of South Africa had been only 44 million rand; at the time of the events in Soweto in 1976, it had risen to 1,350 million rand.

⁴ For text of Chapter VII of the Charter, see APPENDIX n.

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1948-49, pp. 535-37, text of Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

⁶ See footnote 2.

Foreign investment in South Africa had risen from 3,000 million rand in 1960 to 10,000 million rand in 1976.

The Nigerian representative noted that the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, meeting in Port Louis, Mauritius, in July 1976, and the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Colombo, Sri Lanka, in August 1976, had called for effective sanctions against the South African regime, as had numerous non-governmental organizations and a great number of Governments. The General Assembly had appealed to the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States to desist from using their veto power to protect the apartheid regime and to facilitate the adoption of effective measures, under Chapter VII, to deal with the grave situation in South Africa. He hoped that those powers, which had in the past vetoed mandatory arms embargoes against South Africa, would heed the appeals from the overwhelming majority of Member States.

According to the representative of Lesotho, the system of apartheid practised by the white minority Government of South Africa was a direct threat to the peace of southern Africa and international security. South Africa had built legal, social and political institutions based on the belief that the Afrikaaner was a chosen race, a superior breed with a God-given right to suppress other peoples. The African in South Africa was confronted, he said, with a whole series of laws that circumscribed his every activity, that denied his very humanity.

With regard to South Africa's relationship with Lesotho, he said that since October 1976, when Pretoria granted its bogus independence to the bantustan Transkei, Lesotho had faced serious problems which continued to threaten its very existence as an independent State. (For details about Lesotho's complaint against South Africa, see p. 226.)

The representative of Botswana also termed the situation in southern Africa as a threat to international peace and security, noting that the Rhodesian regime was, with the full support of South Africa, engaging in vicious attacks against independent neighbouring African States. South Africa boasted of a flourishing munitions industry and reports indicated that it might soon acquire nuclear weapons. It was heavily militarizing the international territory of Namibia, and had amended its Defence Law so that when it felt threatened its armed forces could strike anywhere up to the Equator. Within South Africa itself, he said, oppression was the order of the day as more Draconian legislation was passed and the police

and the army treated the African people with utter disregard for human life.

The representative of Sri Lanka, who said he was speaking also as the representative of the current Chairman of the 86 countries comprising the non-aligned group, said that the South African Government's policies of apartheid continued to be a threat to peace. The world was told that measures were being taken to eliminate what was described as petty apartheid, but there was, on the other hand, clear enough evidence that the regime was determined to safeguard and perpetuate the hard core of apartheid. The policy of bantustans, for example, was intended to preserve the best land and resources within apartheid South Africa; impoverished and isolated shells were earmarked for bantustans. Tangible action should be taken, he went on to say, to ensure and hasten the observance of human rights in South Africa; those who had the capacity should use the power at their disposal to compel the South African Government to give its black people—the vast majority of the population—at least a modicum of human rights.

The spokesman for PAC said that for the Azanian national liberation movement there was great significance in the fact that the Council's debate had opened on 21 March, the anniversary of the Sharpeville-Langa massacres in 1960. Whether the traditional supporters of apartheid South Africa wished to acknowledge it or not, he said, the whites in that country were confronted by a tide of black anger. Those who were temporizing had to bear the full consequences of the inevitable catastrophe impending for whites in South Africa. Regarding the statements of those who sought to portray African liberation movements as mere pawns for other powers, he said that such crass nonsense was an unmitigated insult to the dignity of the men, women and children who had risen to restore their birthright in their own lands, whose objective was a non-racial, democratic and non-aligned Azania. They were not struggling so that they could become a sphere of influence for any foreign power, he declared.

The ANC spokesman said that the United Nations had still to take effective action against apartheid. The flow of noble words and resolutions continued unceasingly, but nothing followed from it, he said; no real action had been taken. As a result, South Africa had gained invaluable time to build its economic and military strength. Far from abandoning apartheid, it had shown itself absolutely determined to preserve the status quo, he said. Today, faced with a greatly intensified struggle on the part of the South African people, it had become a volatile and dangerous force on the African continent, a standing threat to every

independent State south of the Equator. The representative of ANC went on to say that, paradoxically, as the situation became more and more unusual, the doctrine of "business as usual" had taken command. The successes of the liberation struggle had been seen less as part of a process of ending injustice and oppression than as a threat to the interests of certain powers, particularly the major Western powers. Those countries believed that by arming and protecting South Africa they were also protecting their own interests in the southern African region. Thus, he said, South Africa had been made a surrogate colonial power and was expected to perform the function of local gendarme.

The representative of Sweden recalled that, during the 1976 session of the General Assembly, his country and others had sponsored a resolution by which the Assembly urged the Security Council to consider steps to achieve the cessation of further foreign investments in South Africa. Now, he said, the Council had an opportunity to consider such action, which would have a serious impact on South Africa's ambition to attain economic self-sufficiency and continue its stunningly rapid military expansion programme. Sweden, he continued, applied the voluntary arms embargo against South Africa strictly, and it urged the Security Council to make that embargo mandatory. He noted that the Foreign Ministers of the five Nordic States—Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden—had declared on 23 March 1977 that they would welcome a decision by the Council on a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa and on the prevention of new foreign investments in that country.

The representative of Venezuela said that the question of foreign investments in southern Africa was the central issue of the debate. A report prepared by the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations on the activities of such corporations in southern Africa—in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), Namibia and South Africa—noted that foreign investments in southern Africa, besides increasing from day to day in violation of United Nations resolutions, constituted the most open and effective material support which the policy of apartheid enjoyed. Among the most serious aspects, he said, was the mining and processing of uranium and the development of nuclear energy carried out with the help of technology and foreign capital furnished by transnational corporations.

The representative of China said that since the Soweto massacre in June 1976, the heroic Azanian people had started a mammoth struggle against violent repression, directing their spearhead against the criminal system of racial discrimina-

tion and apartheid. This was, he said, an important hallmark of the new awakening of the Azanian people since the Sharpeville carnage in 1960. The people were demanding an end to the system of apartheid in South Africa; they wanted to see black power attained.

To sustain its tottering reactionary rule, he continued, the racist regime of B. John Vorster was stepping up its counter-revolutionary dual tactics. The South African reactionary authorities, while continuing their political manoeuvres, had intensified their violent repression of the Azanian and Namibian peoples and their armed provocations against the neighbouring independent African countries. While the peoples of southern Africa were waging fierce struggles against the racist regimes, he went on, the two super-powers were locked in intensified rivalry over southern Africa. One super-power was trying by every possible means to preserve its enormous vested interests there. The other super-power, which paraded itself as a natural ally of the African people and flaunted the signboards of "opposing racism" and "supporting the national liberation movement," was bent on dividing the national liberation movements and undermining the militant unity of the African countries in an intensified effort to effect infiltration and expansion in southern Africa and thus to establish its hegemony there. China, he said, considered that the Security Council should adopt resolutions strongly condemning the crimes of the South African authorities, applying a mandatory arms embargo and economic sanctions against South Africa, enjoining the South African authorities to stop all repression and persecution of the Azanian people, and calling upon all peoples and Governments to support and assist the peoples of Azania and the rest of southern Africa in their just struggle for independence and liberation.

The representative of Bahrain, speaking as current Chairman of the Arab group of Member States, observed that his participation on behalf of the Arab group was not only a manifestation of the Afro-Arab solidarity that had been expressed at the historic First Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, held at Cairo, Egypt, at the beginning of March 1977, but was also an integral part of their joint struggle against racism, exploitation and foreign domination. A similar view was expressed by the Syrian Arab Republic, which recalled that the Assembly, by one of the sections of resolution 31/6, had strongly condemned the ever-increasing collaboration of the Zionist regime with the racist regime of Pretoria.

The spokesman for Egypt said his Government had always drawn attention to the danger of the ever-increasing ties between the racist regime in South Africa and its counterpart in Israel. Those regimes had become full-fledged arsenals of the most advanced and sophisticated destructive weapons situated in the south and to the north of the African continent.

According to the Cuban spokesman, the liberation of the oppressed African masses was a visible goal the attainment of which could not be prevented or postponed. The emancipation of the former Portuguese colonies, the defeat of the racist mercenary aggression against the people of Angola and the flourishing struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, South Africa and Namibia revealed a process, he said, which would inevitably lead to the total elimination of the last vestiges of colonialism and racism on the African continent. The complete victory of the African peoples would be achieved. The only question was how long it would take, how long the imperialists would continue their support of the racist regimes. The struggle against colonialism and racism, now entering its decisive stage, required the unity of all progressive forces. Attempts to use "anti-communist" arguments against the struggle would fail. The African peoples welcomed the support given to their cause by the socialist countries. Whatever the agents of imperialism and their lackeys did, the Cuban representative said, Africa would be free.

According to the representative of the German Democratic Republic, there was no longer a question of whether there would be a racial war in southern Africa but how to avert an even greater disaster. The armaments of South Africa had, he said, increased dramatically through assistance from certain imperialist countries and institutions under their control, with the assistance of certain North Atlantic Treaty Organization circles. The foreign monopolies which obtained profits by exploiting the black workers of South Africa would never voluntarily give up the possibilities offered them by the apartheid regime. In South Africa, he said, there were more than 500 branches of United Kingdom monopolies, 400 branches of monopolies of the Federal Republic of Germany and more than 350 branches of United States monopolies. The first necessity, he declared, was a mandatory and full arms embargo against South Africa and an end to all co-operation in the nuclear field.

The spokesman from the British Anti-apartheid Movement said that the international arms embargo against South Africa was considered the only effective action taken by the United Nations to counteract apartheid, but it was essentially vol-

untary, relying on the good will and national discretion of Member States. South Africa was currently able to obtain a wide range of military equipment directly from several countries, and continued to expand its domestic arms industry with the active and often enthusiastic co-operation of certain Western countries and their arms firms. He expressed hope that the Western powers would enforce a strict arms embargo against South Africa and vote to make it mandatory, and also that they would ban future loans and investments in South Africa. These were minimum measures, he said. The question was whether the Western powers had the political will to confront apartheid.

The representative of Canada believed that the core of the complex of problems comprising the question of South Africa was the policy of apartheid of the South African Government. In one area of human rights the United Nations could point to real progress, he said: the colonial era was virtually ended. The change of regime in Portugal in 1974 foreshadowed the end of that period of African history wherein the fate and future of African peoples were decided by foreign minorities, and in southern Africa there remained to be resolved only the colonial situations of Namibia and Southern Rhodesia. These, he said, were on their way to solution, whether by the peaceful means called for by the United Nations Charter or by violence if the United Nations failed in its efforts. The situation in South Africa, however, was not a colonial situation but one in which people of different origins had been sharing for some 300 years a large and prosperous land but had not been sharing the privileges and obligations of common citizenship.

Canada believed that the Security Council had at the moment the power to take a significant and constructive step, he said, by adopting a declaration of principles on southern Africa which would serve as a statement of purpose for all members of the Council in terms of their objectives in that region of the world. The adoption by consensus of such a declaration would, he added, serve as an unequivocal declaration to South Africa of the Council's intentions and as a vehicle to mobilize public opinion towards the Council's objectives.

Also calling for a declaration of principles by the Council was the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany. His Government, he said, was determined to back solutions which guaranteed respect for equal rights without racial distinction but was deeply convinced that the use of force had to be avoided at all costs. It had therefore joined the other four Western members of the Security Council in advocating a new approach, and proposed that the Council, in a solemn decla-

ration, proclaim those principles concerning southern Africa on which all were agreed.

The representative of France said that the Council and the world community had three basic complaints against South Africa: its apartheid policies; its illegal occupation of a territory with international status, Namibia; and its failure to comply with the mandatory measures imposed by the Security Council against the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia. With regard to apartheid, he said, Pretoria had to understand that the Council was calling for precise changes, a re-examination in depth of its apartheid policy. The current repression was not only humiliating but also dangerous. South Africa should avoid a fatal escalation of tension by abolishing as soon as possible all traces of racial separation and by co-operating with all those working to that end in the churches, in business groups and in other organizations. It should recognize that all its inhabitants had a right to decide their own future. It should renounce the system of bantustans, which France and the countries of the European Community had totally condemned. Above all, the very philosophy which underlay the situation in South Africa should be abandoned and replaced by an egalitarian political and economic system. The time had come, he said, to strive to break the stalemate and to obtain from South Africa the first really significant concessions.

Four draft resolutions were submitted to the Council, each sponsored jointly by Benin, the Libyan Arab Republic and Mauritius. They were not put to a vote.

By the preamble to the first of these, the Council would have, among other things, recalled its resolution of 19 June 1976⁷ concerning events in Soweto and other areas of South Africa and noted with deep anxiety and indignation that the South African racist regime had continued violence and massive repression against the black people and all opponents of apartheid in defiance of the Council's resolutions. It would have expressed its concern over reports of torture of political prisoners and the deaths of a number of detainees, and its conviction that the violence and repression by the South African racist regime had greatly aggravated the situation in South Africa and would certainly lead to violent conflict and racial conflagration with serious international repercussions.

By the operative part of this text, the Council would have:

(1) strongly condemned the South African racist regime for its resort to massive violence and repression against the black people, who constituted the great majority in the country, as well as all other opponents of apartheid;

(2) expressed its support for, and solidarity with, all those struggling for the elimination of apartheid and racial discrimination and all victims of violence and repression by the South African racist regime;

(3) demanded that that regime (a) end violence and repression against the black people and other opponents of apartheid, (b) release all persons imprisoned under arbitrary security laws and all those detained for their opposition to apartheid, (c) cease forthwith its indiscriminate violence against peaceful demonstrators against apartheid, murders in detention and torture of political prisoners, (d) abolish the "Bantu education" system and all other measures of apartheid and racial discrimination, and (e) abolish the policy of bantustanization, abandon the policy of apartheid and ensure majority rule based on justice and equality;

(4) requested all Governments and organizations to take all appropriate measures to secure the implementation of the paragraph immediately preceding;

(5) further requested all Governments and organizations to contribute generously for assistance to the victims of violence and repression, including educational assistance to student refugees from South Africa; and

(6) requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid, to follow the situation and report to the Security Council, as appropriate, on the implementation of this resolution, and to submit a first report not later than 16 June 1977.

By the preamble to the second text, the Security Council would, among other things, have expressed its concern over the situation in South Africa and southern Africa as a whole, and reaffirmed that the imposition of apartheid in South Africa and the massive violence and repression by its racist regime against the majority of the population was seriously disturbing international peace and security. Inasmuch as the South African racist regime continued to occupy Namibia illegally and through its military occupation forcefully prevented the United Nations from exercising its responsibility for the territory and its people, the Council would have considered the regime to be in a state of war against the United Nations. It also would have considered that the acts of violence and aggression, and defiance of the United Nations, by the South African regime had resulted from its efforts to perpetuate the inhuman policy of apartheid and consolidate oppression of the black majority in South Africa.

⁷ See footnote 3.

By the operative part of the text, the Council would have:

(1) declared that the South African racist regime had flagrantly and persistently violated the principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations;

(2) further declared that the policies and actions of the regime had seriously disturbed peace in the region and constituted a grave threat to international peace and security;

(3) urgently called on the regime to take steps to comply with its obligations under the Charter and the provisions of relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

(4) requested the Secretary-General to follow the situation and report on the implementation of this resolution not later than 31 August 1977; and

(5) decided that, in case of non-compliance with the third operative paragraph above, the Security Council would consider appropriate action under all the provisions of the Charter, including Articles 39 to 46 of Chapter VII.⁸

By the third three-power draft resolution, the Security Council—expressing regret that some Governments had failed to implement the arms embargo fully, recognizing that that embargo had to be strengthened and universally applied to prevent a further aggravation of the grave situation in South Africa, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, and recognizing that the military build-up and persistent acts of aggression by the South African racist regime against the neighbouring States posed a grave threat to the security and sovereignty of independent African States and to the security of the great majority of the people of South Africa—would have:

(1) decided that all States were to cease forthwith the sale and shipment to South Africa of arms, ammunition of all types and military equipment and vehicles, and equipment and materials for the manufacture and maintenance of arms, ammunition and military equipment and vehicles;

(2) further decided that all States were to (a) implement fully the provisions of the paragraph of the Council's resolution of 23 July 1970⁹ by which the Council called on all States to strengthen the arms embargo, (b) refrain from any co-operation with the South African racist regime in nuclear development, and (c) take steps necessary to prevent corporations under their jurisdiction from providing any form of direct or indirect assistance to the South African Government in its military build-up;

(3) requested all States to report to the Secretary-General not later than 31 July 1977 on measures taken to implement this resolution;

(4) requested the Secretary-General to report

to the Security Council on the progress of the implementation of this resolution not later than 31 August 1977; and

(5) decided to maintain this item on its agenda for further action as appropriate in the light of developments.

By the fourth draft resolution, the Security Council, considering that the cessation of foreign investment in South Africa and other measures to discourage economic co-operation with South Africa would be an important step in dissuading the South African racist regime from pursuing its abhorrent policy of apartheid, and taking note of a General Assembly resolution of 9 November 1976¹⁰ concerning investments in South Africa, would have:

(1) called upon all Governments (a) to refrain from any investments in, or loans to, the South African racist regime or companies registered in South Africa, (b) to take all appropriate steps to ensure that companies and financial institutions within their jurisdiction ceased all further investments in, or loans to, that regime or companies registered in South Africa, and (c) to refrain from any agreements or measures to promote trade or other economic relations with South Africa;

(2) further called upon all specialized agencies and other international institutions of the United Nations to refrain from any loans, credits or assistance to the South African racist regime or companies registered in South Africa;

(3) requested all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies to report to the Secretary-General by 31 July 1977 on measures taken to implement this resolution;

(4) requested the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council, not later than 31 August 1977, on the progress of the implementation of this resolution; and

(5) decided to maintain this item on its agenda for further action as appropriate in the light of developments.

In connexion with the debate in the Security Council, the representative of Italy, in a letter dated 29 March, said that Italy had imposed upon its arms industry strict adherence to the voluntary arms embargo called for by the Security Council in its resolution of 4 February 1972.¹¹ All shipments of military aircraft had halted and the export of spare parts for all such aircraft had ceased, the letter stated. An ad hoc committee had been set up to control export licences.

⁸ For text of Articles 39 to 46 of Chapter VII of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

⁹ See Y.U.N., 1970, pp. 146-47, text of resolution 282(1970).

¹⁰ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 143-44, text of resolution 31/6 K.

¹¹ See Y.U.N., 1972, p. 88, text of resolution 311 (1972).

Communications (March-October 1977)

On 22 March 1977, the representative of Ghana transmitted the text of a resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the World Federation of United Nations Associations at its session held in Accra, Ghana, from 19 to 21 March 1977, by which the Security Council was asked to consider steps to ensure that no State, multinational or other body, or person was allowed to provide South Africa or Southern Rhodesia with any equipment, technology or production of nuclear weapons of any kind.

By a letter dated 5 October, the representative of Sri Lanka transmitted a statement on the situation in southern Africa issued by Foreign Ministers of non-aligned countries at a meeting held in New York on 30 September. The Ministers among other things again declared their firm commitment to the complete elimination of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa and reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa to self-determination and independence and the legitimacy of the struggle of their national liberation movements to secure the enjoyment of that right by all means at their disposal. The Ministers further reiterated their firm support to the front-line States which faced the continuous aggressions of the racist regimes of Salisbury and Pretoria, and considered that a campaign should be launched for the total isolation of the apartheid racist minority regimes; all efforts should be made to support effectively the liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples.

On 20 October, the representative of Tunisia, as current Chairman of the group of African Member States, requested the convening of the Security Council as soon as possible to resume consideration of the question of South Africa. He stated that the African States considered that the question required urgent consideration in the light of a series of repressive measures which the racist regime of Pretoria had taken recently against the South African people.

On 21 October, the representative of Sri Lanka transmitted the text of a communique issued by the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-aligned Countries condemning recent repressive measures adopted by the South African regime involving a ban on major black organizations and their supporters and on a large number of South African publications, including the country's largest newspaper for blacks. The regime justified the action on the pretext that the reports published by the newspapers and the activities of the organizations mentioned endangered the maintenance of law and order.

The Co-ordinating Bureau said it rejected the findings of the "inquiry" conducted by committees appointed by the Pretoria regime under the disreputable Internal Security Act of South Africa, a spurious legislative device for the repression of all dissent and for the stifling of the demand for freedom in South Africa.

The statement continued by pointing out that the measures had been taken at the very moment when five Western powers, which were among the major trading partners of the Pretoria regime, were endeavouring to arrive at a negotiated settlement of the problem of Namibia on the basis of a complete withdrawal of South Africa from the territory. The recent action by the Pretoria regime also coincided with the current debate on Namibia in the General Assembly in which almost 100 Members of the United Nations had denounced that regime's conduct and had called for urgent action against it. The two situations were inextricably linked, according to the statement by the Co-ordinating Bureau.

By a letter dated 24 October, the representative of Finland transmitted a statement issued on 23 October by his Government concerning repressive measures taken by the South African Government on 19 October 1977, which were aimed at depriving the African and Coloured population of South Africa of its only remaining possibility to express its views on the inhuman policies of apartheid and to try to achieve, through peaceful means, a pluralistic society based on racial equality. The Finnish Government believed that it would be fatal if the South African Government, through its continued measures of suppression of the basic human rights of the vast majority of the population of the country, would force that population to resort to the use of force as its only means for defending its inalienable rights. The international community had every right to demand that South Africa, as a United Nations Member State, revoke forthwith its recent decisions.

On 27 October, the Chinese representative transmitted a statement issued on 24 October by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China noting that, on 19 October, the Vorster racist regime had flagrantly banned 18 anti-apartheid organizations in South Africa, shut down two newspapers run by black people and searched for, arrested and detained leaders of black people's mass movements all over the country. This was another barbarous act of suppression committed by the reactionary South African regime against the Azanian people, and the Chinese Government and people expressed their utmost indignation at and strong condemnation of this grave new crime perpetrated by the reactionary Vorster regime.

Consideration by Security Council (October-November 1977)

The Security Council met on 24 October 1977 to continue its consideration of the question of South Africa and held 10 meetings on the item between 24 October and 4 November. The following States were invited, at their request, to participate in the Council's discussion without the right to vote: Algeria, Botswana, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Lesotho, Mauritania, the Niger, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, the United Republic of Cameroon, and Viet Nam. The Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, at his request, was also invited to participate in the discussion.

The Council also agreed, at the request of Benin, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Mauritius, to extend invitations to Mfanafuthi Johnstone Makatini of ANC, David M. Sibeko and Elias L. Ntloedibe of PAC, and Horst Gerhard Kleinschmidt of the Christian Institute of Southern Africa.

The representative of Tunisia recalled that the General Assembly, by its decisions of 9 November 1976, had asked the Security Council to take action under Chapter VII of the Charter to implement military sanctions against South Africa, and to consider steps to achieve the cessation of further foreign investments there. Those appeals had remained unheeded, he noted. Seven months had elapsed since the Council had met, without any concrete action having been taken. Once again, he said, the Council was faced with massive measures of repression, even more brutal than before. The South African Government had taken certain measures against various organizations of the black population and their press agencies which were a follow-up to the Soweto killings and the assassination in prison of Stephen Biko—a black nationalist leader. The situation in South Africa was deteriorating rapidly, and the Council had to abandon its wait-and-see policy. The African group of Member States, he said, wanted him to express its hope that the Council would give unanimous approval to the four draft resolutions which had been submitted to it in March by its three African members.

During the Council's discussion, a large number of speakers condemned the recent actions of the South African Government and called on the Council to take measures under Chapter VII of the Charter. Among those taking this position were Botswana, Ghana, Guyana, India, Lesotho, Mauritania, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, Togo and Viet Nam.

Many speakers, among them the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Niger, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, the United Republic of Cameroon, and

Venezuela, called for adoption of the four three-power draft resolutions, revised versions of which were submitted in the course of the Council's discussion.

The representative of Nigeria said that, to his Government, the recent acts of repression by South Africa were indefensible, particularly at a time when South Africa was reported to be negotiating with the five Western members of the Security Council on modalities for independence for Namibia. He said the Council should impose an oil and arms embargo under Chapter VII and all Member States should promptly halt new investments in South Africa and take steps to dismantle their existing investments there. All nations which had been collaborating with the South African regime either in terms of trade or in the exchange of nuclear technology should review those relations and join in the concerted efforts of the international community to isolate South Africa. Nigeria, he added, was taking appropriate steps to identify those transnational corporations which were doing business with Nigeria while giving support to the apartheid system in South Africa.

Mr. Sibeko said that the Vorster regime had taken drastic measures against at least 16 organizations of the Azanian people and two white-led anti-apartheid groups. It had carried out wholesale arrests and detentions, and closed down two newspapers published for blacks. With these measures, he said, Vorster was blackmailing the Western members of the Council, its traditional trading partners and allies, who needed him to secure satisfactory results for their initiatives over Namibia and Zimbabwe. If they refrained from casting their customary negative votes, thus leaving the way open for mandatory resolutions, Vorster's threat was that he would not "play ball" over the decolonization of Namibia and Zimbabwe. His ransom price was another triple veto to prevent the Security Council from taking action under Chapter VII of the Charter.

Mr. Makatini said that the Council's debate gave the States whose record of collaboration with South Africa was well known an opportunity to end that policy and make common cause towards crushing the cancerous system of apartheid. It was up to the Western countries, he felt, to take the initiative in expanding the punitive measures contained in the draft resolutions before the Council. Nothing less than immediate imposition of economic sanctions and an oil and arms embargo would be an adequate response to the challenge, he said.

Mr. Kleinschmidt said that on 19 October his organization, together with 17 others, had been

officially declared a banned organization. All his colleagues in executive positions had been banned and it had become impossible for them and the members to meet in the name of the Christian Institute of Southern Africa. All countries which were offended by the regime should recognize and support the liberation movement, ANC.

According to the spokesman for the USSR, the system of violence and repression had been elevated by the South African regime to the level of State policy. The regime's military machine was being continuously improved; its intention of acquiring weapons of mass destruction was a challenge to Africa and to the whole world and was contrary to the decisions of the United Nations and OAU urging that the continent of Africa be regarded as a nuclear-free zone.

He went on to note that the African proposals before the Council rightly demanded, among other things, that South Africa cease its violence and repression of opponents of apartheid, release political prisoners, desist from the policy of bantustanization and end its attacks against African countries. However, he wondered if South Africa would heed the demands of the Security Council unless they were backed by sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter, a step that he considered long overdue. He charged that some Western countries still refused to comply with the United Nations call for an end to all military, economic and other co-operation with South Africa. Calling for a dialogue with the South African Government was tantamount to connivance with racism and the policy of apartheid. Unless effective measures were taken now, the States preventing action would bear a heavy responsibility for the future. The USSR, he said, supported the proposals of the African States on this issue. It favoured a mandatory arms embargo and economic and other sanctions against South Africa. Not in words but in deeds, it was prepared to take effective measures to bring about an end to apartheid.

China's representative said his Government firmly supported the just positions expressed by the African States. The Security Council should adopt a resolution to condemn strongly the atrocities committed by the South African authorities, impose a mandatory arms embargo and economic sanctions against South Africa and call on all Governments and peoples to render powerful support and assistance to the people of Azania and the rest of southern Africa in their just struggle for independence and liberation.

The representative of Saudi Arabia proposed that, first of all, Namibia should be declared free so that any "disgruntled blacks" in South Africa could go and live there. Namibia should have an open door, but at the same time white economic

interests should not be jeopardized. The whites of South Africa should be allowed to carve for themselves a state in South Africa and the blacks to carve a state in the other part, he said. The two states could be federalized if necessary. It seemed to him that sanctions would not work and that a solution could be found this way. What was wanted was action, not resolutions, he said.

According to the spokesman for India, the regime in South Africa was not an obscure and small society with outlandish habits; it was a self-righteous and vicious maverick among the nation-States of modern time. Five generations of Africans had endured injustice peacefully in the hope that the international community would be able to bring about a change. The African people of South Africa had now apparently no hope of any peaceful change for the better. Only two options were open—armed struggle or mandatory action by the Security Council. The Council should take steps to convert, the existing voluntary arms embargo into an immediate mandatory arms embargo against South Africa. At the same time, it should begin the process of examination, study and legislation for the progressive imposition of economic sanctions in the months to come, in what was going to be essentially a struggle between the Pretoria regime and those who traded with it. Thus, the willingness and capacity of the Western world to maintain the tempo of sanctions in the military and economic fields had to be taken into account and India had no doubt that Western co-operation would be forthcoming.

The Canadian representative observed that the fact that the Council's debate on South Africa and its apartheid policy had been suspended for several months did not reflect any lack of interest but, on the contrary, was the result of intensive international diplomatic efforts directed towards the resolution of the problems of southern Africa. At the conclusion of the March meetings, the five Western members of the Council had joined together in an initiative designed to bring about the independence of Namibia; in addition, he said, the United Kingdom and the United States had been involved in the elaboration of proposals designed to bring about early independence and majority rule in Zimbabwe. He noted also that in August 1977 the World Conference for Action against Apartheid had been convened at Lagos, Nigeria—the most significant such conference yet held on the subject.

In the wake of all these deliberations, he went on, the Government of South Africa could have no illusions as to how it was seen by the rest of the world: it had been advised by voices within and without that it had set its country on a road to disaster, which only a commitment in favour

of fundamental change could avert. But the response had been uncompromising. The Canadian Government, he said, was prepared to support the imposition of a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa under Chapter VII and to support a call to all Governments to review their economic relations with South Africa.

The representative of the United Kingdom observed that the Council was meeting in the shadow cast by the death of Stephen Biko, the recent bannings of South African citizens and organizations and the closures of South African newspapers. The United Kingdom, he said, wanted a peaceful and democratic transformation in South Africa rather than a disintegration into violence. For many years his Government had observed a voluntary arms embargo against South Africa and did not co-operate in the nuclear field. It had come to the conclusion that the acquisition by South Africa of arms and related material in the current situation constituted a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security and it would therefore accept and vote in favour of a mandatory arms embargo under Chapter VII of the Charter. He added that it would be naive, however, to believe that complex negotiations on the peaceful, democratic transition to independence elsewhere in southern Africa could take place in a situation where South Africa had decided to isolate itself totally from the international community. That Government, he said, had to begin to take serious steps to dismantle apartheid. Cosmetic changes were not enough. Those who believed in a graduated response to the situation rather than in isolation and revenge had a major responsibility for seeking those changes which could avert a terrible tragedy in South Africa.

The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany said that the events of 19 October were a challenge to all who had worked consistently for a peaceful change in South Africa; his Government had urged South Africa to rescind the measures it had taken, which had dealt a heavy blow to all endeavours to halt the escalation of force in southern Africa. The acquisition of arms by South Africa in the current circumstances constituted a threat to peace and security, in the Federal Republic's view, and consequently it was ready to accept and vote in favour of a mandatory arms embargo under Chapter VII.

The representative of France said that the partitions of the policy of apartheid could lead South Africa to catastrophe. The Security Council had to take account of the feelings aroused throughout the world, particularly in Africa, by the recent repressive measures taken by the South African authorities. The international community had to take measures to make South Africa understand

that it had to end its reprehensible and dangerous practices. In strictly legal terms, he said, no country could be denied the right of self-defence provided for in Article 51 of the Charter;¹² but the intention here, in the aftermath of the recent crackdown by the South African Government, was to protest against the stockpiling of weapons intended for purposes of internal repression. The French Government had therefore decided to vote in favour of a mandatory embargo on arms shipments to South Africa.

The representative of the United States said his Government was prepared to join with others in supporting Security Council action to establish a mandatory arms embargo. The existing voluntary arms embargo had not stopped the flow of arms to South Africa, and the United States would join in measures requiring all States to cut off all sales or transfers of arms, spare parts for previously delivered equipment, paramilitary police equipment, and material for the maintenance and production of arms and munitions. He also said that the United States strongly believed that Africa should remain free of nuclear weapons and it was urging South Africa, as well as others which had not signed the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,¹³ to do so promptly and to put all their nuclear facilities under full international safeguards.

At its meeting on 31 October, the Security Council proceeded to vote on the four draft resolutions before it, which had been submitted in March by Benin, the Libyan Arab Republic (subsequently the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) and Mauritius, and revised by them—in general, to update the texts and set new dates for the submission of reports to the Council. In some cases new provisions were added.

The first text (see p. 138)—by which the Council among other things strongly condemned the South African regime for its resort to massive violence and repression against the black majority and demanded that the regime end such practices—was revised to make reference to events since 19 October 1977, to add a demand for abrogation of bans on organizations and news media and to change the date by which the Secretary-General was to report.

The Security Council adopted this revised three-power text, by 15 votes to 0, as resolution 417(1977). By its preambular provisions, the Council among other things recalled its resolution of 19 June 1976¹⁴ concerning events in Soweto and other areas of South Africa, and noted with deep

¹² For text of Article 51 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

¹³ See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 16-19, resolution 2373 (XXII) of 12 June 1968 annexing text of Treaty.

¹⁴ See footnote 3.

anxiety and indignation that the South African racist regime had continued violence and massive repression against the black people and all opponents of apartheid in defiance of the Council's resolutions. The Council expressed its concern over reports of torture of political prisoners and the deaths of a number of detainees, as well as the mounting wave of repression against individuals, organizations and the news media since 19 October 1977, and its conviction that such violence and repression had greatly aggravated the situation in South Africa and would certainly lead to violent conflict and racial conflagration with serious international repercussions.

By the operative part of this text, the Council:

(1) strongly condemned the South African racist regime for its resort to massive violence and repression against the black people, who constituted the great majority of the country, as well as all other opponents of apartheid;

(2) expressed its support for, and solidarity with, all those struggling for the elimination of apartheid and racial discrimination and all victims of violence and repression by that regime;

(3) demanded that the racist regime of South Africa (a) end violence and repression against the black people and other opponents of apartheid, (b) release all persons imprisoned under arbitrary security laws and all those detained for their opposition to apartheid; (c) cease forthwith its indiscriminate violence against peaceful demonstrators against apartheid, its murders in detention and its torture of political prisoners; (d) abrogate the bans on organizations and the news media opposed to apartheid; (e) abolish the "Bantu education" system and all other measures of apartheid and racial discrimination; and (f) abolish the policy of bantustanization, abandon the policy of apartheid and ensure majority rule based on justice and equality;

(4) requested all Governments and organizations to take all appropriate measures to secure the implementation of the above demands;

(5) further requested all Governments and organizations to contribute generously for assistance to the victims of violence and repression, including educational assistance to student refugees from South Africa; and

(6) requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid, to follow the situation and report to the Security Council, as appropriate, on the implementation of this resolution, and to submit a first report not later than 17 February 1978.

(For text of resolution 417(1977), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By the second three-power text (for summary, see p. 138), the Council would have, among other

things, declared that the policies and actions of the South African regime constituted a grave threat to international peace and security and called upon it to comply with its obligations under the Charter and resolutions of the Council. In the event of non-compliance, the Council would consider appropriate action under the Charter, including Articles 39 to 46 of Chapter VII.

This text was revised by the sponsors so that the Council would request the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution by 17 February 1978 rather than by 31 August 1977. It received 10 votes in favour and 5 against (Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States), and was not adopted owing to negative votes by permanent members of the Council.

By the third three-power draft resolution (for summary, see p. 139), the Council would have, among other things, expressed regret that some Governments had failed to implement the arms embargo fully and recognized that it had to be strengthened and universally applied. It would have decided: that all States would cease forthwith the sale and shipment to South Africa of arms, ammunition of all types and military equipment and vehicles, and equipment and materials for the manufacture and maintenance of arms, ammunition and military equipment and vehicles; and that all States would implement measures for strengthening the arms embargo, refrain from co-operating with South Africa in nuclear development, and take steps to prevent corporations under their jurisdiction from assisting the South African Government in its military build-up.

In the revised text, two preambular paragraphs were added so that the Council would take note of the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid adopted at the World Conference in August 1977, and would express grave concern that South Africa was at the threshold of producing nuclear weapons.

A new operative paragraph was added to the text in its revised version by which the Council would call on all States to take measures to revoke contractual arrangements with South Africa and all existing licences granted to South Africa relating to the manufacture and maintenance of arms, ammunition of all types and military equipment and vehicles.

The date by which States were to report to the Secretary-General on their measures of implementation was changed from 31 July 1977 to 1 April 1978; that by which the Secretary-General was to report to the Council, from 31 August 1977 to 1 May 1978.

This text also received 10 votes in favour and 5 against (Canada, France, the Federal Republic

of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States), and was not adopted owing to negative votes by permanent members of the Council.

The fourth draft resolution submitted by the three African members (for summary, see p. 139), by which the Security Council would have called on Governments to refrain from making investments in or loans to the South African racist regime and to take other measures to discourage economic co-operation with South Africa, was revised so that the Council would call on Governments to refrain from any investments in, loans to, "or any export and import credits" to the South African racist regime. The date by which Governments and specialized agencies were to report to the Secretary-General on implementation was changed from 31 July 1977 to 1 April 1978; that by which the Secretary-General was to report to the Security Council was changed from 31 August 1977 to 1 May 1978.

The text received 10 votes in favour to 5 against (Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States), and was not adopted owing to negative votes by permanent members of the Council.

Speaking in explanation of vote, the USSR representative said that the USSR had from the very outset endorsed the demand of the African countries for an embargo on arms shipments to South Africa and for the adoption of economic and other sanctions. It was a matter for regret, he said, that the negative votes of the Western powers had blocked the application of the sanctions proposed by the three African countries; he added that it was perfectly clear who was responsible for the fact that the Security Council had been unable to take the decision expected of it by world opinion.

The Tunisian representative, who said he was speaking at the request of a number of African States, expressed the deep disappointment and disenchantment of the African group of Member States at the completely negative attitude of the Western powers to the African initiatives.

Following a suspension of the meeting, a draft resolution was submitted by Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany, by the preambular part of which the Security Council would recall that on 19 June 1976 it had strongly condemned the South African Government for its resort to massive violence against and killings of African people, including schoolchildren, students and others opposing racial discrimination, and calling upon that Government urgently to end violence against the African people and to take urgent steps to eliminate apartheid and racial discrimination. It would express its grave concern over the severe acts of repression perpetrated by

that Government on 19 October 1977 in banning individuals and organizations opposed to apartheid and struggling for self-determination, and in detaining large numbers of persons without trial in disregard of their fundamental rights. The Council then would strongly condemn the South African Government for its acts of repression, its defiant continuance of the system of apartheid, and its attacks against neighbouring independent States.

Expressing its view that the policies and acts of the South African Government were fraught with danger to international peace and security, and recalling its resolution of 7 August 1963¹⁵ and other resolutions concerning a voluntary arms embargo against South Africa, the Council would then express its conviction that a mandatory arms embargo needed to be universally applied against South Africa in the first instance. Stating that it was acting therefore under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council would:

(1) determine, having regard to the policies and acts of the South African Government, that the acquisition by South Africa of arms and related material constituted a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security;

(2) direct all States to cease forthwith any provision of arms to South Africa, including the sale and transfer of arms, ammunition of all types, military vehicles, and equipment and material for the manufacture and maintenance of arms and ammunition, paramilitary police equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned;

(3) call upon all States not Members of the United Nations to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of this resolution;

(4) request the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the progress of the implementation of this resolution, the first report to be submitted not later than 1 May 1978; and

(5) decide to keep this item on its agenda for further action as appropriate in the light of developments.

The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany said that the Council's debate had shown a wide margin of agreement, if not consensus, that all 15 members favoured mandatory action with regard to an immediate and effective arms embargo against South Africa, under Chapter VII. Canada and his Government had therefore submitted a draft resolution which, he said, had the support of all five Western members of the Council and which the sponsors hoped would gain the approval of all Council members.

At the next meeting of the Council, on 4 No-

¹⁵ See Y.U.N., 1963, p. 20, text of resolution 181(1963).

vember, the draft resolution was withdrawn by its sponsors. Before the Council was the text of a new draft resolution on the subject of an arms embargo which the President said had been prepared in the course of intensive consultations.

The new draft resolution was adopted unanimously on 4 November as resolution 418(1977).

By its preamble, the Security Council recalled its resolution of 19 June 1976 strongly condemning the South African Government for its resort to massive violence against and killing of African people, including schoolchildren, students and others opposing racial discrimination, and calling upon that Government urgently to end violence against the African people and take urgent steps to eliminate apartheid and racial discrimination.

The Council said it recognized that the military build-up and persistent acts of aggression by South Africa against the neighbouring States seriously disturbed the security of those States. It further recognized that the existing arms embargo had to be strengthened and universally applied, without any reservations or qualifications whatsoever, in order to prevent a further aggravation of the grave situation in South Africa. The Council took note of the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid. It said further that it was gravely concerned that South Africa was at the threshold of producing nuclear weapons.

Also by the preambular provisions, the Council strongly condemned the South African Government for its acts of repression, its defiant continuance of the system of apartheid and its attacks against neighbouring independent States, and considered that the policies and acts of the South African Government were fraught with danger to international peace and security.

Recalling its resolution of 7 August 1963 and other resolutions concerning a voluntary arms embargo against South Africa, the Council said it was convinced that a mandatory arms embargo needed to be universally applied against South Africa in the first instance.

After stating that it was acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council then, by the operative provisions of the text:

(1) determined, having regard to the policies and acts of the South African Government, that the acquisition by South Africa of arms and related materiel constituted a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security;

(2) decided that all States were to cease forthwith any provision to South Africa of arms and related materiel of all types, including the sale or transfer of weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary police equipment, and spare parts for them, and were to cease as well the provision of all types of equipment and

supplies and grants of licensing arrangements for the manufacture or maintenance of them;

(3) called on all States to review, having regard to the objectives of this resolution, all existing contractual arrangements with and licences granted to South Africa relating to the manufacture and maintenance of arms, ammunition of all types and military equipment and vehicles, with a view to terminating them;

(4) further decided that all States were to refrain from any co-operation with South Africa in the manufacture and development of nuclear weapons;

(5) called upon all States, including States non-members of the United Nations, to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of this resolution;

(6) requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the progress of the implementation of this resolution, the first report to be submitted not later than 1 May 1978; and

(7) decided to keep the item on its agenda for further action, as appropriate, in the light of developments.

(For text of resolution 418(1977), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In a statement following the vote, the Secretary-General said the adoption of the resolution marked the first time in the 32-year history of the Organization that action had been taken under Chapter VII of the Charter against a Member State. He asked that all Governments provide him with the most complete information as quickly as possible on the measures taken by them to comply with this binding decision.

Council members generally expressed satisfaction at the adoption of the resolution and several speakers also noted that this was the first time in the history of the United Nations that mandatory sanctions had been imposed against a Member State. Romania said the vote was the expression of the will of Member States not to ease the political pressure on the racist regime of Pretoria until it abandoned its policies of apartheid and aggression.

The spokesman for the United States said the Council had sent a clear message to the South African Government that its measures announced on 19 October had created a new situation in South Africa's relationship with the rest of the world. The vote of the Council had been accompanied, he said, by a vote of 347 to 54 in the House of Representatives of the United States Congress expressing its concern and condemnation of the acts in South Africa. At the same time, he wished to make clear to South Africa the desire of his Government for reconciliation, provided South Africa was willing to begin progress towards the

end of apartheid and the full participation of all South Africans in the political and economic life of their country.

The representative of the United Kingdom said his Government viewed the Council's action as a warning to South Africa that the international community was in earnest about the need for change and the desire to see a peaceful and democratic transformation rather than a disintegration into violence; it was also an appeal to it to heed the views of the international community before matters deteriorated further.

According to the representative of the USSR, the resolution bore the traces of compromise and thus did not go as far as might have been wished. Nevertheless, the USSR was able to support it since, by its adoption, the Security Council was in essence taking the first definite step forward in the matter of the application to South Africa of mandatory sanctions in accordance with Chapter VII.

The representative of Benin also observed that the text was a compromise and did not entirely satisfy his country. He said his Government and Africa as a whole attached enormous importance to the establishment in the near future of an appropriate committee to control the implementation of the resolution. He added that Africa impatiently awaited a Council decision to impose an economic embargo because—when all was said and done—that was the weapon that could most effectively and peacefully be wielded against the racists of South Africa. Pakistan's representative expressed a similar view.

On 26 October, the Security Council decided to issue as a document of the Council the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid, which proposed several courses of action to be taken by Governments and by the Security Council with a view to bringing an end to the policies of apartheid of the South African Government, South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, its aggression against neighbouring States and its assistance to the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia.

Communication from South Africa

By a letter dated 4 November, the representative of South Africa transmitted a statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa in which he declared that the two resolutions adopted by the Security Council said more about the state of the world than about the state of South Africa; they were, he said, a supreme example of the hypocrisy threatening the international community because the members of the Security Council, while reserving the right to take the steps deemed necessary to preserve order within their own borders, would deny that right to South

Africa. Also, the expressions of pious concern for the peoples of South Africa were belied by the fact that it was the international community's policies of intervention that encouraged violence within South Africa and made a peaceful solution more difficult.

The resolution adopted under Chapter VII, he said, would serve to stiffen the resolve of South Africans to do what was necessary to defend their country and increase their resistance to the dictates of outsiders about their own affairs. The arms embargo and the censure were not intended to serve the well-being of the peoples of South Africa. The invocation of high principles of moral rectitude and human rights served merely as a pretext to hide a motley variety of less worthy motivations, the Foreign Minister stated.

He went on to express regret that the resolutions had been sponsored and supported by countries of the Western world from which a greater sense of responsibility might have been expected. He deplored their callous exploitation of a vulnerable situation extending far beyond the confines of South Africa and he wondered whether they had considered the implications of their action and were prepared to accept full responsibility for what could only be termed incitement to violence.

Consideration by Security Council (December 1977)

On 5 December, the representative of the United Republic of Cameroon, current Chairman of the African group of Member States, requested that a meeting of the Security Council be convened as soon as possible to consider the establishment of a body to supervise the implementation of Council resolution 418(1977) of 4 November, concerning the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa.

The Security Council held two meetings on 9 December, at which Saudi Arabia and the United Republic of Cameroon were invited, at their request, to participate without the right to vote. An invitation was also extended to the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, and to Mfanafuthi Johnstone Makatini of the African National Congress as requested by the representatives of Benin, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Mauritius.

The Council had before it a draft resolution—sponsored by Benin, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Mauritius—which the representative of the United Republic of Cameroon said was an extension of resolution 418(1977) and was intended to set up machinery to provide the Secretary-General with additional means of discharging the mission entrusted to him by the Council in that resolution.

The three-power text was adopted unanimously on 9 December as resolution 421(1977). By its preambular paragraphs the Security Council among other things said it was aware of the need to have appropriate machinery in order to examine the progress of implementation of the measures envisaged by the provisions of resolution 418(1977), and noted that it had asked the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the progress of the implementation of that resolution.

By the operative provisions, the Council:

(1) decided to establish a Committee of the Security Council, consisting of all Council members, to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations: (a) to examine the report on progress in implementing resolution 418(1977) to be submitted by the Secretary-General, (b) to study ways and means by which the mandatory arms embargo could be made more effective against South Africa, and to make recommendations to the Council, and (c) to seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them concerning the effective implementation of the provisions laid down in resolution 418(1977);

(2) called upon all States to co-operate fully with the Committee and to supply such information as the Committee might seek;

(3) requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Committee and to make the necessary arrangements in the Secretariat for that purpose, including the provision of appropriate staff.

(For text of resolution 421(1977), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The representative of China said that, since the adoption of the Council's resolution of 4 November, the Vorster racist regime had ignored the Council's decisions and instead had stepped up its brutal repression of the Azanian people's just struggle against racism and for national liberation. Among other things it had recently stage-managed a so-called general election, which excluded black and Coloured people—comprising 83 per cent of the population—and the farce of the sham independence of the bantustan Bophuthatswana. It had arrested a large number of black people, including schoolchildren. Also, it was trying to shirk responsibility for the crime of torturing to death the black nationalist leader, Stephen Biko. The implementation of the Council's resolution would be by no means an easy matter, given the open contempt shown by the Vorster authorities towards the Council's resolution of 4 November, and in that sense, he said, China supported the proposal of the African States for a body to supervise the progress of the

mandatory arms embargo. The Committee to be established should be enabled to exercise effective supervision over the implementation of the resolution and also to consider the question of economic sanctions against South Africa.

The Canadian representative recommended that when the Committee began its work it should adopt procedures similar to those evolved over the years by the Committee on sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. The representatives of France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom shared that view.

The spokesman for the USSR said his Government looked on the Council's decision on a mandatory arms embargo as the basis for the adoption of further effective measures in the struggle against apartheid and as a point of departure for the application of effective economic and other mandatory sanctions.

Subsequent communications

As at 31 December 1977, the following countries had responded to a note sent by the Secretary-General on 10 November concerning compliance with the provisions of resolution 418(1977). They were Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Guyana, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Nauru, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Seychelles, Sweden, Turkey, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Reports of Special Committee against Apartheid

On 1 November 1977, the Special Committee against Apartheid submitted its annual report to the General Assembly and the Security Council. It also submitted three special reports during 1977 on the June 1977 Second International Trade Union Conference for Action against Apartheid; International Anti-Apartheid Year (to begin during 1978); and relations between Israel and South Africa.

In its annual report, the Special Committee reviewed its work for the year and submitted a number of conclusions and recommendations. An annex contained a review of developments in South Africa since September 1976.

Included in the annual report was an account of the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, held in Lagos, Nigeria, from 22 to 26 August 1977, in conformity with a decision

taken by the General Assembly on 9 November 1976.¹⁶

The Conference was organized by the Special Committee in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, and in consultation with the South African liberation movements recognized by OAU. It was attended by more than 400 participants representing 112 States Members of the United Nations and members of specialized agencies, as well as representatives of a number of intergovernmental organizations, other United Nations bodies dealing with the problems of southern Africa, liberation movements of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe, anti-apartheid movements, trade unions and non-governmental organizations active in the struggle against apartheid.

Participants discussed a number of proposals on ways and means of promoting effective international action against apartheid, and the Conference, on 26 August, adopted the Lagos Declaration on Action against Apartheid, in which it called upon all Governments and peoples of the world to lend their full support to international efforts, under the auspices of the United Nations and in co-operation with OAU and the liberation movements recognized by it, to eliminate apartheid and enable the South African people as a whole to attain their inalienable right to self-determination. The Special Committee transmitted the Declaration to the General Assembly and the Security Council.

As in previous years, the Special Committee promoted the observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, held to commemorate the incident at Sharpeville, South Africa, on 21 March 1960 in which 69 demonstrators against pass laws were killed and 180 wounded. On 21 March 1977, the Special Committee held a solemn meeting at United Nations Headquarters which was attended by the representatives of permanent missions to the United Nations, specialized agencies, other United Nations bodies dealing with southern African questions, OAU and South African liberation movements.

By a decision taken at its 1976 session, the General Assembly proclaimed 16 June the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa,¹⁷ to commemorate the killings at Soweto on 16 June 1976. The Special Committee held a meeting on 21 June 1977 in connexion with the observance of the International Day.

On 11 and 12 October 1977, the Special Committee held meetings in observance of the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners.

The Special Committee continued its efforts to promote ratification of or accession to the Inter-

national Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid,¹⁸ which came into force on 18 July 1976. As at 30 September 1977, the Convention had been signed and ratified or acceded to by 49 countries. (See also p. 686.)

The Special Committee's report also contained an account of its consideration of developments relating to apartheid, in particular: military, nuclear, economic and other collaboration with South Africa; repression against the opponents of apartheid; assistance to South African student refugees in neighbouring countries; bantustans; and apartheid in sports. Other sections of the report dealt with: missions to and consultations with Governments; co-operation with other United Nations organs dealing with southern African problems; association of the South African liberation movements with the work of the Special Committee; co-operation with OAU; and co-operation with non-governmental organizations.

The Special Committee concluded that the year under review had been a momentous period in the long struggle of the South African people against racist domination, and represented a new stage in international solidarity with the national liberation movement of South Africa. According to the Special Committee, the militant nation-wide resistance against apartheid which had come in the wake of the Soweto massacre of 16 June 1976 had encompassed larger segments of the oppressed people than ever before, and reflected the solidarity of all black people in the struggle for liberation. Demonstrations of black students against discrimination in education had developed into a mass movement against all aspects of apartheid.

The Special Committee made recommendations on a number of aspects of the apartheid question and the steps which it felt should be taken by the international community to provide moral, political and material assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movement. These included: a solemn commitment to international action; recognition of the right of the oppressed people to resort to armed struggle; cessation of collaboration with the apartheid regime, including military, nuclear and economic collaboration and collaboration in cultural, educational, sporting and other fields; action against bantustans; assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement; implementation of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of

¹⁶ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 137-38, text of resolution 31/6 G.

¹⁷ Ibid., pp. 139-40, text of resolution 31/6 I of 9 November 1976.

¹⁸ See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 103-5, resolution 3068 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, annexing text of Convention.

the Crime of Apartheid; the release of political prisoners in South Africa; and dissemination of information against apartheid. The Special Committee also made detailed recommendations about its own programme of work, the need to strengthen Secretariat services in the campaign against apartheid, and the question of co-operation with other United Nations bodies. The General Assembly acted on these recommendations when it adopted the various sections of resolution 32/105 later in 1977 (see below).

The Special Committee also emphasized what it called the imperative need for action by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter to avert the threat to peace in South Africa, and in southern Africa as a whole, resulting from the policies and actions of the apartheid regime.

The Special Committee also submitted three special reports during the year. The first of these, adopted by the Committee on 21 June 1977 and addressed to the General Assembly and the Security Council, concerned the Second International Trade Union Conference for Action against Apartheid, which was held in Geneva, Switzerland, on 10 and 11 June 1977, and attended by representatives of over 300 international, regional and national trade union organizations representing about 200 million workers. The participants included five representatives of trade unions from South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe.

The Conference unanimously adopted a resolution which constituted a programme of action against apartheid. The Special Committee recommended that the General Assembly support the resolution and commend it to all Governments and organizations. In particular, the Special Committee drew the Assembly's attention to a provision recommending annual meetings between the Special Committee and a group of trade unionists charged with reviewing developments in southern Africa and recommending action by the trade union organizations.

On 28 October, the Special Committee adopted and transmitted to the General Assembly a second special report, on the International Anti-Apartheid Year proposed to begin during 1978, to which was annexed a proposed programme for the Year providing for action by the United Nations, Governments, the specialized agencies, other intergovernmental bodies, trade unions, churches, anti-apartheid and solidarity movements and other non-governmental organizations, and by the Special Committee against Apartheid. The programme was endorsed by the General Assembly when it adopted resolution 32/105 B on 14 December 1977 (see below).

The Special Committee submitted a third spe-

cial report, adopted on 28 October, concerning relations between Israel and South Africa, in which it noted with concern the increasing collaboration by the Government of Israel with the apartheid regime in South Africa in the military, nuclear, political, economic and other fields, and considered that the General Assembly should once again condemn Israel and demand that it cease collaboration with South Africa in all fields forthwith. The Assembly acted on these recommendations when it adopted resolution 32/105 D on 14 December (see below).

Decisions of Human Rights Commission and of the Economic and Social Council

World Conference for Action against Apartheid

On 13 May 1977, in adopting resolution 2087(LXII) without vote, the Economic and Social Council welcomed the offer of the Government of Nigeria to host the World Conference for Action against Apartheid at Lagos in August 1977. The Council urged the international community and non-governmental organizations to lend their maximum co-operation to ensure the success of the Conference, and invited the Special Committee against Apartheid to submit the documents of the Conference to the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination in 1978.

The text of resolution 2087(LXII) was sponsored by Algeria, the Philippines, Uganda and Yugoslavia.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 2056(LXII) on 12 May 1977 which concerned the implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. It contained the text of a draft resolution which the Council recommended for adoption by the General Assembly at its thirty-second session later in 1977. (For details, see p. 674.)

World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

On 12 May 1977, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution (2057(LXII)) concerning arrangements for the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination to be held in August 1978. The resolution also included the text of a draft resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly at its session later in 1977. (For details, see p. 675.)

Infringements of trade union rights in southern Africa

By a resolution adopted on 13 May 1977 (2086(LXII)), the Economic and Social Council among other things expressed its concern at the increased use of arrests and bannings to suppress legitimate trade union activities among African workers in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe and demanded full recognition of the trade union rights of those workers. (For details, see p. 726.)

Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts

On 4 March 1977, the Commission on Human Rights adopted a resolution concerning the report of its Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa by which, among other things, the Commission recognized the contribution made by the Working Group to United Nations efforts to combat apartheid and racial discrimination which continued unabated in South Africa, as well as in Namibia and Zimbabwe, and decided to renew the Group's mandate. The Economic and Social Council, by its resolution 2082 A (LXII), adopted on 13 May 1977, approved that decision and decided that the Ad Hoc Working Group, in conjunction with the Special Committee against Apartheid, should examine the treatment of prisoners in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe, including the deaths of a number of detainees, as well as police brutality during peaceful demonstrations against apartheid in South Africa since the Soweto massacre of 16 June 1976.

By section B of the same resolution, the Council noted with indignation that the South African racist regime had continued to employ violence and massive repression against the black people and all opponents of apartheid in defiance of General Assembly resolutions. It recommended that the Assembly declare 1978 International Anti-Apartheid Year.

(For details, see p. 687.)

Consideration by the General Assembly

General aspects

An item entitled "Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa" was included in the agenda of the thirty-second (1977) session of the General Assembly. On the recommendation of the General Committee, the Assembly decided on 23 September 1977 that representatives of the Organization of African Unity and of national liberation movements recognized by OAU should be permitted to participate in the discussion in plenary meetings and that organizations having a special interest in the question be permitted to be heard by the Special Political Committee.

The Assembly discussed the question at plenary meetings held between 14 and 21 November and on 14 and 16 December. The Special Political Committee, at a meeting on 16 November, heard statements by: Vassos Lyssarides, Secretary-General of the Continuation Committee of the World Conference against Racism, Apartheid and Colonialism in Southern Africa; Charlene Mitchell, Executive Secretary of the National Alliance against Racist and Political Repression; Romesh Chandra, President of the World Peace Council; Guenther Drehfuhr and Abe Feinglass, representatives of the World Peace Council; Lennox Hinds, National Director of the National Conference of Black Lawyers; and Generali Ulimwengu, representative of the Pan-African Youth Movement.

By decision 32/406, adopted without vote on 16 November 1977 on a suggestion by the Assembly President, the Assembly took note of the report of the Special Political Committee on its hearings of organizational representatives.

Statements were made during the Assembly's deliberations by, among others, the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, and the Rapporteur, who introduced the Special Committee's annual report and its three special reports; the President and the Rapporteur of the World Conference for Action against Apartheid; the Rapporteur of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports; Mfanafuthi Johnstone Makatini, of the African National Congress of South Africa; David M. Sibeko, of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania; and Zehdi Labib Terzi, observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization.

During the discussion in the Assembly, the majority of Members strongly condemned the inhuman policy of apartheid and stressed the need for effective measures by the international community to eliminate racial discrimination and repression in South Africa. They deplored the sudden death in detention, in suspicious circumstances on 12 September, of the African leader, Stephen Biko, and the recent wave of banning orders and other repressive measures. Many Members welcomed the recent unanimous decision by the Security Council to impose a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa under Chapter VII, but the view was also expressed that mandatory economic sanctions were necessary to facilitate the speedy eradication of apartheid.

Condemnation of South Africa's bantustan policy was expressed by most speakers; the continuing fragmentation of South Africa through the establishment of so-called independent homelands was deplored, and the majority declared that they had not, and would not, recognize them.

It was noted that a growing number of States were supporting effective international action against the South African regime. The Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid noted that the South African regime and the South African people should be aware that the drive for international action came not alone from third world countries and socialist States, but from all groups of States.

The General Assembly adopted 15 resolutions on the apartheid policies of South Africa—one of which (resolution 32/105 A) concerned the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and is described in the subchapter that follows—and one on assistance to South African refugee students.

INTERNATIONAL ANTI-APARTHEID YEAR

On 14 December 1977, the General Assembly proclaimed the year beginning on 21 March 1978 International Anti-Apartheid Year, and endorsed the programme for the Year recommended by the Special Committee against Apartheid in its special report to the Assembly. The Assembly took this action when it adopted resolution 32/105 B—sponsored by 68 Members—by a recorded vote of 141 to 0.

By the preamble to the text, the Assembly among other things expressed recognition of the imperative need for stepping up the international campaign against apartheid, in pursuance of the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid, and took note of the Economic and Social Council's recommendation of 13 May 1977 that the Assembly declare 1978 International Anti-Apartheid Year.

By the operative part of the resolution, after proclaiming the Year, the Assembly requested all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, information media and educational institutions to co-operate in the effective observance of the Year and asked the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to participate. The Special Committee against Apartheid was invited by the Assembly to take all appropriate measures to promote world-wide observance of the Year in solidarity with the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement. Member States were called upon to report to the Secretary-General on the activities organized to mark the Year.

The Assembly asked the Secretary-General to encourage the widest possible observance of International Anti-Apartheid Year by Governments and organizations and to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Committee. The Assembly also by this resolution decided to make a special budgetary allocation of \$300,000 to the Special

Committee for special projects in connexion with the Year.

An annex to the resolution contained the programme for the International Anti-Apartheid Year recommended by the Special Committee against Apartheid (see section above).

(For text of resolution 32/105 B, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

TRADE UNION ACTION AGAINST APARTHEID

A resolution (32/105 C) on trade union action against apartheid was adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December by a recorded vote of 138 to 0. The text was sponsored by 63 Members.

By the preambular part of the resolution, the Assembly among other things expressed itself as strongly convinced of the importance of action by the trade union movement, at the national and international levels, for the eradication of apartheid. By the operative part of the text it commended the resolution adopted on 11 June 1977 by the Second International Trade Union Conference for Action against Apartheid to the attention of all Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations; expressed its appreciation to the trade union organizations for their action against apartheid, particularly the world-wide observance of a Protest Week against Apartheid in January 1977; and invited the trade union organizations to continue and intensify their support for the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement for the eradication of apartheid.

The Special Committee against Apartheid was authorized by the Assembly to hold annual meetings with trade unions, as the Committee had recommended in its special report, and to arrange for the participation of representatives of trade union organizations from southern Africa. It was asked to take all appropriate steps to promote and publicize trade union action against apartheid.

(For text of resolution 32/105 C, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

RELATIONS BETWEEN ISRAEL AND SOUTH AFRICA

A resolution on relations between Israel and South Africa, sponsored by 52 Member States, was adopted as resolution 32/105 D by the General Assembly on 14 December by a recorded vote of 88 to 19, with 30 abstentions.

By the preamble to this text, the Assembly among other things recalled its repeated condemnations of the intensification of relations and collaboration by Israel with the racist regime of South Africa in the political, military, economic and

other fields, noted that Israel had continued to strengthen those relations, and expressed the view that the collaboration had constituted an encouragement to the racist regime of South Africa to persist in its criminal policy of apartheid and was a hostile act against the oppressed people of South Africa and the entire African continent.

By the operative part of the text, the Assembly: again strongly condemned Israel for its continuing and increasing collaboration with the racist regime; demanded once again that Israel desist forthwith from such collaboration and, in particular, terminate all collaboration in the military and nuclear fields; and requested the Special Committee against Apartheid to keep the matter under constant review and report to the Assembly and Security Council as appropriate.

(For text of resolution 32/105 D, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN SOUTH AFRICA

A resolution on political prisoners in South Africa was adopted without a vote by the General Assembly on 14 December as resolution 32/105 E. It was sponsored by 79 States.

By this resolution, the Assembly among other things expressed its grave concern over the continuing repression in South Africa, including the killings of peaceful demonstrators and innocent school children, mass arrests and bannings, and trials under arbitrary repressive laws, as well as ill-treatment, torture and killings of political detainees. The Assembly then strongly condemned the racist regime of South Africa for its killings and ruthless repression of opponents of apartheid and racial discrimination, and for its banning orders against organizations and the information media, and again pledged its solidarity with all political prisoners and detainees in South Africa.

It reiterated its proclamation of 28 November 1975¹⁹ that the United Nations and the international community had a special responsibility towards the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements and towards those imprisoned, restricted or exiled for their struggle against apartheid. It asked the Special Committee against Apartheid, in co-operation with the Centre against Apartheid and all appropriate organizations, to publicize as widely as possible the cause of the political prisoners, detainees and restrictees in South Africa and to promote campaigns for their unconditional release.

(For text of resolution 32/105 E and list of sponsors, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

MILITARY AND NUCLEAR COLLABORATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA

On 14 December, a resolution on military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa was adopted by the General Assembly by a recorded vote of 113 to 7, with 17 abstentions, as resolution 32/105 F. It was proposed by 52 Members.

By the text, the Assembly expressed its concern over the continued and rapid military build-up in South Africa, and its alarm at the frantic efforts by the racist regime of South Africa to acquire nuclear-weapon capability. It condemned the regime for, among other things, its massive violence against the oppressed people of South Africa and its repeated acts of aggression against independent African States; it recognized that South Africa's growing militarization and its plans for nuclear development greatly aggravated the threat to international peace and security.

Also, the Assembly condemned the continued collaboration by certain Governments and transnational corporations with the racist regime in defiance of repeated resolutions of the United Nations, enabling it to develop its military arsenal and to undertake nuclear development.

The Assembly recalled its requests to the Security Council to take mandatory measures, under Chapter VII of the Charter, to secure the full implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa and a cessation of all military co-operation with the racist regime of South Africa, and noted the adoption by the Council of its resolution 418(1977) on 4 November.

After expressing regret that three permanent members of the Security Council—France, the United Kingdom and the United States—had continued to resist a comprehensive embargo on military and nuclear collaboration with the racist regime, the Assembly:

(1) called on all Governments to implement Security Council resolution 418(1977) without any reservations and qualifications whatsoever and irrespective of any existing contracts and licences already issued, and to ensure that all corporations, organizations, and individuals within their jurisdiction abided by its provisions;

(2) called on all States, in particular France, the United Kingdom and the United States, to co-operate fully in effective international action, in accordance with Chapter VII, to avert the grave menace to the peace resulting from the policies and actions of the racist regime of South Africa;

(3) requested the Security Council, in particular, to call upon all States, under Chapter VII and irrespective of any existing contracts, to,

¹⁹ See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 149-50, text of resolution 3411 C (XXX).

among other things, refrain from supplying arms, ammunition, military equipment or vehicles, or spare parts thereof, to South Africa, without any exceptions; revoke all licences and terminate all technical assistance for the manufacture of military equipment and supplies in South Africa; and prohibit companies, institutions or agencies within their jurisdiction from any co-operation with South Africa, directly or through participation in companies registered in South Africa, in its military build-up or nuclear development;

(4) further requested the Security Council to establish machinery for supervising the implementation of the measures referred to above;

(5) invited all Governments and organizations to take all appropriate action to promote the purposes of this resolution; and

(6) authorized the Special Committee against Apartheid to follow and publicize all developments concerning military and nuclear collaboration with the racist regime of South Africa and to report to the Assembly and the Security Council all alleged violations of Council resolution 418(1977), and to consult with experts, hold hearings and encourage conferences and campaigns to promote a total cessation of such collaboration with the racist regime.

(For text of resolution 32/105 F, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

ECONOMIC COLLABORATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA

A resolution on economic collaboration with South Africa—sponsored by 63 Members—was adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1977 by a recorded vote of 111 to 7, with 22 abstentions.

By the preamble to the resolution, the Assembly among other things reaffirmed that any collaboration with the racist regime of South Africa constituted a hostile act against the oppressed people of South Africa, and expressed its conviction that mandatory economic sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter were essential to facilitate the speedy eradication of apartheid. It also condemned the increased collaboration by certain Governments and transnational corporations with the racist regime.

By the operative part of the text, the Assembly:

(1) requested the Security Council urgently to consider mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa;

(2) called on all States to cease economic collaboration with South Africa and take effective action to prevent such collaboration by corporations within their jurisdiction;

(3) requested States in particular to prohibit all loans to and investments in South Africa, to

terminate all incentives for trade and exchanges of trade missions with South Africa, to impose an embargo on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to and on investment in the petroleum industry in South Africa; and to deny facilities to airlines and shipping companies providing services to and from South Africa;

(4) encouraged trade unions, churches, anti-apartheid movements and other organizations in their campaigns against collaboration with South Africa;

(5) requested the Special Committee against Apartheid to: publicize all collaboration by transnational corporations with the racist regime; promote an oil embargo against and termination of airline and shipping services to and from South Africa; and take all other appropriate steps to promote implementation of this resolution; and

(6) requested all Governments and organizations to co-operate with the Special Committee in that implementation.

(For text of resolution 32/105 G, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON APARTHEID

On 14 December 1977, a resolution on dissemination of information on apartheid was adopted by the General Assembly by a recorded vote of 140 to 0, as resolution 32/105 H. It was sponsored by 61 countries.

The Assembly thereby appealed to all Governments to contribute generously to the Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid and requested the Special Committee against Apartheid and the Centre against Apartheid to utilize the Trust Fund particularly for the production of audio-visual material and for assistance to appropriate organizations, with a view to disseminating information material on apartheid. Governments and organizations were asked to co-operate with the Special Committee and the Centre.

The Assembly asked the Secretary-General to undertake, in co-operation with Member States whose transmitters could be heard in southern Africa, regular radio broadcasts directed at South Africa, concerned with United Nations efforts against apartheid and in support of the right of self-determination as well as with related matters of interest to the peoples of southern Africa. Those Member States were also urged to make transmission facilities available.

The Assembly asked the Centre against Apartheid, in co-operation with the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat, to lend assistance for these transmissions, in particular to African radio stations broadcasting to South Africa, to expand the production and distribution of infor-

mation material in various languages, giving special attention to the production of audio-visual material; and to organize essay competitions on apartheid. The Secretary-General and Member States were asked to issue special postage stamps on apartheid.

The Assembly commended the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Labour Organisation, the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for their studies and information activities on apartheid, and requested all the specialized agencies to co-operate with the Centre against Apartheid towards co-ordinated efforts for the widest possible dissemination of information on apartheid.

(For text of resolution 32/105 H, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID

On 14 December, the Assembly adopted, by a recorded vote of 136 to 0, with 4 abstentions, resolution 32/105 I on the programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid, which was sponsored by 58 Members.

By this resolution, the Assembly among other things approved the recommendations of the Special Committee on its programme of work and on co-operation with other United Nations bodies. The Special Committee was authorized to send missions to Member States and to the headquarters of the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to promote international action against apartheid and the observance of International Anti-Apartheid Year; to intensify co-operation with the movement of non-aligned countries and OAU, to participate in conferences concerned with apartheid; to invite representatives of the South African liberation movements recognized by OAU and those of other organizations active in opposition to apartheid, as well as experts, for consultations on various aspects of and on international action against apartheid; and to associate representatives of the South African liberation movements recognized by OAU with its missions.

The General Assembly further requested and authorized the Special Committee, in co-operation with international and national organizations, to organize or promote the organization of conferences against apartheid, and to promote assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements. The Committee was authorized to send representatives to attend meetings of the Governing Board of the United

Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other bodies concerned with apartheid and assistance to South Africans. It was encouraged to promote international campaigns for: cessation of military, nuclear, economic and other collaboration with the racist regime of South Africa; unconditional release of all persons imprisoned or restricted for their opposition to apartheid; and public collections to assist the oppressed people of South Africa and the South African liberation movements recognized by OAU.

(For text of resolution 32/105 I, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

ASSISTANCE TO THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

The Assembly on 14 December adopted—by a recorded vote of 112 to 9, with 17 abstentions—a resolution (32/105 J) on assistance to the national liberation movement of South Africa, which was sponsored by 65 powers.

By the preamble to this text, the Assembly among other things noted that the racist regime of South Africa had further aggravated racial discrimination, domination and exploitation of the great majority of the people of South Africa and had intensified ruthless repression in order to enforce its criminal policy. The Assembly recognized that the policies and action of the racist regime had aggravated a threat to the peace in southern Africa, that their continuation would lead to a wider conflict, and that the eradication of apartheid and the establishment of a non-racial society in South Africa were essential for peace and security in southern Africa.

By the operative part of the text, the Assembly: (1) reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of South Africa as a whole, irrespective of race, colour or creed, to determine, on the basis of majority rule, the future of South Africa; (2) further reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement for the eradication of apartheid and the exercise of their right of self-determination; (3) declared that, in view of the intransigence of the racist regime, its defiance of resolutions of the United Nations and its continued imposition of the criminal policy of apartheid, the national liberation movement had an inalienable right to continue its struggle for the seizure of power by all available and appropriate means of its choice, including armed struggle; and (4) further declared that the international community should provide all assistance to that movement in its legitimate struggle, and exercise

all its authority, under the provisions of the Charter, including Chapter VII, to facilitate the transfer of power from the minority racist regime to the genuine representatives of all the people of South Africa.

(For text of resolution 32/105 J, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

On 14 December, the General Assembly adopted a resolution on the situation in South Africa, sponsored by 61 Member States and adopted by a recorded vote of 113 to 0, with 27 abstentions, as resolution 32/105 K.

By the preamble to this text, the Assembly among other things expressed its awareness of the special responsibility of the United Nations and the international community towards the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement and towards those imprisoned, restricted or exiled for their struggle against apartheid. It commended the heroic struggle of those people for their inalienable rights, and noted that the racist regime was continuing its policy of apartheid, repression, bantustanization and aggression, in flagrant defiance of United Nations resolutions, thereby gravely aggravating the threat to international peace and security.

By the operative provisions of the text, the Assembly: (1) strongly condemned the illegitimate minority racist regime of South Africa for its criminal policies and actions; (2) declared that South Africa belonged to all its people, irrespective of race, colour or creed; (3) proclaimed its full support of the national liberation movement as the authentic representative of the South African people, in its just struggle; (4) again condemned the establishment of bantustans and called upon all Governments to implement fully the provisions of its resolution of 26 October 1976;²⁰ (5) declared that any collaboration with the racist regime and apartheid institutions was a hostile act against the purposes and principles of the United Nations; (6) commended all Governments and organizations which had taken action against apartheid and in support of the South African national liberation movement in accordance with United Nations resolutions; and (7) invited all States and organizations to take all appropriate measures to persuade Governments, transnational corporations and other institutions which continued to collaborate with the racist regime of South Africa to abide by the resolutions of the United Nations.

(For text of resolution 32/105 K, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

WORLD CONFERENCE FOR ACTION AGAINST APARTHEID

A resolution (32/105 L) on the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, held at Lagos, Nigeria, from 22 to 26 August 1977, was adopted on 14 December by the General Assembly by a recorded vote of 140 to 0, on a proposal by 74 States.

By the text, the Assembly said it considered that the World Conference had been an important event in promoting international action in support of the struggle of the South African people to eradicate apartheid and racial discrimination and to build a society based on the principle of equality of all persons, irrespective of race, colour or creed. It expressed its awareness of the special responsibility of the United Nations and the international community towards the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements and towards those imprisoned, restricted or exiled for their struggle against apartheid.

The Assembly then: (1) endorsed the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid adopted at the Conference and commended it to all Governments and organizations for appropriate and urgent action; (2) requested the Secretary-General to ensure maximum publicity to that Declaration and all other Conference documents and records; (3) expressed its great appreciation to the Government of Nigeria, OAU, the South African liberation movements recognized by OAU and all others concerned for their co-operation in ensuring the success of the Conference; and (4) encouraged the Special Committee against Apartheid to take all appropriate steps, within its mandate, towards the effective implementation of the Lagos Declaration.

(For text of resolution 32/105 L, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

INTERNATIONAL DECLARATION AGAINST APARTHEID IN SPORTS

The General Assembly on 14 December adopted—by a recorded vote of 125 to 0, with 14 abstentions—resolution 32/105 M and proclaimed an International Declaration against Apartheid in Sports, as proposed by 56 countries.

By this text, the Assembly, after reaffirming the importance of effective international action to abolish apartheid in sports and in all other fields, adopted the International Declaration against Apartheid in Sports (which it annexed to the resolution), which had been recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an Interna-

²⁰ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 134, text of resolution 31/6 A.

tional Convention against Apartheid in Sports. The Ad Hoc Committee was asked to draft an international convention against apartheid in sports for submission to the Assembly at its regular 1978 session. It was authorized to consult with representatives of the organizations concerned and experts on apartheid in sports. The Secretary-General was asked to provide all necessary assistance to the Committee. The International Declaration annexed to the resolution contained a preamble and 18 articles.

(For text of resolution 32/105 M, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

BANTUSTANS

A resolution on bantustans, sponsored by 63 Members, was adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December by a recorded vote of 140 to 0, as resolution 32/105 N.

By the preamble part of this text, the Assembly among other things reiterated its view that the bantustan policy was designed to divide the African people of South Africa and deprive them of their inalienable rights in the country. It also expressed its conviction that the racist regime of South Africa sought to establish bantustans as reservoirs of cheap labour, strategic hamlets and buffer zones against the struggle for freedom in the country as a whole, and noted that the African people of South Africa had rejected and opposed bantustans and the tribal chiefs who had collaborated with the regime in their creation.

By the operative part of the text, the Assembly: (1) again denounced the establishment of bantustans as designed to consolidate the inhuman policy of apartheid, to destroy the territorial integrity of the country, to perpetuate white minority domination and to deprive the African people of South Africa of their inalienable rights; (2) denounced the declaration of the so-called independence of Transkei and that of Bophuthatswana and any other bantustans which might be created by the racist regime and declared them totally invalid; (3) reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the African people of South Africa in the country as a whole; (4) declared its firm support to Lesotho and any other State which might be subjected to threats and pressures by the racist regime in the pursuit of its bantustan policy; (5) again called on all Governments to deny any recognition to the so-called independent bantustans, to refrain from any dealings with them and to reject travel documents issued by them; and (6) again requested all States to take effective measures to prohibit all individuals, corporations and other institutions under their jurisdiction from having any dealings with those bantustans.

(For text of resolution 32/105 N, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

INVESTMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly on 16 December adopted—by a recorded vote of 120 to 0, with 5 abstentions—a resolution on investments in South Africa, sponsored by 29 countries and adopted as resolution 32/105 O.

By the preamble part of this text, the Assembly among other things expressed its conviction that a cessation of new foreign investments in South Africa would constitute an important step in the struggle against apartheid, as such investments abetted and encouraged the apartheid policies of that country. The Assembly, while noting with regret that the Security Council had been unable to reach agreement on steps to achieve the cessation of such investments, welcomed as positive steps governments' decisions on measures to achieve the cessation of investments from their countries in South Africa. The Assembly also noted that while there had been some decrease in the flow of new foreign investments into South Africa since the Assembly's decision of 9 November 1976²¹ a number of foreign economic and financial interests had continued and increased their investments.

By the operative paragraph of this resolution, the Assembly urged the Security Council, when studying the problem of the continued struggle against the apartheid policies of South Africa, to consider again steps to achieve, at an early date, the cessation of foreign investments in South Africa.

(For text of resolution 32/105 O, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENT REFUGEES

On the recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, the General Assembly on 16 December adopted, without vote, resolution 32/119, on assistance to South African student refugees. The text was proposed in the Third Committee by 38 Members and approved by it by consensus on 7 December.

By the preamble part of this text, the Assembly among other things: expressed deep concern that the Government of South Africa continued to take more and more repressive measures against students in that country; noted with concern the continuing influx of South African refugees, including students in particular, into neighbouring countries; and expressed concern over the

²¹ Ibid., pp. 143-44, text of resolution 31/6 K.

pressure on the educational systems of the three host countries—Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland—as a result of the continued influx of children from South Africa seeking freedom from repression and also an opportunity to further their studies.

By the operative part of the text, the Assembly endorsed the measures taken by the Secretary-General and UNHCR for the mobilization of a programme of assistance to South African student refugees in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. It noted with appreciation the generous contributions of the Governments of those three countries in providing asylum and making available educational facilities for student refugees, and the contributions made by Member States, organizations and United Nations agencies. It expressed concern, however, that the total assistance received fell short of needs and urged all Governments, organizations and United Nations agencies to contribute generously towards the assistance programmes for these student refugees, both through financial support and by offering care and subsistence, education and vocational training.

The Assembly also requested all agencies and programmes of the United Nations system, including in particular UNESCO, UNDP, the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, to assist the High Commissioner in carrying out the humanitarian task entrusted to him. It asked the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner to strengthen their efforts to mobilize emergency financial and other assistance for these student refugees in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia. It further asked the Secretary-General to undertake a similar programme of assistance for South African student refugees in Zambia, to arrange for a review of the matter in time for it to be considered by the Economic and Social Council at its second regular 1978 session, and to report to the General Assembly in 1978.

(For text of resolution 32/119 and list of sponsors, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Related Assembly decisions

The General Assembly at its regular 1977 session adopted a number of resolutions which had a bearing on the question of apartheid. The relevant portions of these are described briefly below.

STATUS OF THE CONVENTION ON THE CRIME OF APARTHEID

By its resolution 32/12, adopted on 7 November 1977, on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, the General Assembly among

other things: took note of a report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention; expressed its satisfaction with the increase in the number of ratifications and accessions; and requested States not parties to the Convention to accede to it as soon as possible.

(For details, see p. 686.)

TORTURE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS AND DETAINEES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

The General Assembly on 8 December 1977 adopted resolution 32/65 on torture of political prisoners and detainees in southern Africa, by which, among other things, it condemned the South African regime for its continuing violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Assembly's 1975 Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.²² It reiterated its aversion to subjecting opponents of apartheid to summary banning, detention, imprisonment and sometimes murder, and condemned the practice of subjecting political detainees and other victims of apartheid to torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

The Assembly condemned in particular the arbitrary arrest, detention and torture which led to the murder of Stephen Biko by agents of the South African regime.

Also by this resolution, the Assembly demanded that the apartheid regime: release all political prisoners without pre-condition; lift all banning and house arrest orders imposed on opponents of apartheid; and end the indiscriminate use of violence against peaceful demonstrators against apartheid and the persistent recourse to torture of political detainees.

(For details, see p. 712.)

PROTECTION OF PERSONS DETAINED FOR STRUGGLING AGAINST APARTHEID

By its resolution 32/122, adopted on 16 December 1977, on protection of persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle against apartheid, racism and racial discrimination, colonialism, aggression and foreign occupation and for self-determination, independence and social progress for their people, the General Assembly recalled that the Security Council had strongly condemned the policy of apartheid as a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind and a serious breach of international peace and security, and had emphasized the legitimacy of

²² See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 624-25, resolution 3452(XXX) of 9 December 1975, annexing text of Declaration.

the struggle of the people of South Africa for the elimination of apartheid and racial discrimination.

The Assembly among other things demanded the release of all such individuals and asked the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give particular attention to the question of their release.

(For details, see p. 712.)

DECADE FOR ACTION TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

By a resolution (32/10) which it adopted on 7 December 1977 concerning the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the General Assembly among other things reaffirmed its resolve to achieve the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, and noted that, despite the support given to the Programme for the Decade by the international community, intolerable conditions continued to prevail in southern Africa and elsewhere, including the inhuman and odious application of apartheid and racial discrimination. It was convinced that a serious threat was posed to international peace and security by the defiance of United Nations decisions relating to apartheid by the racist regimes of southern Africa.

The Assembly condemned once again the policies of apartheid, racism and racial discrimination which prevailed in southern Africa and renewed its strong support for oppressed peoples struggling to liberate themselves. It further urged United Nations organs, specialized agencies and other organizations to increase their material and moral support to the national liberation movements and the victims of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

(For details, see p. 674.)

UNIVERSAL REALIZATION OF THE RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION

By resolution 32/14, adopted on 7 November 1977—on the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights—the General Assembly among other things affirmed that bantustanization was incompatible with genuine independence, unity and national sovereignty and would have the effect of perpetuating the power of the white minority and the racist system of apartheid in South Africa. It condemned bantustanization and reiterated its support for the oppressed people of South Africa in their struggle against the racist minority regime in Pretoria.

(For details, see p. 703.)

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE

By resolution 32/42, adopted on 7 December 1977, on implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the General Assembly among other things strongly condemned all collaboration, particularly in the nuclear and military fields, with the Government of South Africa and called upon all States concerned to cease forthwith all such collaboration.

(For details, see p. 837.)

ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC INTERESTS

By resolution 32/35, adopted on 28 November 1977, on the activities of foreign economic and other interests which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence, the General Assembly strongly condemned all States which collaborated politically, diplomatically, economically and militarily with South Africa in flagrant violation of the relevant United Nations resolutions, particularly the United States, France, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Japan, Belgium and Italy.

The Assembly also strongly condemned the United States, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Israel for collaborating with South Africa in nuclear matters and requested all Governments to refrain from supplying the South African regime, directly or indirectly, with installations that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment. It also requested all countries which supplied crude oil and petroleum products to cease forthwith all such exports to the racist regimes in southern Africa and to take the necessary measures against oil companies which continued to deliver oil to those regimes in violation of United Nations resolutions on sanctions.

(For details, see p. 856.)

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE DENUCLEARIZATION OF AFRICA

By resolution 32/81, adopted on 12 December 1977, on implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (adopted in 1964 by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU), the General Assembly among other things: condemned any attempt by South Africa to introduce nuclear weapons into the continent of Africa; demanded that South Africa refrain forthwith from conducting any nuclear explosion on that continent or elsewhere; and requested the Security Council to take appropriate effective steps to prevent South Africa from developing

and acquiring nuclear weapons, thereby endangering international peace and security. The Assembly appealed to all States to refrain from any co-operation with South Africa in the nuclear field that would enable it to acquire nuclear weapons, and to dissuade corporations, institutions and individuals within their jurisdiction from any such co-operation.

(For details, see p. 22.)

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

By resolution 32/19, adopted on 11 November 1977, on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, the General Assembly among other things reaffirmed the determination of the United Nations, in co-operation with OAU, to intensify efforts to end colonialism and racial discrimination and to end apartheid in southern Africa. It requested the Secretary-General to continue taking measures necessary to strengthen co-operation at all levels between the two organizations in accordance with relevant resolutions, particularly with regard to assistance to the victims of colonialism and apartheid in South Africa; in this connexion, it drew attention to

OAU's Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and Apartheid.

(For details, see p. 258.)

United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

During 1977, a total of 460 South African students were studying abroad—in 18 countries—on scholarships granted under the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, which the General Assembly established in 1967.

In the period from 1 October 1976 to 30 September 1977, 459 applications were received from South Africans, 205 new awards were granted and 255 awards were extended.

When the General Assembly reviewed the Programme at its 1977 session, it adopted resolution 32/37 on 28 November by which, among other things, it appealed again to all States, organizations and individuals to make generous contributions to the Programme in order to ensure its continuation and expansion in the light of the increased needs.

(For additional information about the Programme and the Assembly's decisions thereon, see p. 261.)

Documentary references

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COMMUNICATIONS TO SECURITY COUNCIL (MARCH 1977)

- S/12295. Letter of 9 March from Nigeria.
- S/12301. Letter of 21 March from Liberia.
- S/12303. Letter of 18 March from Acting Executive Secretary of OAU (transmitting message from Administrative Secretary-General of OAU).

CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL (MARCH 1977)

Security Council, meetings 1988-1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 1999.

- S/12295. Letter of 9 March from Nigeria (request to convene Council).
- S/12299, S/12300, S/12304. Letters of 21 and 23 March from Benin, Libyan Arab Republic and Mauritius (requests to extend invitations to address Council).
- S/12309-S/12312. Benin, Libyan Arab Republic, Mauritius: draft resolutions.
- S/12314. Letter of 29 March from Italy.
- S/INF/33. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1977. Decision, pp. 3 and 4.

COMMUNICATIONS (MARCH-OCTOBER 1977)

- S/12302. Letter of 22 March from Federal Republic of Germany.
- S/12305 (A/32/63). Letter of 22 March from Ghana (transmitting resolution adopted at 117th Executive Committee session of World Federation of United Nations Associations, Accra, 19-21 March 1977).
- S/12321. Note verbale of 11 April from USSR.
- S/12349. Letter of 15 June from Federal Republic of Germany.
- S/12363 (A/32/22). Report of Special Committee against Apartheid.

S/12363/Add.1-3 (A/32/22/Add.1-3). Special Reports of Special Committee against Apartheid.

S/12364. Note verbale of 12 July from Secretary-General to President of Security Council (transmitting text of resolution 6 A (XXXIII) adopted by Commission on Human Rights on 4 March 1977).

S/12383. Note by President of Security Council (transmitting message to President of World Conference for Action against Apartheid, Lagos, Nigeria, 22-26 August 1977).

S/12412 (A/32/266). Letter of 5 October from Sri Lanka (annexing statement by Foreign Ministers of non-aligned countries at extraordinary meeting, New York, 30 September 1977).

S/12420. Letter of 20 October from Tunisia.

S/12422 (A/32/289). Letter of 21 October from Sri Lanka (annexing communiqué of 21 October 1977 by Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries).

S/12424 (A/32/300). Letter of 24 October from Finland (transmitting statement of 23 October 1977).

S/12427 (A/32/306). Letter of 27 October from China (annexing statement of 24 October 1977).

CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL (OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 1977)

Security Council, meetings 2036-2040, 2042-2046.

S/12420. Letter of 20 October from Tunisia (request to convene Council).

S/12423. Letter of 24 October from Benin, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Mauritius (request to extend invitation to address Council).

S/12429, S/12432. Letters of 28 and 31 October from Benin, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Mauritius (requests to extend invitations to address Council).

S/12309/Rev.1. Benin, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius: revised draft resolution.

Resolution 417 (1977), as proposed by 3 powers, S/12309/Rev.1, adopted unanimously (15 votes to 0) by Council on 31 October 1977, meeting 2045.

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 392(1976) of 19 June 1976, strongly condemning the racist regime of South Africa for its resort to massive violence against and wanton killings of the African people, including schoolchildren and students and others opposing racial discrimination, and calling upon the South African racist regime urgently to end violence against the African people and to take urgent steps to eliminate apartheid and racial discrimination,

Noting with deep anxiety and indignation that the South African racist regime has continued violence and massive repression against the black people and all opponents of apartheid in defiance of the resolutions of the Security Council,

Gravely concerned over reports of torture of political prisoners and the deaths of a number of detainees, as well as the mounting wave of repression against individuals, organizations and the news media since 19 October 1977,

Convinced that the violence and repression by the South African racist regime have greatly aggravated the situation in South Africa and will certainly lead to violent conflict and racial conflagration with serious international repercussions,

Reaffirming its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people for the elimination of apartheid and racial discrimination,

Affirming the right to the exercise of self-determination by all the people of South Africa as a whole, irrespective of race, colour or creed,

Mindful of its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

1. Strongly condemns the South African racist regime for its resort to massive violence and repression against the black people, who constitute the great majority of the country, as well as all other opponents of apartheid;

2. Expresses its support for, and solidarity with, all those struggling for the elimination of apartheid and racial discrimination and all victims of violence and repression by the South African racist regime;

3. Demands that the racist regime of South Africa:

(a) End violence and repression against the black people and other opponents of apartheid;

(b) Release all persons imprisoned under arbitrary security laws and all those detained for their opposition to apartheid;

(c) Cease forthwith its indiscriminate violence against peaceful demonstrators against apartheid, murders in detention and torture of political prisoners;

(d) Abrogate the bans on organizations and the news media opposed to apartheid;

(e) Abolish the "Bantu education" system and all other measures of apartheid and racial discrimination;

(f) Abolish the policy of bantustanization, abandon the policy of apartheid and ensure majority rule based on justice and equality;

4. Requests all Governments and organizations to take all appropriate measures to secure the implementation of paragraph 3 of the present resolution;

5. Further requests all Governments and organizations to contribute generously for assistance to the victims of violence and repression, including educational assistance to student refugees from South Africa;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid, to follow the situation and report to the Security Council, as appropriate, on the implementation of the present resolution, and to submit a first report not later than 17 February 1978.

S/12310/Rev.1-S/12312/Rev.1. Benin, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,

Mauritius: revised draft resolutions, rejected by Council, each having received the negative votes of 3 permanent members, on 31 October 1977, meeting 2045, by 10 votes to 5 (Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom, United States).

S/12433. Canada and Germany, Federal Republic of: draft resolution.

S/12436. Draft resolution.

Resolution 418 (1977), as proposed following consultations among Council members, S/12436, and as orally corrected by Council President, adopted unanimously (15 votes to 0) by Council on 4 November 1977, meeting 2046.

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 392 (1976) of 19 June 1976, strongly condemning the South African Government for its resort to massive violence against and killings of the African people, including schoolchildren and students and others opposing racial discrimination, and calling upon that Government urgently to end violence against the African people and to take urgent steps to eliminate apartheid and racial discrimination,

Recognizing that the military build-up by South Africa and its persistent acts of aggression against the neighbouring States seriously disturb the security of those States,

Further recognizing that the existing arms embargo must be strengthened and universally applied, without any reservations or qualifications whatsoever, in order to prevent a further aggravation of the grave situation in South Africa,

Taking note of the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid,

Gravely concerned that South Africa is at the threshold of producing nuclear weapons,

Strongly condemning the South African Government for its acts of repression, its defiant continuance of the system of apartheid and its attacks against neighbouring independent States,

Considering that the policies and acts of the South African Government are fraught with danger to international peace and security,

Recalling its resolution 181(1963) of 7 August 1963 and other resolutions concerning a voluntary arms embargo against South Africa,

Convinced that a mandatory arms embargo needs to be universally applied against South Africa in the first instance,

Acting therefore under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Determines, having regard to the policies and acts of the South African Government, that the acquisition by South Africa of arms and related materiel constitutes a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security;

2. Decides that all States shall cease forthwith any provision to South Africa of arms and related materiel of all types, including the sale or transfer of weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary police equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, and shall cease as well the provision of all types of equipment and supplies and grants of licensing arrangements for the manufacture or maintenance of the aforementioned;

3. Calls upon all States to review, having regard to the objectives of the present resolution, all existing contractual arrangements with and licences granted to South Africa relating to the manufacture and maintenance of arms, ammunition of all types and military equipment and vehicles, with a view to terminating them;

4. Further decides that all States shall refrain from any co-operation with South Africa in the manufacture and development of nuclear weapons;

5. Calls upon all States, including States non-members of the United Nations, to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the progress of the implementation of the

present resolution, the first report to be submitted not later than 1 May 1978;

7. Decides to keep this item on its agenda for further action, as appropriate, in the light of developments.

S/INF/33. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1977. Decision, pp. 4-6.

S/12426. Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid, adopted by World Conference for Action against Apartheid, Lagos, Nigeria, 22-26 August 1977 (issued in accordance with Security Council decision of 26 October 1977, meeting 2040).

COMMUNICATION FROM SOUTH AFRICA

S/12439. Letter of 4 November from South Africa.

COMMUNICATIONS (OCTOBER 1977)

S/12425. Letter of 25 October from Benin (annexing "Freedom Charter" adopted at Congress of People, Kiptown, South Africa, 26 June 1955).

S/12434 (A/32/317). Letter of 7 October from Chairman of Special Committee against Apartheid to Secretary-General (request to distribute Report of the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, Lagos, 22-26 August 1977).

CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL (DECEMBER 1977)

Security Council, meetings 2052, 2053.

S/12470. Letter of 5 December from United Republic of Cameroon (request to convene Council).

S/12477. Benin, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius: draft resolution.

S/12480. Letter of 9 December from Benin, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Mauritius (request to extend invitation to address Council).

Resolution 421 (1977), as proposed by 3 powers, S/12477, adopted unanimously (15 votes to 0) by Council on 9 December 1977, meeting 2052.

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 418(1977) of 4 November 1977, in which it determined, having regard to the policies and acts of the South African Government, that the acquisition by South Africa of arms and related materiel constituted a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security and established a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa,

Mindful of the need to have appropriate machinery in order to examine the progress of implementation of the measures envisaged in resolution 418(1977),

Noting that it requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the progress of the implementation of resolution 418(1977),

1. Decides to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Security Council, consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations:

(a) To examine the report on the progress of the implementation of resolution 418 (1977) which will be submitted by the Secretary-General;

(b) To study ways and means by which the mandatory arms embargo could be made more effective against South Africa and to make recommendations to the Council;

(c) To seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them concerning the effective implementation of the provisions laid down in resolution 418 (1977);

2. Calls upon all States to co-operate fully with the Committee in regard to the fulfilment of its tasks concerning the effective implementation of the provisions of resolution 418 (1977) and to supply such information as may be sought by the Committee in pursuance of the present resolution;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Committee and to make the necessary arrangements in the Secretariat for that purpose, including the provision of appropriate staff for the servicing of the Committee.

S/INF/33. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1977. Decision, p. 6.

SUBSEQUENT COMMUNICATIONS

S/12440. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting letter of 7 November 1977 from Permanent Observer of Republic of Korea).

S/12447. Letter of 8 November from Philippines.

S/12449. Telegram of 8 November from Bolivia.

S/12451. Telegram of 16 November from Italy.

S/12452 and Add.1. Letters of 11 November 1977 (annexing telegram) and 21 March 1978 from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

S/12456. Telegram of 13 November from Colombia.

S/12457. Note verbale of 24 November from USSR.

S/12461. Letter of 25 November from Peru.

S/12462. Note verbale of 28 November from Canada.

S/12464. Note verbale of 30 November from France.

S/12467. Note verbale of 29 November from India.

S/12470. Letter of 5 December from United Republic of Cameroon (request to convene Council).

S/12472. Letter of 21 November from Panama.

S/12473. Note verbale of 5 December from Byelorussian SSR.

S/12474. Note verbale of 7 December from Ukrainian SSR.

S/12475 and Add.1. Notes verbales of 7 December 1977 and 3 April 1978 from Israel.

S/12476. Note verbale of 29 November from Kuwait.

S/12479. Note verbale of 8 December from United States.

S/12481. Note verbale of 6 December from Egypt.

S/12482. Note verbale of 7 December from Guyana.

S/12483. Note verbale of 25 November from Seychelles.

S/12484. Note verbale of 1 December from Czechoslovakia.

S/12485. Note verbale of 13 December from Hungary.

S/12487. Letter of 13 December from German Democratic Republic.

S/12488. Note verbale of 14 December from Romania.

S/12490. Letter of 2 December from Turkey.

S/12491. Letter of 14 December from President of United Nations Council for Namibia to President of Security Council (transmitting statement adopted by Council for Namibia on 14 December 1977, meeting 267).

S/12493. Note verbale of 14 December from Federal Republic of Germany.

S/12494 and Add.1. Notes verbales of 15 December 1977 and 1 May 1978 from United Kingdom.

S/12495 and Add.1. Notes verbales of 12 December 1977 and 11 April 1978 from Japan.

S/12496. Note verbale of 9 December from Bulgaria.

S/12498. Note verbale of 16 December from Belgium.

S/12501. Note verbale of 21 December from China.

S/12505. Note verbale of 13 December from Mexico.

S/12507. Note verbale of 22 December from Poland.

S/12508 and Corr.1. Note verbale of 27 December from Sweden.

S/12509 and Add.1. Notes verbales of 23 December 1977 and 24 January 1978 from Norway.

S/12510 and Add.1. Notes verbales of 23 December 1977 and 27 February 1978 from Denmark.

S/12511 and Add.1. Notes verbales of 28 December 1977 and 11 January 1978 from Finland.

S/12513. Note verbale of 28 December from New Zealand.

S/12514. Letter of 28 December from Chairman of Special Committee against Apartheid to President of Security Council (transmitting text of statement by British Anti-apartheid Movement in Special Committee on 12 December, meeting 362).

S/12516. Note verbale of 21 December from Netherlands.

S/12532. Note by Secretary-General (attaching note verbale of 23 December from Nauru).

Reports of Special Committee against Apartheid

A/32/22 (S/12363). Report of Special Committee against Apartheid. (Annex II: List of documents of Special Committee.)

A/32/22/Add.1-3 (S/12363/Add.1-3). Special reports of Special Committee against Apartheid. (First special report: Second International Trade Union Conference for Action against Apartheid, Geneva, 10 and 11 June 1977; Second special report: International Anti-Apartheid Year, 1978; Third special report: Relations between Israel and South Africa.)

Decisions of Economic and Social Council

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Plenary meetings 2051, 2052, 2058, 2060.

E/L.1764. Algeria, Philippines, Uganda, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

Resolution 2087 (LXII), as proposed by 4 powers, E/L.1764, as orally amended by sponsors, adopted without vote by Council on 13 May 1977, meeting 2060.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973 and its own resolution 1990 (LX) of 11 May 1976,

Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 31/6 G of 9 November 1976, authorized the Special Committee against Apartheid to organize a World Conference for Action against Apartheid in 1977,

Recalling further its resolution 2082 B (LXII) in which it recommended that the General Assembly should declare 1978 International Anti-Apartheid Year,

Conscious of the imperative need for effective international action against apartheid during the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

1. Welcomes the generous offer made by the Government of Nigeria to act as host to the World Conference for Action against Apartheid at Lagos from 22 to 26 August 1977;

2. Urges all Member States, specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations concerned, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to lend their maximum co-operation to ensure the success of the World Conference for Action against Apartheid;

3. Invites the Special Committee against Apartheid to submit the report and documents of the World Conference for Action against Apartheid to the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

Consideration by the General Assembly

General Assembly—32nd session

General Committee, meeting 1.

Special Political Committee, meeting 25.

Third Committee, meetings 60, 62-65, 71.

Fifth Committee, meeting 62.

Plenary meetings 5, 67-76, 102, 104, 105.

Report of the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, Lagos, Nigeria, 22-26 August 1977, Vols. I and II. U.N.P. Sales Nos.: E.77.XIV.2 and corrigendum; E.77.XIV.3 and corrigendum.

A/32/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1976-15 June 1977, Chapter 2 A and B.

A/32/22 (S/12363). Report of Special Committee against Apartheid.

A/32/22/Add.1-3 (S/12363/Add.1-3). Special reports of Special Committee against Apartheid.

A/32/61. Letter of 15 March from Egypt (annexing documents

of First Conference of Heads of State and Government of OAU and League of Arab States, Cairo, 7-9 March 1977).

A/32/63 (S/12305). Letter of 22 March from Ghana.

A/32/133. Letter of 6 July from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (transmitting final communiqué of 8th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Tripoli, 16-22 May 1977).

A/32/166. Letter of 16 August from Israel.

A/32/184. Letter of 24 August from USSR.

A/32/190. Letter of 25 August from Turkey.

A/32/193. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting Human Rights Commission resolution 6 A (XXXIII) of 4 March 1977).

A/32/226. Letter of 16 September from Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid to Secretary-General (transmitting special report of Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts of Commission on Human Rights).

A/32/235. Letter of 23 September from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (transmitting resolutions of 8th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Tripoli, 16-22 May 1977).

A/32/244. Letter of 29 September from Pakistan (transmitting declaration adopted by Ministers for Foreign Affairs of States members of "Group of 77," New York, 29 September 1977).

A/32/250. First report of General Committee, paras. 20 and 24 (a) (ii).

A/32/259. Letter of 5 October from USSR.

A/32/266 (S/12412). Letter of 5 October from Sri Lanka.

A/32/267. Letter of 4 October from Belgium (transmitting text of Code of Conduct for Companies with Subsidiaries, Branches or Representation in South Africa, adopted by EEC, Brussels, 20 September 1977).

A/32/289 (S/12422). Letter of 21 October from Sri Lanka.

A/32/300 (S/12424). Letter of 24 October from Finland.

A/32/306 (S/12427). Letter of 27 October from China.

A/32/310. Letter of 25 October from Tunisia (transmitting resolutions and decisions of 29th regular session of Council of Ministers of OAU, Libreville, Gabon, 23 June-3 July 1977, and of 14th regular session of Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, Libreville, 2-5 July 1977).

A/C.5/32/79 and Corr.1. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolutions contained in documents A/32/L.21-L.34. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/32/8/Add.22, A/32/455. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolutions and revisions contained in documents A/32/L.21/Rev.1, L.22/Rev.1, L.23-L.33 and L.34/Rev.1. Reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

A/32/L.21. Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/32/L.21/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1 and Rev.1/Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: revised draft resolution.

Resolution 32/105 B, as proposed by 68 powers, A/32/L.21/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 14 December 1977, meeting 102, by recorded vote of 141 to 0, as follows.

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

Against: None.

International Anti-Apartheid Year

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the imperative need for stepping up the international campaign against apartheid, under the auspices of the United Nations and in pursuance of the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid adopted by the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, held at Lagos from 22 to 26 August 1977,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 2082 B (LXII) of 13 May 1977, in which the Council recommended that the General Assembly should declare 1978 International Anti-Apartheid Year,

Further taking note of resolution CM/Res.591 (XXIX) adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-ninth ordinary session, held at Libreville from 23 June to 3 July 1977, regarding the International Anti-Apartheid Year,

Having considered the special report of the Special Committee against Apartheid concerning the proposed International Anti-Apartheid Year,

1. Proclaims the year beginning on 21 March 1978 International Anti-Apartheid Year;

2. Endorses the Programme for the International Anti-Apartheid Year recommended by the Special Committee against Apartheid in its special report, as set forth in the annex to the present resolution;

3. Requests all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, information media and educational institutions to co-operate in the effective observance of the International Anti-Apartheid year;

4. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular, to participate fully in the observance of the International Anti-Apartheid Year, in accordance with their mandates and in co-operation with the United Nations;

5. Invites the Special Committee to take all appropriate measures to promote the world-wide observance of the Inter-

national Anti-Apartheid year, in full solidarity with the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement;

6. Calls upon Member States to report to the Secretary-General on the activities organized to mark the International Anti-Apartheid year;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to encourage the widest possible observance of the International Anti-Apartheid year by Governments and organizations and to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Committee in the discharge of its responsibilities;

8. Decides to make a special allocation of \$300,000 to the budget of the Special Committee from the budget of the United Nations, to be utilized for special projects to be decided upon by the Committee in observance of the International Anti-Apartheid year in consultation with the Secretary-General.

ANNEX

Programme for the International Anti-Apartheid Year

I. PURPOSE OF THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR

1. The main objective of the International Anti-Apartheid Year should be to make world opinion fully aware of:

(a) The inhumanity of apartheid and its wider dangers to international peace;

(b) The struggle of the oppressed people, under the leadership of their liberation movements, to attain freedom and human equality;

(c) The noble objectives of the liberation movements of the South African people and their contribution to the purposes of the United Nations;

(d) The cause of all those imprisoned, banned, banished and otherwise persecuted for their opposition to apartheid;

(e) The imperative need for the cessation of any collaboration with the South African regime in the military, political, economic or other fields which encourages it to persist in the policies of apartheid;

(f) The need for international assistance to enable the South African people to eradicate apartheid and establish a new society, based on the exercise of the right to self-determination by all the people of the country as a whole, irrespective of race, colour or creed.

2. The observance of the International Anti-Apartheid year should promote:

(a) Further isolation of the South African regime;

(b) Intensification of the international campaign against apartheid;

(c) Greatly increased assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements by Governments and organizations as well as the public in general;

(d) Maximum publicity to the inhumanity of apartheid and the international efforts for its elimination.

3. During the International Anti-Apartheid year, efforts should be made to promote the establishment of anti-apartheid and solidarity movements or committees, with broad public support, in all regions where they do not exist and to encourage practical arrangements for closest liaison among such organizations and between them and the United Nations.

II. PROGRAMME FOR THE INTERNATIONAL ANTI-APARTHEID YEAR

A. General

4. The President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General and the Chairmen of all United Nations bodies concerned (Special Committee against Apartheid, Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, United Nations Council for Namibia and Commission on Human Rights), as well as the executive

heads of the specialized agencies, should be invited to issue messages in connexion with the International Anti-Apartheid Year. These messages should be widely disseminated all over the world.

5. The United Nations bodies concerned should be invited to consider, as early as possible, their contribution to the observance of the International Anti-Apartheid Year.

6. All Heads of State and Government should be invited to issue special messages in connexion with the International Anti-Apartheid Year.

7. All Governments and organizations should be invited to ensure the most effective observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (21 March), the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa (16 June) and the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners (11 October).

8. All those Governments which have not done so should be urged to cease completely all kinds of collaboration with the apartheid regime in military, political, economic, cultural and any other fields and to implement the corresponding decisions and resolutions of the United Nations.

9. All those Governments which have not done so should be urged to become parties to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid during the International Anti-Apartheid Year.

10. The General Assembly should devote a special meeting on 11 October or 10 December 1978 to the International Anti-Apartheid Year.

B. Action by the Secretary-General

11. The Secretary-General should be requested to publicize as widely as possible, through the Centre against Apartheid and the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat, and through all media:

(a) Actions taken by the United Nations and the specialized agencies for the eradication of apartheid;

(b) Information on political prisoners in South Africa;

(c) Documents on the struggle for liberation in South Africa.

12. He should be requested to take all appropriate steps to promote the full implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations on apartheid and the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid.

13. He should further be requested to make appropriate arrangements, in consultation with the agencies concerned, for the co-ordination of plans for the observance of the International Anti-Apartheid Year by the United Nations system of organizations.

C. Action by Governments

14. All Governments should be requested:

(a) To proclaim the International Anti-Apartheid Year and encourage cities and non-governmental organizations to proclaim the Year;

(b) To encourage parliaments to hold special sessions devoted to the International Anti-Apartheid Year, for instance on 21 March 1978, the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;

(c) To establish national committees for the International Anti-Apartheid Year to ensure maximum publicity for its objectives, or to designate the anti-apartheid movements or similar organizations, where they exist, as the national committees for the Year;

(d) To encourage the information media to give maximum publicity to the International Anti-Apartheid Year and its purposes and; in this connexion, to the just struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements;

(e) To promote the widest dissemination of information against apartheid in educational institutions;

(f) To review actions taken in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations on apartheid and to consider further action, particularly for the full implementation of the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid concerning

the cessation of military, nuclear, economic and other collaboration with South Africa;

(g) To increase moral, material and political assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements;

(h) To invite leaders of the liberation movements and other opponents of apartheid in South Africa in order to publicize the objectives of the struggle for freedom and human dignity in South Africa;

(i) To arrange, wherever practicable, public collections for assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements;

(j) To make generous special contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid for the observance of the International Anti-Apartheid Year, and to increase contributions to funds for assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa.

D. Action by specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations

15. The specialized agencies and other institutions within the United Nations system, as well as other intergovernmental organizations, should be requested:

(a) To publicize, each within its mandate, the inhumanity of apartheid and the international efforts for its elimination;

(b) To publicize more widely, or initiate, studies on apartheid, within their mandates, in consultation with the Special Committee against Apartheid.

16. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in particular, should be invited, in co-operation with the United Nations, to publicize the actions of all United Nations agencies against apartheid and to pay special attention to material for educational institutions and to audio-visual information.

17. The International Labour Organisation should be invited to co-operate closely with the Special Committee against Apartheid with regard to the observance of the International Anti-Apartheid Year by the trade union movement at the international and national levels.

18. The Universal Postal Union should be invited to encourage the issuance of special stamps for the International Anti-Apartheid year.

19. The World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations should be invited, in co-operation with the United Nations, to publicize widely the effects of apartheid within their respective mandates.

20. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees should be invited, in co-operation with the United Nations and other agencies, to publicize the needs for assistance of the refugees from South Africa and the inhumanity of the apartheid system which caused the efflux of refugees.

21. The specialized agencies and other institutions within the United Nations system, as well as other intergovernmental organizations, should be requested to review assistance provided by them to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements and consider means to increase such assistance as required.

E. Action by trade unions, churches and other non-governmental organizations

22. Trade unions, churches, anti-apartheid and solidarity movements and other non-governmental organizations should be requested:

(a) To undertake further action against apartheid in the light of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly General Assembly resolution 31/6 J of 9 November 1976 entitled "Programme of Action against Apartheid";

(b) To give priority during the International Anti-Apartheid Year to action against apartheid and formulate concrete programmes for that purpose;

(c) To co-operate with the Special Committee against Apartheid in promoting the widest and most effective observance of the International Anti-Apartheid Year.

F. Action by the Special Committee against Apartheid

23. The Special Committee against Apartheid should be requested to take any appropriate action to promote the widest and most effective observance of the International Anti-Apartheid Year and, in this connexion:

(a) To maintain close co-operation with the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies, the Organization of African Unity and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned;

(b) To take active steps to promote increased assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements—through funds of the United Nations and of the Organization of African Unity and other channels—and, in this connexion, to encourage public collections for this purpose;

(c) To promote the cessation of any political, military, nuclear, economic and other collaboration with the apartheid regime;

(d) To arrange, in co-operation with Governments and appropriate organizations, regional seminars and seminars for workers, students, women and churchmen on aspects of apartheid;

(e) To participate effectively in the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

(f) To promote accession by all States which have not yet done so to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid.

24. The Special Committee against Apartheid should be authorized to send delegations to meet with the executive heads of specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to consult on plans for the International Anti-Apartheid Year. It should be authorized further to send representatives to various regions of the world to consult with Governments, organizations and the information media to promote the Year.

25. Under the guidance of the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Centre against Apartheid should be requested and authorized:

(a) To increase publicity against apartheid and give special emphasis to audio-visual material;

(b) To publish, in co-operation with the Office of Public Information, a bulletin on the observance of the International Anti-Apartheid Year;

(c) To take any other appropriate action to promote the observance of the International Anti-Apartheid year in all countries.

[For text of Assembly resolution 32/105 A, see subchapter below on THE UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA; for texts of Assembly resolutions 32/105 C-O, see immediately below.]

A/32/L.22. Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/32/L.22/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 55 powers and German Democratic Republic, Norway, Sierra Leone and Ukrainian SSR.

A/32/L.22/Rev.2 and Rev.2/Add.1. Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia,

Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: revised draft resolution.

Resolution 32/105 C, as proposed by 63 powers, A/32/L.22/Rev.2 and Rev.2/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 14 December 1977, meeting 102, by recorded vote of 138 to 0, as follows:

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

Against: None.

Trade union action against apartheid

The General Assembly,

Having considered the special report of the Special Committee against Apartheid concerning the Second International Trade Union Conference for Action against Apartheid, held at Geneva on 10 and 11 June 1977,

Strongly convinced of the importance of action by the trade union movement, at the national and international levels, for the eradication of apartheid,

1. Commends the resolution adopted by the Second International Trade Union Conference for Action against Apartheid on 11 June 1977 to the attention of all Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the trade union organizations for their action against apartheid, particularly the worldwide observance of the Protest Week against Apartheid in January 1977;

3. Invites the trade union organizations to continue and intensify their active support for the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement for the eradication of apartheid;

4. Authorizes the Special Committee against Apartheid to hold annual meetings with trade unions, as recommended in paragraph 11 of its special report, and to arrange for the participation of representatives of trade union organizations from southern Africa;

5. Requests the Special Committee to take all appropriate

steps to promote and publicize trade union action against apartheid.

A/32/L.23 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 32/105 D, as proposed by 52 powers, A/32/L.23 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 14 December 1977, meeting 102, by recorded vote of 88 to 19, with 30 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Argentina, Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Central African Empire, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Greece, Honduras, Iran, Ivory Coast, Japan, Liberia, Malawi, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Panama, Portugal, Singapore, Surinam, Swaziland, Thailand, Uruguay.

Relations between Israel and South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its repeated condemnations of the intensification of relations and collaboration by Israel with the racist regime of South Africa in the political, military, economic and other fields, in particular resolution 31/6 E of 9 November 1976,

Taking note of the special report of the Special Committee against Apartheid concerning recent developments in relations between Israel and South Africa,

Recalling Security Council resolution 418(1977) of 4 November 1977,

Noting with grave anxiety that Israel has continued further to strengthen its relations with the racist regime of South Africa in defiance of the resolutions of the General Assembly,

Considering that the collaboration by Israel has constituted an encouragement to the racist regime of South Africa to persist in its criminal policy of apartheid and is a hostile act against the oppressed people of South Africa and the entire African continent,

1. Again strongly condemns Israel for its continuing and increasing collaboration with the racist regime of South Africa;

2. Demands once again that Israel desist forthwith from such collaboration and, in particular, terminate all collaboration in the military and nuclear fields;

3. Requests the Special Committee against Apartheid to keep the matter under constant review and report to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

A/32/L.24 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 32/105 E, as proposed by 79 powers, A/32/L.24 and Add.1, and as orally amended by sponsors, adopted without vote by Assembly on 14 December 1977, meeting 102.

Political prisoners in South Africa

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned over the continuing repression in South Africa, including the killings of peaceful demonstrators and innocent schoolchildren, mass arrests and bannings, and trials under arbitrary repressive laws, as well as ill-treatment, torture and killings of political detainees,

Noting the reports of the Special Committee against Apartheid and the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa of the Commission on Human Rights, as well as Security Council resolution 417 (1977) of 31 October 1977,

Recalling its resolution 31/6 C of 9 November 1976 on solidarity with South African political prisoners,

Considering that the killings and repression by the racist regime of South Africa further aggravate the threat to international peace and security,

1. Strongly condemns the racist regime of South Africa for its killings and ruthless repression of opponents of apartheid and racial discrimination, and its banning orders against organizations and the information media;

2. Again pledges its solidarity with all political prisoners and detainees in South Africa;

3. Reiterates its proclamation, in resolution 3411 C (XXX) of 28 November 1975, that the United Nations and the international community have a special responsibility towards the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements, and towards those imprisoned, restricted or exiled for their struggle against apartheid;

4. Requests the Special Committee against Apartheid, in co-operation with the Centre against Apartheid and all appropriate organizations, to publicize as widely as possible the cause of the political prisoners, detainees and restrictees in South Africa and to promote campaigns for their unconditional release.

A/32/L.25 and Add. 1. Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Hungary,

Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 32/105 F, as proposed by 52 powers, A/32/L.25 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 14 December 1977, meeting 102, by recorded vote of 113 to 7, with 17 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Italy, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Canada, Central African Empire, Costa Rica, Denmark, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Surinam.

Military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa

The General Assembly,
Gravely concerned over the continued and rapid military build-up in South Africa,

Alarmed at the frantic efforts by the racist regime of South Africa to acquire nuclear-weapon capability,

Strongly condemning the racist regime of South Africa for its massive violence against the oppressed people of South Africa, its continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its assistance to the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia and its repeated acts of aggression against independent African States,

Recognizing that the growing militarization of South Africa and its plans for nuclear development greatly aggravate the threat to international peace and security,

Condemning the continued collaboration by certain Governments and transnational corporations with the racist regime in defiance of repeated resolutions of the United Nations, enabling that regime to develop its military arsenal and to undertake nuclear development,

Recalling its requests to the Security Council to take mandatory measures, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to secure the full implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa and a cessation of all military co-operation with the racist regime of South Africa,

Taking note of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977,

Expressing serious regret that three permanent members

of the Security Council—France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America—have continued to resist a comprehensive embargo on military and nuclear collaboration with the racist regime of South Africa,

Considering the need for urgent measures to secure the full implementation of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) and to promote its extension to cover all co-operation with the racist regime of South Africa which, directly or indirectly, facilitates its military buildup and nuclear development, as well as all military and nuclear co-operation with it,

Taking note of the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid adopted by the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, held at Lagos from 22 to 26 August 1977,

1. Calls upon all Governments forthwith to implement Security Council resolution 418(1977) without any reservations and qualifications whatsoever and irrespective of any existing contracts and licences already issued and to ensure that all corporations, organizations and individuals within their jurisdiction abide by its provisions;

2. Calls upon all States, in particular France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, to co-operate fully in effective international action, in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to avert the grave menace to the peace resulting from the policies and actions of the racist regime of South Africa;

3. Requests the Security Council, in particular, to call upon all States, under Chapter VII of the Charter and irrespective of any existing contracts:

(a) To refrain from any supply of arms, ammunition, military equipment or vehicles, or spare parts thereof, to South Africa, without any exceptions;

(b) To ensure that such supplies do not reach South Africa through other countries;

(c) To refrain from importing any military equipment or supplies manufactured by, or in collaboration with, South Africa;

(d) To cease any exchange of military, naval or air attaches with South Africa;

(e) To terminate any form of military co-operation with South Africa;

(f) To revoke all licences and terminate all technical assistance for the manufacture of military equipment and supplies in South Africa;

(g) To end all transfer of nuclear equipment or fissionable material or technology to South Africa;

(h) To prohibit companies, institutions or agencies within their jurisdiction from any co-operation with South Africa, directly or through participation in companies registered in South Africa, in its military build-up or nuclear development;

(i) To prevent their nationals from working in South Africa in establishments producing supplies for military and police forces, or engaged in nuclear development;

(j) To deny visas to South African military and police personnel and persons engaged in nuclear research and development;

4. Further requests the Security Council to establish machinery for supervising the implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 3 above;

5. Invites all Governments and organizations to take all appropriate action to promote the purposes of the present resolution;

6. Authorizes the Special Committee against Apartheid:

(a) To follow and publicize all developments concerning military and nuclear collaboration with the racist regime of South Africa and to report to the General Assembly and the Security Council all alleged violations of Council resolution 418(1977) that may come to its notice;

(b) To consult with experts, to hold hearings and to encourage conferences and campaigns in order to promote a total cessation of military and nuclear collaboration with the racist regime of South Africa.

A/32/L.26 and Add.1. Algeria, Angola, Bahrian, Bangladesh, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 32/105 G, as proposed by 63 powers, A/32/L.26 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 14 December 1977, meeting 102, by recorded vote of 111 to 7, with 22 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Botswana, Central African Empire, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Uruguay.

Economic collaboration with South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/6 H of 9 November 1976,

Reaffirming that any collaboration with the racist regime of South Africa constitutes a hostile act against the oppressed people of South Africa and a contemptuous defiance of the United Nations and the international community,

Firmly convinced that mandatory economic sanctions, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, are essential to facilitate the speedy eradication of apartheid,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid,

Condemning the continued and increased collaboration by certain Governments and transnational corporations with the racist regime of South Africa,

1. Requests the Security Council urgently to consider mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa;

2. Calls upon all States to cease economic collaboration with South Africa and to take effective action to prevent such collaboration by corporations within their jurisdiction;

3. Requests all States, in particular:

(a) To prohibit all loans to and investments in South Africa;

(b) To terminate all incentives for trade with South Africa;

(c) To end exchanges of trade missions with South Africa;

(d) To impose an embargo on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa and on investment in the petroleum industry in South Africa;

(e) To deny facilities to airlines and shipping companies providing services to and from South Africa;

4. Encourages trade unions, churches, anti-apartheid movements and other organizations in their campaigns against collaboration with South Africa;

5. Requests the Special Committee against Apartheid:

(a) To publicize all available information on collaboration by transnational corporations with the racist regime of South Africa in its pursuit of apartheid, in order that Governments and organizations may take appropriate action to secure a termination of such collaboration;

(b) To take all appropriate steps, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to promote an oil embargo against South Africa;

(c) To promote action towards the termination of airline and shipping services to and from South Africa;

(d) To take all other appropriate steps to promote the implementation of the present resolution;

6. Requests all Governments and organizations to co-operate with the Special Committee in the implementation of the present resolution.

A/32/L.27 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 32/105 H, as proposed by 61 powers, A/32/L.27 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 14 December 1977, meeting 102, by recorded vote of 140 to 0, as follows:

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

Against: None.

Dissemination of information on apartheid

The General Assembly,

Strongly convinced of the need to intensify greatly the efforts to acquaint world public opinion with the imperative need for the eradication of apartheid in South Africa,

Noting the insidious propaganda activities of the racist regime of South Africa and its supporters, as well as its repressive measures designed to silence all opposition to apartheid and racial discrimination inside South Africa,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid,

Commending the Centre against Apartheid for its efforts, in consultation with the Special Committee against Apartheid, to promote the dissemination of information against apartheid,

Expressing its appreciation to all Governments which have contributed to the Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid,

Recognizing the important contribution of the specialized agencies to the dissemination of information against apartheid,

1. Appeals to all Governments to contribute generously to the Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid;

2. Requests the Special Committee against Apartheid and the Centre against Apartheid to utilize the Trust Fund particularly for the production of audio-visual material and for assistance to appropriate organizations with a view to disseminating information material on apartheid;

3. Requests all Governments and organizations to co-operate with the Special Committee and the Centre against Apartheid towards the widest possible dissemination of information on apartheid;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake, in co-operation with Member States whose transmitters can be heard in southern Africa, a regular programme of radio broadcasts directed at South Africa and concerned with United Nations efforts against apartheid and in support of the right of self-determination, as well as with related matters of interest to the peoples of southern Africa;

5. Urges Member States whose radio transmitters can reach South Africa and adjacent territories to make available transmission facilities for these broadcasts;

6. Requests the Centre against Apartheid, in co-operation with the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat:

(a) To lend all appropriate assistance for these transmissions, in particular to African radio stations broadcasting to South Africa;

(b) To expand the production and distribution of information material in various languages and give special attention to the production of audio-visual material;

(c) To organize essay competitions on apartheid;

7. Requests the Secretary-General and Member States to issue special postage stamps on apartheid;

8. Commends, in particular, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for their studies and information activities on apartheid;

9. Requests all the specialized agencies to co-operate with the Centre against Apartheid towards co-ordinated efforts by the agencies and institutions within the United Nations system for the widest possible dissemination of information on apartheid.

A/32/L.28 and Add.1. Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cam-

eroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 32/1051, as proposed by 58 powers, A/32/L.28 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 14 December 1977, meeting 102, by recorded vote of 136 to 0, with 4 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: None

Abstaining: France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom, United States.

Programme of work of the Special Committee
against Apartheid

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid and its special reports,

Commending the Special Committee for its activities in the discharge of the mandate given to it by the General Assembly,

Considering the need for the intensification and expansion of the activities of the Special Committee during the International Anti-apartheid Year and in view of the urgent need for effective and co-ordinated international action to eradicate apartheid and to enable the South African people as a whole, on the basis of equality, to exercise its right to self-determination,

Recognizing the importance of adequate assistance by the Centre against Apartheid to the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate,

Reiterating its determination, as expressed in General Assembly resolution 3411 C (XXX) of 28 November 1975, to devote increasing attention and all necessary resources to concert international efforts, in close co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, for the speedy eradication of apartheid in South Africa and the liberation of the South African people,

1. Encourages the Special Committee against Apartheid to intensify its activities to promote the implementation of the Programme of Action against Apartheid, the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid adopted by the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, held at Lagos from 22 to 26 August 1977, and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations in the light of paragraph 309 of the report of the Special Committee;

2. Approves the recommendations of the Special Commit-

tee on its programme of work and on co-operation with other United Nations bodies;

3. Authorizes the Special Committee:

(a) To send missions to Member States and to the headquarters of the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, as required, to promote international action against apartheid and the observance of the International Anti-Apartheid Year;

(b) To intensify co-operation with the movement of non-aligned countries, the Organization of African Unity and other appropriate organizations;

(c) To participate in conferences concerned with apartheid;

(d) To invite representatives of the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and those of other organizations active in opposition to apartheid, as well as experts, for consultations on various aspects of apartheid and on international action against apartheid;

(e) To associate representatives of the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity with its missions;

4. Requests and authorizes the Special Committee, in co-operation with the international and national organizations concerned, to organize or promote the organization of conferences against apartheid;

5. Requests the Special Committee to promote assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements in accordance with the recommendations contained in its report;

6. Requests all specialized agencies and other institutions within the United Nations system to review and expand their programmes of assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa, in consultation with the Special Committee;

7. Authorizes the Special Committee to send representatives to attend meetings of the Governing Board of the United Nations Development Programme, the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other bodies concerned with apartheid and assistance to South Africans;

8. Encourages the Special Committee to promote international campaigns for:

(a) Cessation of military, nuclear, economic and other collaboration with the racist regime of South Africa;

(b) Unconditional release of all persons imprisoned or restricted for their opposition to apartheid;

(c) Public collections to assist the oppressed people of South Africa and the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

9. Requests all specialized agencies and other institutions within the United Nations system to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its task;

10. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Committee, to strengthen the Centre against Apartheid and provide it with the necessary resources for the performance of its responsibilities, in the execution of the decisions of the Special Committee, for promoting more effective and co-ordinated action against apartheid;

11. Decides that verbatim records should be provided for special meetings held by the Special Committee in observance of the international days designated by the General Assembly.

A/32/L.29 and Add.1. Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo,

Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 32/105 J, as proposed by 65 powers, A/32/L.29 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 14 December 1977, meeting 102, by recorded vote of 112 to 9, with 17 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Italy, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden.

Assistance to the national liberation movement of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Noting that the racist regime of South Africa has further aggravated racial discrimination, domination and exploitation of the great majority of the people of South Africa and has intensified ruthless repression in order to enforce its criminal policy,

Recognizing that the policies and action of the racist regime of South Africa have aggravated a threat to the peace in southern Africa and that their continuation would lead to a wider conflict,

Further recognizing that the eradication of apartheid and the establishment of a non-racial society in South Africa are essential for peace and security in southern Africa,

Recalling its resolutions on the policies of apartheid of the racist regime of South Africa,

1. Strongly reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of South Africa as a whole, irrespective of race, colour or creed, to determine, on the basis of majority rule, the future of South Africa;

2. Further reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement for the eradication of apartheid and the exercise of the right of self-determination by the people of South Africa as a whole;

3. Declares that, in view of the intransigence of the racist regime, its defiance of resolutions of the United Nations and its continued imposition of the criminal policy of apartheid, the national liberation movement has an inalienable right to continue its struggle for the seizure of power by all available and appropriate means of its choice, including armed struggle;

4. Further declares that the international community should provide all assistance to the national liberation movement of South Africa in its legitimate struggle and exercise all its authority, under the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including Chapter VII, to facilitate the transfer of power from the minority racist regime to the genuine representatives of all the people of South Africa.

A/32/L.30 and Add.1. Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 32/105 K, as proposed by 61 powers, A/32/L.30 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 14 December 1977, meeting 102, by recorded vote of 113 to 0, with 27 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: None

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

* Subsequently El Salvador advised the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain.

Situation in South Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee against Apartheid and the report of the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, held at Lagos from 22 to 26 August 1977,

Mindful of the special responsibility of the United Nations and the international community towards the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement and towards those imprisoned, restricted or exiled for their struggle against apartheid,

Commending the heroic struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for their inalienable rights,

Conscious of the crucial stage of the struggle for freedom in South Africa and its international significance,

Noting that the racist regime of South Africa is continuing its policy of apartheid, repression, "bantustanization" and aggression, in flagrant defiance of United Nations resolutions, and is thereby gravely aggravating the threat to international peace and security,

1. Strongly condemns the illegitimate minority racist regime of South Africa for its criminal policies and actions;

2. Declares that South Africa belongs to all its people, irrespective of race, colour or creed;

3. Proclaims its full support of the national liberation movement of South Africa, as the authentic representative of the South African people, in its just struggle;

4. Again condemns the establishment of bantustans and calls upon all Governments to implement fully the provisions of its resolution 31/6 A of 26 October 1976;

5. Declares that any collaboration with the racist regime and apartheid institutions is a hostile act against the purposes and principles of the United Nations;

6. Commends all Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations which have taken action against apartheid and in support of the South African national liberation movement in accordance with resolutions of the United Nations;

7. Invites all States and organizations to take all appropriate measures to persuade those Governments, transnational corporations and other institutions which continue to collaborate with the racist regime of South Africa to abide by the resolutions of the United Nations.

Report of the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, Lagos, Nigeria, 22-26 August 1977.

Vol. I: Report, including Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.XIV.2 and corrigendum.

Vol. II: Annexes. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.XIV.3 and corrigendum.

A/32/317 (S/12434). Letter of 7 October from Chairman of Special Committee against Apartheid to Secretary-General.

A/32/L.31 and Add.1. Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 32/105 L, as proposed by 74 powers, A/32/L.31 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 14 December 1977, meeting 102, by recorded vote of 140 to 0, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece,

Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia
Against: None.

World Conference for Action against Apartheid

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, held at Lagos from 22 to 26 August 1977,

Considering that the Conference has been an important event in promoting international action in support of the struggle of the South African people to eradicate apartheid and racial discrimination and to build a society based on the principle of equality of all persons, irrespective of race, colour or creed,

Mindful of the special responsibility of the United Nations and the international community towards the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements and towards those imprisoned, restricted or exiled for their struggle against apartheid,

1. Endorses the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid and commends it to all Governments and to all inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations for appropriate and urgent action;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure maximum publicity to the Lagos Declaration and to all the documents and records of the World Conference for Action against Apartheid;

3. Expresses its great appreciation to the Government of Nigeria, the Organization of African Unity, the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and all others concerned for their co-operation in ensuring the success of the Conference;

4. Encourages the Special Committee against Apartheid to take all appropriate steps, within its mandate, towards the effective implementation of the Lagos Declaration.

A/32/36. Report of Ad Hoc Committee on Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports.

A/32/L.32 and Add.1. Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, annexing International Declaration against Apartheid in Sports.

Resolution 32/105 M, as proposed by 56 powers, A/32/L.32 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 14 December 1977,

meeting 102, by recorded vote of 125 to 0, with 14 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia
Against: None

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

International Declaration against Apartheid in Sports

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/6 F of 9 November 1976 on apartheid in sports,

Reaffirming the importance of effective international action to abolish apartheid in sports and in all other fields,

Having considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports,

1. Adopts and proclaims the International Declaration against Apartheid in Sports, recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports and annexed to the present resolution;

2. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to draft an international convention against apartheid in sports for submission to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session;

3. Authorizes the Ad Hoc Committee to consult with representatives of the organizations concerned and experts on apartheid in sports;

4. Decides that summary records should be provided for meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee in the discharge of its task.

ANNEX

International Declaration against Apartheid in Sports

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, in which Member States pledge to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion,

Considering the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in the Declaration without distinction of any kind such as race, colour or national origin,

Recalling that, in accordance with the principles of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, States undertake not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination,

Recalling further that the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid declares that apartheid is a crime violating the principles of international law, in particular the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and constituting a serious threat to international peace and security,

Recalling that the General Assembly has adopted a number of resolutions in which the policies and practices of apartheid, including the application of apartheid in the field of sport, and collaboration with the racist regime in all areas, are condemned,

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of South Africa for the total elimination of apartheid and racial discrimination,

Recognizing that the eradication of apartheid and rendering of assistance to the South African people to establish a non-racial society is one of the primary concerns of the international community,

Convinced that more effective measures must be taken as a matter of priority, during the International Anti-Apartheid Year and the Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to eliminate apartheid in all its manifestations,

Reaffirming its unqualified support for the Olympic principle that no discrimination be allowed on the grounds of race, religion or political affiliation and its belief that merit should be the sole criterion for participation in sports activities,

Considering that international representative sporting contacts based on the Olympic principle can play a positive role in promoting peace and the development of friendly relations among nations of the world,

Recognizing that there can be neither adherence to the principle of merit selection nor fully integrated non-racial sport in any country practising apartheid until the apartheid system itself is eradicated,

Condemning the enforcement, by the racist regime of South Africa, of racial discrimination and segregation in sports,

Commending the sportsmen inside South Africa who are struggling against apartheid and upholding the principle of non-racialism in sport,

Condemning the repressive measures taken by the racist apartheid regime against the non-racial sports bodies and their leaders in South Africa,

Rejecting the policy of so-called "multinational" sport, enunciated by the South African racist regime, as no more than a device for perpetuating apartheid in sports and an attempt by the regime to mislead international public opinion in order to gain acceptance for participation in international sport,

Recognizing the importance in the international campaign against apartheid of the boycott of South African sports teams selected on the basis of apartheid,

Convinced that an effective campaign for the total boycott of South African sports teams can be an important measure in demonstrating the abhorrence of apartheid by Governments and peoples,

Commending all Governments, sportsmen, sports bodies and other organizations which have taken action against apartheid in sports,

Noting with concern that some national and international sports bodies have continued contacts with racist apartheid sports bodies in violation of the Olympic principle and resolutions of the United Nations,

Recognizing that participation in sports exchanges with teams selected on the basis of apartheid violates the fundamental human rights of the great majority of the people of South Africa and directly abets and encourages the commission of the crime of apartheid, as defined in the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, and encourages the racist regime in its pursuit of apartheid,

Condemning sports contacts with any country practising apartheid and recognizing that participation in apartheid in sports condones and strengthens apartheid and thereby becomes the legitimate concern of all Governments,

Convinced that an international declaration against apartheid in sports would make it possible to take more effective measures at the international and national levels, with a view to completely isolating and eliminating apartheid,

Proclaims this International Declaration against Apartheid in Sports:

Article 1

States affirm and support this Declaration as an expression of international condemnation of apartheid and as a measure to contribute towards the total eradication of the system of apartheid, and to this end resolve to take strong action and to exert the greatest possible influence in order to ensure the total elimination of apartheid in sports.

Article 2

States shall take all appropriate action to bring about the total cessation of sporting contacts with any country practising apartheid and shall refrain from official sponsorship, assistance or encouragement of such contacts.

Article 3

States shall take all appropriate action towards the exclusion or expulsion of any country practising apartheid from international and regional sports bodies. They shall give full support to national sports bodies attempting to exclude such countries from membership of international and regional sports associations or to prevent such countries from participation in sports activities.

Article 4

1. States shall publicly declare and express total opposition to apartheid in sports as well as full and active support for the total boycott of all teams and sportsmen from the racist apartheid sports bodies.

2. States shall pursue a vigorous programme of public education aimed at securing strict adherence to the Olympic principle of non-discrimination in sports and widespread national acceptance for the spirit and letter of United Nations resolutions on apartheid in sports.

3. Sports bodies shall be actively encouraged to withhold any support from sporting events organized in violation of the Olympic principle and United Nations resolutions. To this end, States shall convey the United Nations resolutions on apartheid in sports to all national sports bodies, urging them:

(a) To disseminate such information to all their affiliates and branches;

(b) To take all necessary action to ensure strict compliance with those resolutions.

Article 5

States shall take appropriate actions against their sporting teams and organizations whose members collectively or individually participate in sports activities in any country practising apartheid or with teams from a country practising apartheid, which in particular shall include:

(a) Refusal to provide financial or other assistance to enable sports bodies, teams or individuals to participate in sports activities in countries practising apartheid or with teams and individual sportsmen selected on the basis of apartheid;

(b) Refusal to provide financial or other assistance for any purpose to sports bodies whose team members or affiliates participate in such sporting activities;

(c) Withdrawal of access to national sporting facilities to such teams or individuals;

(d) Non-recognition by States of all professional sporting contracts which involve sporting activities in any country practising apartheid, or with teams or individual sportsmen selected on the basis of apartheid;

(e) Denial and withdrawal of national honours or awards to such teams or individuals;

(f) Denial of official receptions to teams or sportsmen participating in sports activities with teams or individual sportsmen from any country practising apartheid.

Article 6

States shall deny visas and/or entry to representatives of sports bodies, members of teams or individual sportsmen from any country practising apartheid.

Article 7

States shall establish national regulations and guidelines against participation with apartheid in sports and shall ensure that effective means exist for bringing about compliance with such guidelines.

Article 8

States shall co-operate with anti-apartheid movements and other organizations which are engaged in promoting the implementation of the principles of this Declaration.

Article 9

States undertake to encourage actively and publicly all official bodies, private enterprises and other groups engaged in promoting, organizing or servicing sports activities to refrain from undertaking any action which in any way supports, assists or enables the organization of activities involving apartheid in sports.

Article 10

States shall urge all their regional, provincial and other authorities to take whatever steps are necessary to ensure the strict compliance with the provisions of this Declaration.

Article 11

States agree to use their best endeavours to terminate the practice of apartheid in sports, in accordance with the principles contained in this Declaration and, to this end, States agree to work towards the prompt preparation and adoption of an international convention against apartheid in sports based on the principles contained in this Declaration which would include sanctions for violation of its terms.

Article 12

1. States and international, regional and national sports bodies shall actively support projects, undertaken in collaboration with the Organization of African Unity and the South African liberation movements recognized by it, towards the formation of non-racial teams truly representative of South Africa.

2. To this end, States and all appropriate organizations shall encourage, assist and recognize genuine non-racial sports bodies in South Africa endorsed by the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Organization of African Unity and the South African liberation movements recognized by it.

3. States shall also give active support to sportsmen and sports administrators in their opposition to apartheid in sports.

Article 13

International, regional and national sports bodies shall uphold the Olympic principle and cease all sports contact with the racist apartheid sports bodies.

Article 14

International sports bodies shall not impose financial or other penalties on affiliated bodies which, in accordance with United Nations resolutions and the spirit of the Olympic Charter, refuse to participate in sports contact with any country practising apartheid.

Article 15

National sports bodies shall take appropriate action to persuade their international federation to exclude racist apartheid sports bodies from membership and from all international activities.

Article 16

All national Olympic committees shall declare their opposition to apartheid in sports and to sports contact with South Africa, and shall actively encourage all affiliates and constituent members to end all sports contact with South Africa.

Article 17

The provisions of this Declaration concerning the boycott of South African sports teams shall not apply to non-racial sports bodies endorsed by the Special Committee against Apartheid the Organization of African Unity and the South African liberation movements recognized by it and their members.

Article 18

All international, regional and national sports bodies and Olympic committees shall endorse the principles of this Declaration and support and uphold all provisions contained therein.

A/32/L.33 and Add.1. Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 32/105 N, as proposed by 63 powers, A/32/L.33 and Add.1, and as orally amended by sponsors, adopted by Assembly on 14 December 1977, meeting 102, by recorded vote of 140 to 0, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Prin-

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

Against: None.

Bantustans

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/6 A of 26 October 1976, entitled "The so-called independent Transkei and other bantustans,"

Condemning the racist regime of South Africa for its threats against Lesotho for having refused recognition of the so-called "independent" Transkei,

Further condemning the racist regime of South Africa for its stubborn pursuit of the bantustan policy and its plans to declare the so-called "independence" of Bophuthatswana,

Reiterating that the bantustan policy is designed to divide the African people of South Africa and deprive them of their inalienable rights in the country,

Convinced that the racist regime seeks to establish bantustans as reservoirs of cheap labour, strategic hamlets and buffer zones against the struggle for freedom in the country as a whole,

Noting that the African people of South Africa have rejected and opposed bantustans and the tribal chiefs who have collaborated with the racist regime in the creation of these bantustans,

1. Again denounces the establishment of bantustans as designed to consolidate the inhuman policy of apartheid, to destroy the territorial integrity of the country, to perpetuate white minority domination and to deprive the African people of South Africa of their inalienable rights;

2. Denounces the declaration of the so-called "independence" of the Transkei and that of Bophuthatswana and any other bantustans which may be created by the racist regime of South Africa and declares them totally invalid;

3. Reaffirms the inalienable rights of the African people of South Africa in the country as a whole;

4. Declares its firm support to Lesotho and any other States which may be subjected to threats and pressures by the racist regime in the pursuit of its bantustan policy;

5. Again calls upon all Governments to deny any form of recognition to the so-called "independent" bantustans, to refrain from any dealings with them and to reject travel documents issued by them;

6. Again requests all States to take effective measures to prohibit all individuals, corporations and other institutions under their jurisdiction from having any dealings with the so-called "independent" bantustans.

A/32/L.34. Benin, Congo, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Togo, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/32/L.34/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1 and Rev.2. Congo, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution.

Resolution 32/105 O, as proposed by 29 powers, A/32/L.32/Rev.2, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1977, meeting 104, by recorded vote of 120 to 0, with 5 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom, United States.

Investments in South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/6 K of 9 November 1976,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid,

Convinced that a cessation of new foreign investments in South Africa would constitute an important step in the struggle against apartheid, as such investments abet and encourage the apartheid policies of that country,

Noting with regret that the Security Council has been unable to reach agreement on steps to achieve the cessation of such investments in South Africa,

Welcoming as positive steps the decisions of those Governments which have taken measures to achieve the cessation of further investments from their countries in South Africa,

Noting that while there has been some decrease in the flow of new foreign investments into South Africa since resolution 31/6 K was adopted, a number of foreign economic and financial interests have continued and increased their investments,

Urges the Security Council, when studying the problem of the continued struggle against the apartheid policies of South Africa, to consider again steps to achieve, at an early date, the cessation of further foreign investments in South Africa.

Assistance to South African student refugees

A/32/65 and Add.1. Emergency assistance for South African student refugees. Report of Secretary-General (transmitting report of mission).

A/C.3/32/L.38. Algeria, Botswana, Burundi, Comoros, Congo, Ethiopia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guinea-Bissau, Malawi, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.3/32/L.38/Rev.1. Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Denmark, Ethiopia, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia: revised draft resolution, approved by consensus by Third Committee on 7 December 1977, meeting 71.

A/32/458. Report of Third Committee (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution III.

Resolution 32/119, as recommended by Third Committee, A/32/458, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1977, meeting 105.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/126 of 16 December 1976, in which it requested the Secretary-General to take immediate steps to organize and provide emergency financial and other appropriate forms of assistance for the care, subsistence and education of South African student refugees,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 417 (1977) of 31 October 1977, in which the Council, *inter alia*, requested all Governments and organizations to contribute generously for assistance to the victims of violence and repression, including educational assistance to South African student refugees,

Noting the appointment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as Co-ordinator of assistance within the United Nations system to South African student refugees,

Expressing deep concern that the Government of South Africa continues to take more and more repressive measures against students in that country,

Noting with concern the continuing influx of South African refugees, including in particular students, into neighbouring countries,

Concerned over the pressure on the educational systems of the three host countries—Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland—as a result of the continued influx of children from South Africa seeking freedom from repression and also an opportunity to further their studies,

Having examined the reports of the Secretary-General on the progress achieved in regard to the assistance required by and provided to these refugees in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland,

Recognizing that the needs of South African student refugees are also imposing serious pressures on Zambia,

1. Endorses the measures taken by the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the mobilization of a programme of assistance to South African student refugees in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland;

2. Notes with appreciation the generous contributions of the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland in

providing asylum and making available educational facilities for student refugees;

3. Notes with satisfaction the contributions so far made by Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and United Nations agencies;

4. Expresses concern, however, that the total assistance received to date falls short of the needs;

5. Urges all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and United Nations agencies to contribute generously towards the assistance programmes for these student refugees, both through financial support and by offering the necessary opportunities for their care and subsistence, education and vocational training;

6. Requests all agencies and programmes of the United Nations system, including in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, to assist the High Commissioner in carrying out the humanitarian task entrusted to him;

7. Requests the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner to strengthen their efforts for the mobilization of emergency financial and other appropriate forms of assistance for these student refugees in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia;

8. Further requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To undertake a similar programme of assistance for South African student refugees in Zambia;

(b) To arrange for a review of the matter in time for it to be considered by the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-fifth session;

(c) To report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session.

A/SPC/32/5. Letter of 15 November from President of General Assembly to Chairman of Special Political Committee.

A/32/347. Report of Special Political Committee.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/406).

Other documents

Basic Facts on the Republic of South Africa and the Policy of Apartheid. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.II.K.2.

The United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

Reports of the Secretary-General and of the Committee of Trustees

On 28 October 1977, the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa reported to the General Assembly on the operation of the Fund since October 1976. Contributions had been received from Governments of 45 Member States totalling \$1,269,217; pledges from 19 Governments totalling \$75,538 were outstanding. In accordance with decisions of the Committee of Trustees, seven grants totalling \$915,000 had been made from the Fund during the period under review. Total contributions to the Fund since its inception, including interest, amounted to \$5,679,275, and the total of grants made was \$5,226,950.

The Fund, made up of voluntary contribu-

tions from States, organizations and individuals, was established by the General Assembly in 1965 to be used for grants to voluntary organizations, Governments of host countries of refugees from South Africa, and other appropriate bodies, towards relief, education and assistance to persons persecuted under the repressive and discriminatory legislation of South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia and to their families, and towards relief for refugees from South Africa.

In its report, the Committee of Trustees said it had been gravely concerned over the widespread and escalating repression in South Africa during the period under review. Many hundreds of persons had been killed and thousands wounded as a result of the shooting of peaceful demonstrators by police. Thousands of per-

sons, especially youths, had been imprisoned for participation in demonstrations. Hundreds of others had been detained and charged under the Terrorism Act and other arbitrary repressive legislation. The situation in Namibia and Southern Rhodesia had also continued to deteriorate, the Committee said.

In its report, the Committee noted with satisfaction a substantial increase in contributions to the Trust Fund during the year, enabling larger grants to be made for assistance inside South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia and for assistance to refugees. But it stressed that the needs continued to grow constantly and that even larger contributions were indispensable in the coming period.

Consideration by the General Assembly

At the General Assembly's thirty-second (1977) session, the reports of the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees were discussed during the Assembly's consideration of the policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa.

On 14 December 1977, the Assembly adopted, without a vote, resolution 32/105 A, sponsored by 45 Members, by which, among other things, it expressed grave concern over the widespread repression against all opponents of apartheid in South Africa, including frequent shootings of peaceful demonstrators and the series of deaths of detainees. It reaffirmed that humanitarian assistance to those persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia was appropriate and essential.

The Assembly then: (1) commended the Committee of Trustees for its efforts to promote humanitarian assistance; (2) expressed its appreciation to contributors and to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering humanitarian assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination; and (3) appealed for continued and increasing contributions to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies concerned.

(For text of resolution 32/105 A and list of sponsors, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Contributions pledged and paid to the Trust Fund in 1977 were as follows:

Country	Amount (in US dollars)
Australia	16,286
Austria	26,000
Barbados	500
Belgium	27,027
Botswana	288
Brazil	10,000
Canada	9,615
Chile	1,000
Cyprus	241
Denmark	126,072
Finland	78,761
France	30,000
Germany, Federal Republic of	100,000
Ghana	1,305
Greece	1,000
Guinea	1,001
Hungary	2,000
Iceland	1,500
India	11,000
Indonesia	2,500
Iran	4,000
Iraq	10,000
Ireland	5,812
Italy	10,072
Jamaica	1,540
Japan	20,000
Liberia	1,000
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	12,423
Malaysia	2,000
Mali	2,000
Mauritania	524
Morocco	4,000
Netherlands	240,600
New Zealand	7,642
Niger	501
Nigeria	11,000
Norway	171,363
Oman	5,000
Pakistan	3,000
Peru	1,000
Philippines	10,000
Saudi Arabia	75,516
Singapore	500
Somalia	500
Syrian Arab Republic	1,000
Sweden	230,548
Thailand	1,500
Togo	600
Trinidad and Tobago	1,250
Tunisia	50,000
Turkey	1,250
Uganda	1,018
United Arab Emirates	5,000
United Republic of Cameroon	1,500
Viet Nam	1,000
Yugoslavia	4,000
Total	1,344,755

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session
Fifth Committee, meeting 62.
Plenary meetings 69-71, 73-76, 102.

A/32/302. Report of Secretary-General. (Annex: Report of Committee of Trustees of United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa.)

A/32/L.20 and Add.1. Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Comoros, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Federal

Republic of, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon: draft resolution.

A/C.5/32/79 and Corr.1, A/32/8/Add.22, A/32/455. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 45-power draft resolution, A/32/L.20 and Add.1. Statements by Sec-

retary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

Resolution 32/105 A, as proposed by 45 powers, A/32/L.20 and Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 14 December 1977, meeting 102.

United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, to which is annexed the report of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa,

Gravely concerned over the widespread repression against all opponents of apartheid in South Africa, including frequent shootings of peaceful demonstrators and the series of deaths of detainees,

Reaffirming that humanitarian assistance to those persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South

Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia is appropriate and essential,

Considering the need for increased contributions to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies concerned, in order to enable them to meet the growing needs resulting from escalating repression,

1. Commends the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa for its efforts to promote humanitarian assistance;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have contributed to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering humanitarian assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination;

3. Appeals for continued and increasing contributions to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies concerned.

[For texts of Assembly resolutions 32/105 B-O, see subchapter above on POLITICAL AND RELATED DEVELOPMENTS.]

The situation in Southern Rhodesia

Various aspects of the situation in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) continued during 1977 to receive consideration by a number of United Nations bodies.

In May, the Security Council considered a recommendation by its Committee on sanctions, established pursuant to a Council resolution of 29 May 1968,²³ that the flow of capital from Southern Rhodesia for certain purposes be included within the scope of the mandatory sanctions against the territory. The Council unanimously decided on 27 May that Member States were to prohibit the use or transfer of funds in their territories by the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia.

On 29 September, after having received proposals by the United Kingdom for a settlement in Southern Rhodesia, the Security Council decided, at the request of the United Kingdom, to ask the Secretary-General to appoint a representative to enter into discussions with the British Resident Commissioner-designate, and with all the parties, concerning the military and associated arrangements necessary to effect a transition to majority rule in Southern Rhodesia. The Council's Committee on sanctions submitted an interim report later in 1977 and, early in 1978, it submitted its tenth regular report, covering its activities from 16 December 1976 to 15 December 1977.

Two resolutions on the situation in Southern Rhodesia were adopted on 8 August by the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples²⁴—one on general aspects of the situation, the other on the question of sanctions.

Later in 1977, at its thirty-second regular session, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions incorporating many of the Special Committee's recommendations. Among other things, it reaffirmed the principle that there should be no independence before majority rule in the territory and reaffirmed the relevant provisions of the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the liberation of the two territories adopted at the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia earlier in the year. The Assembly also condemned Governments which continued to collaborate with the illegal regime, as well as the continued failure of certain Member States to enforce strictly the sanctions called for by the Security Council. The Assembly also deemed it imperative that the scope of the sanctions be widened to include all the measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations²⁵ and again asked the Council to consider taking measures in that regard. The Council was also asked to impose a mandatory embargo on the supply of petroleum and its products to South Africa, since such products were transported from that country into Southern Rhodesia.

²³ See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 152-54, text of resolution 253 (1968).

²⁴ See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing text of Declaration.

²⁵ Article 41 of Chapter VII of the Charter reads as follows: "The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations."

For full text of Chapter VII, and other Charter Articles mentioned herein, see APPENDIX II.

During the year, decisions on Southern Rhodesia were also taken by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

Details of these and other related decisions on the territory taken by United Nations bodies in 1977 are described in the sections that follow.

Communications to and consideration by the Security Council (February-June 1977)

Communications (18-29 March)

On 28 February 1977, the Secretary-General drew the attention of the Security Council to the General Assembly's resolution of 20 December 1976²⁶ by which, among other things, it had reiterated its conviction that the scope of the sanctions against the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia had to be widened to include all the measures envisaged under Article 41 of the United Nations Charter, and had asked the Security Council to consider taking the necessary measures in that regard as a matter of urgency.

On 18 March, by a letter addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Acting Executive Secretary of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to the United Nations conveyed a message from the Administrative Secretary-General of OAU to the effect that OAU expected from the Council nothing short of a widening of the existing economic sanctions against the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia and the imposition of economic sanctions and a mandatory arms embargo against apartheid South Africa.

The representative of Ghana on 22 March transmitted the text of a resolution which had been adopted at a session of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of United Nations Associations, held in Accra, Ghana, from 19 to 21 March 1977. By the resolution, the Executive Committee requested that the Security Council urgently consider taking immediate steps to ensure that no State, multinational or other body or person be allowed to provide South Africa or Southern Rhodesia with any equipment, technology, experts or material for development or production of nuclear weapons of any kind.

In a letter dated 29 March, the representative of Italy gave details of, among other things, the stand and action taken by Italy on implementation of measures against Southern Rhodesia: following the adoption of the Security Council's resolution of 29 May 1968,²⁷ the Italian Parliament had adopted a bill which stipulated that any individual caught in com-

mercial or financial transactions of any kind with Southern Rhodesia was liable to punishment by imprisonment of up to two years and by a fine of up to four times the amount of the transaction in question.

The letter went on to say that Italy had been among the first to open embassies in the two newly independent "front-line" countries, Angola and Mozambique. The Italian authorities had recently decided to supply concrete aid, through OAU, to the liberation movements of Zimbabwe, and were considering in a positive light contributing to and participating in the forthcoming Maputo (Mozambique) International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, in May 1977.

Meeting of the Security Council (27 May)

The Security Council discussed the second special report of the Committee on sanctions at a meeting on 27 May. In that report, which had been submitted on 31 December 1976,²⁸ the Committee—bearing in mind the reservations expressed by some of its members—decided to recommend to the Security Council that the flow of capital from Southern Rhodesia for certain purposes be included within the scope of mandatory sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.

The Council had before it a draft resolution sponsored by all 15 members. By the preamble to this text, the Council would, among other things, reaffirm that the measures provided for in its earlier resolutions on the question of sanctions, as well as the measures initiated by Member States in pursuance thereof, were to continue in effect. It would also reaffirm that the current situation in Southern Rhodesia constituted a threat to international peace and security. The Council would then, stating that it was acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations:

(1) decide that all Member States were to prohibit the use or transfer of any funds in their territories by the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia, including any office or agent thereof, or by other persons or bodies within Southern Rhodesia, for the purposes of any office or agency of the regime that was established within their territories other than one established exclusively for pensions purposes;

(2) urge States not Members of the United Nations to act in accordance with the provisions of this resolution, having regard to this prin-

²⁶ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 159-60, text of resolution 31/154 B.

²⁷ See footnote 23.

²⁸ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 156.

ciple as stated in Article 2, paragraph 6, of the Charter; and

(3) decide to meet not later than 11 November 1977 to consider the application of further measures under Charter Article 41, and meanwhile request the Committee on sanctions to examine, in addition to its other functions, the application of such measures and to report to the Council thereon as soon as possible.

The representative of Mauritius, in introducing the draft resolution, said that the recommendation of the Committee on sanctions was aimed at suppressing the propaganda, promotional and similar activities performed abroad by the various offices and agencies of the illegal regime that depended on funds transmitted to them by that regime. The draft resolution, he said, despite its inadequacies, was a step in the right direction and would, if adopted, be the eighth resolution by the Security Council imposing progressive sanctions—most of them mandatory—against the rebel regime in Southern Rhodesia.

He regretted that the absence of consensus in the Committee and the Council resulted in the adoption of mandatory measures only progressively or in doses, thus affording the illegal regime an opportunity to adjust its economic programme. The process also provided convenient loopholes through which the sanctions could be effectively evaded. The draft resolution, for instance, did not appear to cover transfers of funds by individuals or bodies in Southern Rhodesia, or even by the illegal regime itself, for use by, or benefit of, persons or bodies abroad not connected with the regime. It was such loopholes, he said, that contributed to the subsistence of the illegal regime.

Council members generally agreed that the draft resolution represented a further step in increasing the scope of the sanctions against the illegal regime by imposing additional restrictions on the movement of capital, enabling States to take action to frustrate the operations of offices or agencies maintained by the regime outside the territory. Several speakers, however, felt that the draft resolution was inadequate and they expressed dissatisfaction with another round of what they considered to be half-hearted measures by the Council.

Pakistan's spokesman, for example, said that the sanctions that had been imposed thus far had been limited and had not succeeded in achieving their objective, namely, the dislodging of the illegal regime of Ian Smith, which continued to defy the will of the international community and persisted in short-sighted and

repressive policies directed at keeping the majority of the people of Zimbabwe in a state of subjugation and domination.

However, several speakers welcomed the provision of the draft resolution by which the Council would undertake to meet later in 1977 to consider the application of further measures under Article 41. The representative of the USSR and others considered that, although that provision was a step in the right direction, it was only through the application of all measures under that Article, including the complete or partial interruption of road, sea, air, postal and other means of communication, that the just demands of the Zimbabwe people could be satisfied.

China, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Romania said the Council should seriously consider expanding the sanctions to cover South Africa, which they said continued to support the illegal regime in disregard of decisions of the Council and in defiance of appeals by the international community.

With regard to the paragraph referring to further action which the Council might take under Article 41, the representative of the United Kingdom said that some elements of that Article posed difficulties for some members of the Council, including the United Kingdom; however, there were many elements in the Article and his Government would be ready to seek ways in which the application of the economic sanctions which the Council adopted could be improved.

The French representative said that in adopting the draft resolution the Council would be taking another step towards tightening the circle of sanctions around Rhodesia. His Government believed that the international community had to keep up its pressure against the Salisbury authorities and even intensify it. However, he observed, the application of sanctions would not in itself put an end to the ongoing rebellion and bring about the independence of Zimbabwe and the introduction of majority rule. The Council should not lose sight of the political dimensions of the problem.

The Security Council unanimously adopted the draft resolution on 27 May 1977, without a vote, as resolution 409(1977). (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Communication (June 1977)

In a letter dated 2 June 1977, the representative of Australia said, in connexion with the Security Council's resolution of 27 May (409(1977)), that the Australian Government fully supported the application of sanctions in

respect of Southern Rhodesia and would continue to comply with the requirements of mandatory resolutions voted by the Council. The letter further stated that the Secretary-General would be kept informed of the progress of legislation to be introduced in the Australian Parliament to give effect to the resolution.

Decisions of Human Rights Commission and of the Economic and Social Council

On 4 March 1977, the Commission on Human Rights adopted a resolution on the report of its Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa. The Commission thereby, among other things: reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe to self-determination and independence and their right to enjoy all the rights recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the various international instruments on human rights; condemned the activities of countries which, either directly or through their nationals, were helping to perpetuate the current situation in Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa, and urged them to refrain from such activities; recommended that the United Nations intensify its co-operation in the humanitarian field by supplying the countries neighbouring on Zimbabwe with assistance, particularly medicines and foodstuffs; and decided that the Ad Hoc Working Group should continue to study the policies and practices which violated human rights in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe. (For details, see p. 687.)

On 4 March, the Commission also adopted a resolution on the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of various forms of assistance given to colonial and racist regimes in southern Africa. Among other things, by this text it denounced and condemned the political, military, economic and other assistance given by certain States to South Africa and to the illegal minority regime of Southern Rhodesia, either directly or through national or multinational companies. It also reaffirmed that arms sales, nuclear co-operation agreements and the economic activities of national and multinational companies in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia constituted blatant acts of complicity in the crime of apartheid (a crime against humanity) and encouragement of the continuation of the policy of racial discrimination and colonialism. (For details, see p. 691.)

On 13 May 1977, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution (2082 A (LXII)) on the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa, by which, among

other things, it decided that the Working Group, in conjunction with the Special Committee against Apartheid, should examine the treatment of prisoners in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe, including the deaths of a number of detainees. (For details, see p. 687.)

On 13 May, the Council also adopted a resolution (2086(LXII)) on infringements of trade union rights in southern Africa, by which it expressed its concern at the increased use of arrests and bannings to suppress legitimate trade union activities among African workers in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe, condemned the continued gross infringements of trade union rights in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe, called for the immediate release of all trade unionists under detention in southern Africa and for the lifting of all banning orders imposed on persons engaged in trade union activities, and demanded full recognition of all trade union rights of African workers in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe. (For details, see p. 726.)

On 3 August, the Council adopted resolution 2101(LXIII) on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations. By this text, the Council among other things expressed its concern that assistance by those agencies and organizations to colonial peoples, particularly those of Zimbabwe and Namibia, and to their national liberation movements, was far from adequate in relation to their needs. In this connexion, the Council urged those agencies and organizations, in the light of the intensification of the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe and Namibia, to do everything possible to render increased assistance to the peoples of those territories in their struggle for liberation, and, in particular, in consultation with OAU, to work out and implement programmes of assistance within their fields of competence, with the active collaboration of the national liberation movements concerned.

The Council also requested the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to continue to withhold any financial, economic, technical or other assistance to South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, to discontinue all support to them until they restored to the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, and to refrain from any action which might imply recognition of, or support for, the illegal domination of the territories. (For details, see p. 845.)

International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia

In accordance with a decision of the General Assembly of 17 December 1976,²⁹ the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia was organized, and met from 16 to 21 May 1977 at Maputo, Mozambique. Its aim was to mobilize international support for, and assistance to, the peoples of the two territories in their struggle for self-determination and independence.

The Conference was attended by about 500 representatives of 92 Member States and a number of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, specialized agencies and national liberation movements. At the conclusion of its meetings it adopted the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and a Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

In the Declaration, the Conference among other things proclaimed its full support for the people of Zimbabwe in their struggle for independence, reaffirmed that there should be no independence before majority rule and that any settlement relating to the future of the territory had to be worked out with the full participation of the Zimbabwe people represented by their national liberation movement. It strongly condemned the illegal racist minority regime and denounced its brutal and repressive measures.

The Conference noted that all reasonable and meaningful proposals which would have secured a negotiated settlement for an independent Zimbabwe on the basis of majority rule had been totally rejected by the illegal racist minority regime, and the freedom fighters, confronted with the intransigence of that regime, had intensified the armed struggle.

The Conference considered that strict enforcement of existing mandatory sanctions was an important element in the collective effort of the international community, and it deplored the fact that some States continued to violate those sanctions and thus limit their effect on the economy of Southern Rhodesia. The persistent acts of aggression committed by the illegal regime against Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia were condemned by the Conference. It declared that the natural resources of Zimbabwe were the birthright of its people; the exploitation of those resources by the illegal regime, in association with foreign economic interests, violated the Charter and United Nations resolutions.

In the Programme of Action, the Conference among other things called for political, material

and moral support for the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and their national liberation movements. It called on Governments: to refrain from any collaboration with the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia; to observe strictly the arms embargo; to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, assembly, financing and training of mercenaries in their territories to be punishable as a criminal act and to discourage and prohibit their nationals from serving as mercenaries; to take measures against corporation and trade interests operating in violation of sanctions; to prevent companies registered in their territories from supplying oil, directly or indirectly, to the illegal regime; to take measures to ensure compliance by all individuals, associations and bodies corporate under their jurisdiction with the sanctions and to prohibit any form of collaboration by them with the illegal regime; and to prevent or discourage the emigration to Southern Rhodesia of any individuals or groups of individuals under their jurisdiction.

The Conference called upon the United Nations among other things to reiterate its conviction that the scope of sanctions against the regime had to be widened to include all the measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter, and it asked the Security Council urgently to consider the necessary measures in that regard.

(For further details, see p. 828.)

Consideration by the Special Committee

The General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples considered the question of Southern Rhodesia at meetings held in New York between 19 April and 8 August 1977, with the participation of Chakanyuka Chikosi of the African National Council of Zimbabwe (ANC), Callistus Nkobi Ndlovu of the Patriotic Front (Zimbabwe African People's Union), and Mukudzei Mudzi of the Patriotic Front (Zimbabwe African National Union), who made statements. Garfield Todd, former Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, was also invited to make a statement.

The representative of the United Kingdom told the Special Committee that his Government remained committed to attaining a just and lasting settlement in the territory and he expressed the hope that the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia would see that it had to make the necessary compromises in order to

²⁹ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 160-61, text of resolution 31/145.

achieve an early, orderly and peaceful transition to majority rule. The efforts his Government had made to arrive at a peaceful settlement of the Southern Rhodesian problem were continuing, he said; he described the proposals his Government had put forward to the concerned parties at the Geneva conference in the latter part of 1976 and which had been rejected by Ian Smith on 24 January 1977.

The proposals, he went on to say, had included the following points, among others: guerrilla activity would cease as soon as agreement had been reached on the setting up of the transitional government; and British readiness to continue to play a part in the agreed transitional arrangements would be conditional upon all other parties abiding by that agreement. The transitional government, to have been headed by an interim commissioner appointed by the British Government after due consultations, was to have had three principal organs: a council of ministers; an advisory council of senior ministers; and a national security council.

The council of ministers, he said, was to have contained an equal number of members from each of the political groups represented by the delegations to the Geneva conference and a further similar number of members appointed by the interim commissioner from among members of the European minority. It would thus have had a substantial African majority. The council of ministers was to have had full executive and legislative competence subject to the interim commissioner's reserve powers. Defence and internal security would have been the responsibility of the national security council, and the day-to-day organization and operational control of the armed forces and the police would have been the responsibility of the respective chiefs of staff and the commissioner of police.

Further, the council of ministers was to have been responsible for the implementation of the programme for independence and in particular for the working out of the independence constitution. It would have appointed a constitutional committee—to include representatives of the various political parties, with the task of formulating recommendations to the council of ministers—which would have been presided over by the interim commissioner.

Following the rejection of the proposals, the representative went on to say, the United Kingdom Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs had held discussions with the various parties in co-operation with the United States and hoped to be able to report

soon whether it would be worth while for the two countries to co-sponsor a conference on Southern Rhodesia, with the aim of developing a timetable for achieving majority rule in the territory in 1978.

Mr. Chikosi said that the nationalists were not surprised at the illegal regime's rejection of the proposals put forward at the Geneva conference because they had not been convinced that the regime had been ready to hand over power to the majority. His organization, he said, believed that armed struggle remained the nationalists' only course. The African National Council of Zimbabwe was totally opposed to any internal settlement, which would no doubt turn the future Zimbabwe into a neo-colonial State. It was not opposed in principle to constitutional talks if they were designed to hand over power. However, he said, the hand-over must be complete and unconditional, and must involve all parties to the dispute. He then outlined his party's five-point plan for the attainment of a peaceful settlement in the territory: that Ian Smith unequivocally surrender political power to the black majority; that all detainees and political prisoners be released; that the United Kingdom assume its decolonization role in the territory; that all Zimbabweans participate in a national referendum; and that the United Kingdom convene a full constitutional conference to work out the details of the independence constitution.

Mr. Ndlovu said that his party rejected the idea of a conference convened and co-chaired by the United Kingdom and the United States. It could not accept any direct United States involvement as that would risk internationalizing the problem. He said that the war in the territory was not against white people but against a system of racism which kept African people in a state of slavery.

Mr. Mudzi said that imperialist powers were seeking to frustrate the march of the Zimbabwe people to true freedom and independence and the Anglo-American plan was a deadly scheme contrived behind the backs of the Zimbabwe people. The Smith regime must hand over State power to the African people without any further delay. He said that the armed struggle was intensifying and the enemy's losses were growing.

The representative of Australia observed that Ian Smith, by rejecting the United Kingdom's Geneva proposals and announcing his intention to seek an internal settlement, had brought to a standstill negotiations that had been warmly welcomed by the international community as offering the best path to peaceful decoloniza-

tion in Zimbabwe. The situation had since deteriorated: the guerrilla war had grown in intensity, with tragic losses on all sides; young Zimbabweans, denied adequate expression of their nationalist sentiments, were leaving Southern Rhodesia to join their compatriots already outside the territory.

Australia, he went on, was encouraged by the concern of the United States for developments in southern Africa, expressed at the highest levels of the United States Administration, and it hoped that all parties would bear in mind the potential of the United States for assisting the United Kingdom in the search for genuine majority rule. He reiterated that his Government's objective was peaceful, genuine decolonization in Zimbabwe, with a genuinely democratic government elected by the Zimbabwean people, and Australia believed that no substantial element of political opinion, inside or outside Zimbabwe, should be excluded from negotiations, provided they accepted the principle of majority rule.

According to the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, the Geneva conference had failed because of the calculated obstruction of the Smith regime, which had attended the conference not to negotiate seriously but to get an endorsement for leaving power in the hands of the white minority. While the negotiations were going on, Smith intensified his acts of aggression against the neighbouring independent African States of Zambia, Botswana and Mozambique. Repressive measures against the black majority inside Zimbabwe were increased. Wanton mass killings of innocent Africans and continued detentions were the order of the day.

The Tanzanian representative went on to say that the international community had waited long enough: Smith had to be removed from power; the period for appeasing and tolerating the racist minority regime should be over. Her Government, she said, had no objection to the reconvening of the conference for a negotiated settlement in Zimbabwe, but it wished to reiterate that Rhodesia was a responsibility primarily of the United Kingdom Government as the legal authority and decolonizing power.

The Organization of African Unity, she said, had pledged its full support to the armed struggle until there was majority rule in Zimbabwe; sanctions should be intensified and extended to include all the provisions of Article 41 of the United Nations Charter. In that respect, she commended the step taken by the United States Government to repeal the so-called Byrd amendment, which had allowed

the United States to buy chrome from Rhodesia.

Other speakers also called attention to the United Kingdom Government's responsibility for the territory, which the representative of Ethiopia, for example, said was as valid as it had been in 1965. The United Kingdom had to show decisiveness in dealing with the continued rebellion of Ian Smith against the British Crown, and, while it was free to get help from any quarter in dealing with the problem, such help should not compromise the legal and constitutional basis of the continued responsibility of the United Kingdom.

India's spokesman said it was tragic that a small minority of white racists had been allowed to usurp power physically from the colonial power, but what was important was that the United Kingdom had never disowned its responsibility or, indeed, its liability. On the contrary, he said, it had continued its efforts to correct that deviation and it deserved to be assisted in the complex task of discharging its legal responsibility, as well as the sacred trust it had assumed in terms of the Charter for the well-being of the inhabitants of the territory.

The representative of Czechoslovakia said it was a well-established fact that the Smith regime could not exist even for a day without the military, economic and political assistance extended to it by the imperialist States, particularly the members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). He charged, among other things, that mercenaries from Australia, Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom, South Africa and the United States were fighting in the army of Southern Rhodesia. The participation of those mercenaries in the military operations against the national liberation movements attested clearly to the military assistance of imperialism to the racist regime. Even if regular units of the aforementioned Western countries had not been used, the mercenaries were equipped with weapons from imperialist countries and most of them had already fought in other parts of the world—Asia and Latin America—against nations struggling for their liberation.

The Australian representative said that while his Government was not empowered to prevent Australians from leaving Australia, it had strongly discouraged the recruitment or training of mercenaries for service in any country. Draft legislation was currently before its Parliament to prohibit recruitment in Australia for any armed service outside the country.

The Bulgarian representative charged that the arms expenditures of the regime had risen

dramatically in recent years, thanks to financial assistance from imperialist circles and from international institutions under their influence. With NATO assistance, strong military forces in Southern Rhodesia had been created and a large industrial complex had been built up. It was obvious, he added, that the enormous natural resources, the cheap labour and the extremely high profits derived from the exploitation of the Zimbabwean people, as well as global military-strategic interests, were the basic reasons for the particular interest of Western countries and their monopolies in the preservation of the Smith regime. He said that Bulgaria, like so many other States, believed that it was time to adopt more decisive and effective international measures against the racist regime, pursuant to Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

The USSR representative said that the illegal regime of Ian Smith, with the overt support of the racists of South Africa and the connivance of imperialist circles, continued its racist policy of violence, exploitation and aggression and was guilty of gross and mass violations of the human rights of the African population. The numerous decisions of the United Nations, including resolutions of the Security Council, were ignored and flouted. The racist regime continued to perpetrate mass slaughter of innocent people and to put behind bars without trial those Zimbabweans who favoured the transfer of power to the African majority.

The Chinese representative said that, during the preceding year, the patriotic armed forces of Zimbabwe had continued to grow in strength and had expanded their areas of operation from the north-eastern region to the northern, eastern, north-western and south-eastern regions, covering more than half of Zimbabwe. The freedom fighters had caused heavy casualties among the colonial troops, winning continuous victories. In their struggle against the Smith regime, he said, the people of Zimbabwe had gained a profound understanding that the independence and liberation of Zimbabwe could be won only through their unremitting struggle, that the revolutionary people must in all circumstances use revolutionary tactics to deal with the counter-revolutionary tactics, that armed struggle was the reliable means for overthrowing colonial and racist rule and for achieving national liberation, that negotiations had to be based on fighting, and that, until the enemy had laid down his arms and real independence was won, armed struggle had to be strengthened and not weakened.

The representative of Yugoslavia and others said that the racist regime had been attempting, by a series of aggressive military actions against Zambia, Mozambique and Botswana, to internationalize the conflict and to obtain military assistance and protection from abroad on the pretext of an alleged threat of international communism. However, that attempt would not succeed, and Smith's minority regime seemed aware of that fact, as shown by the exodus of increasing numbers of white emigrants from Southern Rhodesia. The era of colonialism and racism had become historically obsolete, and their vestiges in southern Africa could not endure.

A number of speakers called for increased unity among the nationalist leaders, which Norway called a prerequisite for new progress. Australia urged that all nationalist elements work to minimize their differences, so that all might contribute their respective strengths to the nationalist movement as a whole; a united nationalist front would strengthen the hand of those working for a resumption of genuine negotiations.

The representative of India wondered how there could be majority rule when the majority seemed to be divided and its components at cross purposes. It was sad indeed that the unity of the majority should be eroded at a time when the need for unity and solidarity was vitally important.

The USSR said that the patriots of Zimbabwe had scored a number of major successes and caused severe losses to the enemy both in manpower and technology. Those who were participating in the armed struggle had closed their ranks and turned themselves into a single united liberation army. The Patriotic Front enjoyed growing support from the front-line African States, many of the countries of OAU and socialist and other progressive forces throughout the world.

The Norwegian representative urged continued efforts by the international community to solve the Rhodesian conflict at the negotiating table. She observed that every day, as new lives were lost, the differences between the white minority and the African majority widened and the possibilities for a negotiated solution became fewer. Norway, she said, hoped that the latest British-American initiative would lead to resumed negotiations between all parties concerned and that the front-line States could be drawn in to the preparatory work. She also said that South Africa bore the main responsibility for the ineffectiveness of the sanctions against the Smith regime: without supply lines

to South Africa, the minority regime would be forced to come to the negotiating table in a very short time. The Norwegian Government also believed that the sanctions against Rhodesia should be broadened.

On 8 August 1977, the Special Committee unanimously adopted two resolutions, one of which related to the question of Southern Rhodesia in general. By its terms, the Special Committee among other things: reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination, freedom and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure by all the means at their disposal the enjoyment of that right; condemned the continued war of repression and the intensified oppressive measures against those people by the illegal racist minority regime; condemned the regime for the repeated acts of aggression and threats against Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia; and condemned South Africa for its continued support of the illegal regime in contravention of United Nations resolutions.

By this text, the Special Committee also: reaffirmed the principle that there should be no independence before majority rule in Zimbabwe and that any settlement relating to the future of the territory had to be worked out with the full participation of the people of the territory and in accordance with their true aspirations; called on the United Kingdom, in the discharge of its primary responsibility as the administering power, to take all effective measures to enable Zimbabwe to accede to independence in accordance with the aspirations of the majority of the population, and under no circumstances to accord to the illegal regime any of the powers or attributes of sovereignty.

The Special Committee also: firmly supported the people of Zimbabwe under the leadership of their national liberation movement in their struggle to achieve majority rule, and emphasized the importance of maintaining a united leadership within that movement. It reaffirmed the relevant provisions of the Maputo Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, in particular those provisions calling for assistance to the front-line States which were victims of aggression.

Also by the resolution, the Special Committee demand: (a) the termination of all repressive measures perpetrated by the regime against the people of Zimbabwe and in particular the wanton killings and executions, the arbitrary closure of African areas, the eviction, transfer and resettlement of Africans and the

creation of concentration camps; (b) the unconditional and immediate release of all political prisoners, detainees and restrictees, the removal of all restrictions on political activity and the establishment of full democratic freedom and equality of political rights, as well as the restoration of fundamental human rights; (c) the cessation of the influx of immigrants into the territory and the immediate withdrawal of all mercenaries therefrom; and (d) the immediate cessation of all acts of aggression and threats against neighbouring African States.

The Special Committee then: appealed to all States to take all necessary and effective measures to prevent advertisement for, and recruitment of, mercenaries for Southern Rhodesia; requested all States to give immediate and substantial material assistance to enable Mozambique to strengthen its defence capability; requested all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes, to extend, in consultation with OAU, to the people of Zimbabwe and their liberation movement all the moral, material, political and humanitarian assistance necessary in their struggle for their inalienable rights; invited all Governments, the specialized agencies, other organizations and the Secretary-General to publicize through all media information on the situation in Zimbabwe and on the relevant decisions and actions of the United Nations, with particular reference to the application of sanctions against the illegal regime; and decided to keep the situation in the territory under review.

By the text of the second resolution, which dealt with sanctions, the Special Committee among other things: strongly condemned the policies of the Governments, particularly that of South Africa, which, in violation of United Nations resolutions and in open contravention of their specific obligations under Article 25 of the United Nations Charter, continued to collaborate with the illegal regime, and called upon them to cease such collaboration; condemned all violations of the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council, as well as the continued failure of certain Member States to enforce those sanctions strictly, as being contrary to their Charter obligations; and condemned South Africa for its continued support of the illegal regime.

The Special Committee also called upon all Governments which had not done so: to ensure strict compliance with the sanctions by all entities under their jurisdiction; to prevent or discourage emigration to Southern Rhodesia by individuals or groups; to discontinue any

action which might confer a semblance of legitimacy on the illegal regime, inter alia by forbidding the operation and activities of Air Rhodesia, the Rhodesia National Tourist Board and the Rhodesian Information Office, or any other activities which contravened the aims and purposes of the sanctions; and to invalidate passports and other documents for travel to the territory.

The Special Committee also requested all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes, to extend to Mozambique financial, technical and material assistance to enable it to overcome economic difficulties in connexion with its application of economic sanctions against the regime and the severe economic loss and destruction of property brought about by the acts of aggression committed by the regime. The Security Council was asked to undertake a periodic review of economic assistance to Mozambique as well as to Zambia. Finally, the Special Committee deemed it imperative that the scope of the sanctions be widened to include all the measures envisaged under Article 41, and reiterated its request that the Security Council urgently consider taking the necessary measures in that regard.

Communications to and consideration by the Security Council (September 1977)

Communications (1-23 September)

On 1 September, the representative of the United Kingdom communicated to the President of the Security Council the text of proposals for the restoration of legality in Southern Rhodesia and the settlement of the Southern Rhodesian problem. The letter said that the proposals had been drawn up by the United Kingdom Government with the full agreement of the United States Government and after consulting all the parties concerned.

The proposals, which were attached to the letter, were described in a foreword as being based on the following elements:

- (1) the surrender of power by the illegal regime and a return to legality;
- (2) an orderly and peaceful transition to independence in the course of 1978;
- (3) free and impartial elections on the basis of universal adult suffrage;
- (4) the establishment by the British Government of a transitional administration, with the task of conducting the elections for an independent government;
- (5) a United Nations presence, including a United Nations force, during the transition period;

(6) an independence constitution providing for a democratically elected government, the abolition of discrimination, the protection of individual human rights and the independence of the judiciary; and

(7) a development fund to revive the economy of the country which the United Kingdom and the United States viewed as predicated upon the implementation of the settlement as a whole.

While it was impossible at that stage, the foreword stated, to lay down an exact timetable, it was the intention of the British Government that elections would be held, and that Rhodesia would become independent, as Zimbabwe, not later than six months after the return to legality. To achieve that end, it would be necessary to proceed, as quickly as possible after the return to legality, to the registration of voters, to the delimitation of constituencies, to the detailed drafting of the independence constitution and to its enactment under the authority of the British Parliament.

A detailed account of the proposals was given, followed by annexes containing the principal points of the proposed constitution, the constitutional arrangements during the transition period, and details of the development fund. The precise provisions of the independence constitution were to be elaborated in further detailed discussions with the parties and in due course were to be considered at a constitutional conference to be held during the transition period.

A section on the transition stated among other things that the British Government would place before the Security Council its proposal for the independence constitution and for the administration of the territory during the transition period leading up to independence. The latter was to comprise the following elements:

(a) the appointment by the British Government, either under existing statutory powers or under new powers enacted for the purpose, of a Resident Commissioner and a Deputy. The role of the Resident Commissioner would be to administer the country, to organize and conduct the general election which, within a period not exceeding six months, would lead to independence for Zimbabwe, and to take command, as Commander-in-Chief, of all armed forces in Rhodesia, apart from a United Nations Zimbabwe Force;

(b) the appointment, by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the authority of the Security Council, of a special representative whose role would be to work with the Resident Commissioner and to observe that the administration of the country and the organization and conduct of the elections were fair and impartial;

(c) the establishment, by resolution of the Secu-

riety Council, of a United Nations Zimbabwe Force whose role could include: the supervision of the cease-fire; support for the civil power; and liaison with the existing Rhodesian armed forces and with the forces of the liberation armies. The Secretary-General would be invited to appoint a representative to enter into discussions, before the transition period, with the British Resident Commissioner-designate and with all the parties, with a view to establishing in detail the respective roles of all the forces in Rhodesia;

(d) the primary responsibility for the maintenance of law and order during the transition period was to lie with the police forces. They were to be under the command of a Commissioner of Police, to be appointed by and responsible to the Resident Commissioner. The special representative of the Secretary-General might appoint liaison officers to the police forces;

(e) the formation, as soon as possible after the establishment of the transitional administration, of a new Zimbabwe National Army which would in due course replace all existing armed forces in Rhodesia and would be the army of the future independent State of Zimbabwe; and

(f) the establishment by the Resident Commissioner of an electoral and boundary commission, with the role of carrying out the registration of voters, the delimitation of constituencies and the holding of a general election for the purposes of the independence constitution.

It was stated in conclusion that the United Kingdom and United States Governments believed that the proposals provided security, but not privilege, under the rule of law for all the citizens of independent Zimbabwe, equal political rights without discrimination, and the right to be governed by a government of their own choice. The two Governments also believed that the proposed arrangements for the transfer of power were calculated to ensure a quick, orderly and peaceful transition to independence and had agreed to use their joint influence to the full to put the proposals into effect.

On 8 September, the United Kingdom representative transmitted a statement issued by the United Kingdom Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, David Owen, in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on 1 September, regarding the proposals published that day. The statement dealt with the basic proposals, their implementation, the role of the various forces, the Zimbabwe National Army and the United Nations Zimbabwe Force.

Among other things, the Foreign Secretary said that the agreed results of the discussions on the cease-fire, on the transition period and on the Zimbabwe National Army would be brought before the Security Council by the

British Government to secure the necessary mandate for the establishment of the United Nations Zimbabwe Force. He hoped that the Council, by providing for the United Nations role in Zimbabwe, would at the same time endorse the agreements reached and thus put the weight of the international community behind them. He went on to say that the British and United States Governments, while not underestimating the intense difficulties that still needed to be faced, believed that it was possible to achieve an internationally accepted negotiated settlement on the basis of the proposals, and intended to go forward on that basis.

On 23 September, the United Kingdom, referring to its previous letters, requested that a meeting of the Security Council be convened and noted that, under the proposals for settlement of the Rhodesian problem, it was stated that the Secretary-General of the United Nations would be invited to appoint a representative to enter into discussions, before the transition period, with the British Resident Commissioner-designate and with all the parties, with a view to establishing in detail the respective roles of all the forces in Rhodesia. The United Kingdom Government currently wished to extend that invitation to the Secretary-General through the Security Council, the letter stated.

In accordance with a request contained in a letter dated 28 September from the representative of Benin, a statement issued at Maputo on 12 September 1977 by the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe on the British proposals for a settlement in Southern Rhodesia was issued as a document of the Security Council.

Meetings of the Security Council (28 and 29 September)

The Security Council considered the situation in Southern Rhodesia at meetings on 28 and 29 September. The representatives of Gabon and Kenya, at their request, were invited to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. At the request of Benin, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Mauritius, the President of the Council also extend an invitation to Joshua Nkomo and Callistus Nkobi Ndlovu of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe.

The Council had before it the text of a draft resolution sponsored by the United Kingdom, by the preambular part of which the Security Council would take note of the letters dated 1 September and 8 September 1977 from the United Kingdom, as well as the invitation to

the Secretary-General in the letter dated 23 September, to appoint a representative.

By the operative provisions of the text, the Council would:

(1) request the Secretary-General to appoint a representative to enter into discussions with the British Resident Commissioner-designate and with all the parties concerning the military and associated arrangements that were considered necessary to effect the transition to majority rule in Southern Rhodesia;

(2) further request the Secretary-General to transmit a report on the result of these discussions to the Council as soon as possible; and

(3) call upon all parties to co-operate with the representative of the Secretary-General in the conduct of the discussions.

David Owen, Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary of the United Kingdom, said that his Government had striven within the international community to bring about an end to the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia and to achieve at the earliest possible date a transfer to majority rule and an independent, free Zimbabwe. There were many different views about the form of a settlement; in his judgement it was impossible to reach a total agreement among all the parties. The crucial issue at the current stage was to try to end the fighting and bring about a cease-fire. The principles involved, he said, were that Ian Smith and the illegal regime had to "stand down" before a transitional administration was set up, that there be free and fair elections, and that they be conducted on the basis of one person, one vote. The United Kingdom had advocated a role for the United Nations because it believed it offered an assurance to the nationalist leadership by guaranteeing the impartiality of elections and by guarding against any fears they might have of recolonization because of the presence of a resident commissioner under the British Government.

The Security Council was not being asked at this stage to pass judgement on the proposals, he said, but only to take a limited step regarding the appointment of a special representative of the Secretary-General.

The spokesman for the United States said that the United States supported the proposals, which he referred to as Anglo-African-American proposals, which had come about because of initiatives on the part of nations and peoples of Africa themselves. The appointment of the Secretary-General's representative as a first step would offer a chance to explore the possibilities of a permanent solution, and give Zimbabwe an opportunity to move towards

independence and majority rule without the in-fighting and dissension inevitably accompanying the struggle for freedom when not accompanied by the support of the international community.

Mr. Nkomo said that the Patriotic Front, the liberation movement of Zimbabwe, recognized the positive role of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the process of decolonization. However, the proposed United Nations role in Zimbabwe was different from what it had been: this time, it was the colonizer who was requesting the Security Council to come to his aid. If the United Kingdom's motive was to make the United Nations play the role of partner in the furtherance of colonial interests, he and his movement vehemently opposed the move. If, on the other hand, the United Nations presence was sought to facilitate the complete decolonization of Zimbabwe, the Patriotic Front would have nothing against it. In other words, unless the role of the United Nations representative was specifically defined, there was a danger that he might be seduced into playing a role inimical to the interests of the United Nations and of the people of Zimbabwe.

He continued by stating that if the United Nations were to fulfil the objective of decolonization in Southern Rhodesia, its representative's role had to be defined in terms which advanced that objective in a concrete and practical way; the instrument by which he was appointed should make clear, first, that his appointment was made by the Secretary-General acting in close consultation with the members of the Security Council and the parties to the armed conflict, and, second, that his duties, powers and functions were determined in close consultation with those same members and parties.

Support for the United Kingdom proposal for appointment of a United Nations representative was expressed by a number of speakers, among them Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Pakistan, Panama and Venezuela. The representative of France added that the Council, after receiving the expected report from the representative, would be in a position to decide whether or not to go ahead with the application of the latest proposals.

Benin, India, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius, and Romania generally supported the proposal to appoint a representative of the Secretary-General as an exploratory and limited step. The representative of Benin insisted that the mandate of the representative be defined in such a way as not to undermine the

national liberation movement of Zimbabwe. The Romanian representative emphasized that the appointment of the special representative was in no way to be used as justification for evading previous Security Council and General Assembly resolutions concerning Southern Rhodesia, or as a pretext for putting off a settlement. The spokesman for the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya also wished to ensure that the representative was not committed to the acceptance of any matter of substance in the Anglo-American proposals. His Government, he said, would not accept any interpretation of the representative's mission that would imply support for the suspension of the just struggle of the people of Zimbabwe.

The USSR representative said his Government categorically favoured the earliest possible transfer of State power in Zimbabwe to the genuine representatives of the people—the national liberation movement headed by the Patriotic Front. The external policy of the USSR, he added, was aimed at the total elimination of all remnants of colonial oppression, of the infringement of the equality and independence of peoples, and of all hotbeds of colonialism and racism. It sought no privileges for itself in Africa, nor did it covet concessions or bases, nor did it impose on African countries its own world outlook.

He went on to say that if the racist regime still dared to defy the world community it was only because the appropriate measures and sanctions had not been observed by certain Member States of the United Nations. As for the recent Anglo-American plan for a settlement in Southern Rhodesia, he said the USSR could accept neither direct nor indirect forms of recognition of that plan as a possible basis for a settlement. The representative of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe and a number of African countries had pointed to the neo-colonialist tendencies of its provisions, and the USSR categorically objected to the fact that the United Nations should be involved in measures connected with a Rhodesian settlement which might be prejudicial to the national liberation struggle of the people of Zimbabwe. Even though the Foreign Secretary of the United Kingdom had said that a decision of the Council to appoint a representative of the Secretary-General would in no way mean approval of the Anglo-American plan, nevertheless the USSR feared that such a decision might be used to approach the plan by the back door. It could not therefore support the draft resolution, but would not impede its adoption.

According to the Chinese representative, the substance of the proposals was not in accord with the spirit of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, and was in some respects even contradictory. Although the proposals were only preliminary, the Council was being requested to confirm one of them—that is, the appointment of a representative of the Secretary-General—which could create the impression that the Council had basically approved or confirmed the proposals themselves, and thereby weaken and disrupt the armed struggle of the Zimbabwe people. He said that China could not support the draft resolution and would not participate in the vote.

The representative of Gabon, speaking on behalf of the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, agreed with Mr. Nkomo that the representative of the Secretary-General should be chosen and his mandate determined in close consultation with the members of the Council and the parties to the conflict. For free and independent Africa, the negotiations which were about to begin could be productive only if no pre-conditions were set and if they were held between the colonial power—the United Kingdom—and the Patriotic Front, the latter being the only organization qualified to represent the interests of the Zimbabwe people. The appointment of a representative of the Secretary-General in Southern Rhodesia, which OAU accepted, should not be a delaying tactic that would make it possible for the Smith regime to get its second wind and annihilate the aspirations of the Zimbabwe people.

The representative of Kenya did not feel that the United Nations should take any action that would shift, however briefly, the responsibility of the administering power to the United Nations, which should not be called upon to undertake negotiations which had been going on between that power and the rebel regime for the past 12 years.

Amendments to the text put forward by Benin, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Mauritius were accepted by the United Kingdom: one proposed the addition of a new preambular paragraph by which the Council would state that it had heard the statement of Joshua Nkomo, co-leader of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe; by another, the Council would request the Secretary-General to appoint his representative in consultation with the members of the Security Council.

The Council, at its meeting on 29 September, adopted the revised draft resolution—by

13 votes to O, with 1 abstention (USSR)—as resolution 415(1977). China did not participate in the vote.

(For text of resolution 415(1977), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Secretary-General said he would immediately take the necessary action to appoint a personal representative, paying particular attention to experience and the special circumstances. He added that he was under no illusion as to the complexities and difficulties of the task entrusted to him and his representative. Success would depend on the co-operation and understanding of the parties concerned and on the degree of their determination to find a solution to the problem by peaceful means. He said he would report to the Council as soon as possible on the results of his representative's discussions with the British Resident Commissioner and with all the parties concerned.

In a note dated 4 October 1977, the President of the Security Council said he had been informed on 30 September of the Secretary-General's intention to appoint Lieutenant-General Dewan Prem Chand as his representative in accordance with the Security Council's resolution of 29 September (415(1977)). The President said he had informed the Secretary-General, after consultations, that the appointment was acceptable to 14 members of the Council; China dissociated itself from the matter. The President also said that, in a further communication of 4 October, the Secretary-General had informed him that in the light of those consultations, he had appointed General Prem Chand as his representative and had asked him to come to United Nations Headquarters to consult with the Secretary-General and to organize his mission.

Interim report of the Committee on sanctions

On 18 November 1977, the Security Council's Committee on sanctions (established in pursuance of Council resolution 253(1968) of 29 May 1968)³⁰ submitted an interim report regarding the implementation of two decisions taken by the Security Council earlier in 1977 on the expansion of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. The first of these decisions was taken on 27 May when the Council adopted resolution 409(1977) (see above), by the third operative paragraph of which the Council requested the Committee to examine, in addition to its other functions, the application of further measures under Article 41 of the Charter and report thereon as soon as possible. The other decision was taken on 30 June, when

the Council, after considering a complaint by Mozambique (see p. 237), adopted resolution 411(1977), by an operative paragraph of which it had requested the Committee to examine as a matter of priority further effective measures to tighten the scope of sanctions in accordance with Article 41 and urgently submit its recommendations to the Council.

Accordingly, the Committee reported, it had considered the subject of the expansion of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia together with the implementation of the two Security Council decisions. Proposals submitted by Benin, India, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the USSR were annexed to the report. The Committee said, among other things, that, while all the members shared the conviction that a further expansion of sanctions was an important weapon against the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia, no consensus had been achieved on the measures proposed.

With regard to the question of submitting a report, the representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States took the position that, in view of the current developments concerning Southern Rhodesia as a whole, it would be prudent to defer that action. They were supported by Canada, France and the Federal Republic of Germany. Bearing in mind the current negotiations, in some of which the representative of the Secretary-General was also involved, they felt that the time was not opportune for recommending any further specific measures before the outcome of those negotiations was known.

The other 10 members of the Committee felt, however, that it was obliged, under the provisions of the relevant Security Council resolutions, to submit the requested report as soon as possible. They were of the opinion that further sanctions were indispensable. Besides, the question of the timing for considering further measures against the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia was for the Council to decide when the Committee's report was before it. Benin, India, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, the USSR and Venezuela said that the Committee had a specific mandate entrusted to it by the Security Council and should fulfil it. The representative of China was in favour of strengthening and expanding sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, and believed that the Committee should proceed with its work.

The Committee reached consensus to the effect that it should submit to the Security

³⁰ See footnote 23.

Council an interim report which would reflect the current status of the Committee's deliberations as to the proposals before it and as to the timing of the submission of a full report.

Consideration by the General Assembly

General aspects

At its thirty-second session in 1977, the General Assembly referred the question of Southern Rhodesia to its Fourth Committee, which considered the item at meetings held between 15 November and 12 December.

During the Fourth Committee's consideration, Tirivafi Kangai and Callistus Nkobi Ndlovu, representatives of the Patriotic Front (Zimbabwe), participated as observers and made statements. Requests for a hearing were also granted to: the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole, of the Zimbabwe African National Union; Elton Razemba, of the African National Council of Zimbabwe; Romesh Chandra, Gordon Schaffer, Karen Talbot and Camillo Perez, of the World Peace Council; the Reverend Michael Scott, of the International League for Human Rights; and Bernard Rivers, of the Haslemere Group.

The Rapporteur of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples introduced the chapter of the Special Committee's report dealing with Southern Rhodesia and expressed the hope that the recommendations contained therein would be endorsed by the Fourth Committee.

The representative of the United Kingdom noted that intensive negotiations over the Rhodesian problem had been going on elsewhere while the General Assembly was in session, and he gave the Committee an account of recent efforts by his Government.

He said that following the visit to southern Africa in April by David Owen, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary of the United Kingdom, to discuss a new approach with all the interested parties, a joint Anglo-American consultative group had visited southern Africa in May and again in July for discussions with representatives of the main nationalist groupings and the Rhodesian front in Southern Rhodesia, as well as with officials of the front-line States and South Africa. The consultations had centred on the possible contents of an independence constitution, on the democratic electoral process needed to bring about transition to majority rule by 1978, and on the measures necessary to support the future economy of

Zimbabwe—in particular, how to retain in that country the skills and commitment of the white population. It was accepted by the British and United States Governments, he said, that violence would be likely to continue until the nationalists were confident that the Rhodesian front would hand over power.

He said that Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the leader of the united African National Council, and the Reverend Sithole both had expressed support for the new initiative. Joshua Nkomo, speaking for the Patriotic Front on 5 July, had said that the front was unwilling to discuss a constitution until negotiations for the hand-over of power had been completed. Ian Smith, however, had said in Salisbury on 18 July that he did not believe that there would be a successful outcome to the negotiations, and had announced that a general election would be held on 31 August to seek the electorate's support for an internal settlement. Mr. Owen had told the House of Commons on 25 July that an internal settlement did not satisfy the prime commitment to fair elections; it would allow a continuation of the armed struggle, making it difficult to hold elections. Any Government in Zimbabwe, either black or white, needed to have recognition by the international community. Furthermore, to exclude any nationalist leaders from a fair electoral process would be a recipe for continued strife. Mr. Owen had also informed the House of Commons that the Anglo-American consultative group was close to producing proposals which, although not consensuses, were proposals on which it was possible to reach some measure of agreement.

The representative then went on to describe the United Kingdom's proposals for a settlement which were published on 1 September (see p. 188), and said the administering power could not presume to decide what political answers were to be given by the people of the country after independence. But it had a real responsibility, which his Government had almost without exception been able to discharge in its other colonies, to ensure that at independence power and legality were transferred to a government which the people themselves had chosen. In Southern Rhodesia the pre-conditions for discharging that responsibility had simply not existed. Past elections had been confined to all intents and purposes to the white minority of the population, and in recent years the illegal character of the regime and consequent isolation of its society had produced an abnormal political climate, so that even the apparently overwhelming support given to Mr. Smith might not reflect accurately what

the white minority really thought on some of the basic issues.

Continuing, he said that the absence of elections had not simply prevented the black majority from having a proper say in the destiny of their own country; it had also meant that the majority had not been able to select their own leaders, or to prove clearly what leaders they did support. The frustration of the black population, confronted with a situation in which the peaceful path to change through the ballot-box seemed irrevocably blocked, had inevitably led to the armed struggle currently taking place, and those who had taken up arms had established an undeniable claim to a voice in framing the terms of an eventual settlement. He added that it was no secret that there were disputes over who genuinely spoke for the majority in Rhodesia; the United Kingdom had been severely handicapped in its efforts by disunity among some of the nationalist leaders concerned. It was obvious that the illegal regime would continue to seek to exploit such disputes.

The representative of the United Kingdom then gave a detailed account of the negotiations which Field-Marshal Lord Carver—the British Resident Commissioner-designate—and the Secretary-General's representative, General Prem Chand, had been conducting on the basis of the Security Council's resolution 415(1977) of 29 September (see above). His Government was continuing to work urgently on the elaboration of its proposals and to remain in touch with the various parties.

In connexion with a recent announcement of Mr. Smith's acceptance of the principle of majority rule, he said the small print might need careful examination, and it remained to be seen whether Mr. Smith had unequivocally accepted the principle of one person, one vote.

Independence for Zimbabwe had to involve a genuine transfer of power to a government representing the majority of the people of Southern Rhodesia following elections on the basis of universal adult suffrage, he declared, and all peoples and parties who intended to live in a future Zimbabwe had to be free to participate if they wished to do so, whether they were currently living inside or outside Rhodesia. It was very important for Zimbabwe, he said, that its new government should win wide acceptance in the world and that the world should not cast doubt on the validity of the result.

The representative of the United States said that his Government would continue to seek a settlement that took account of the interests of all parties and Governments concerned and

constituted the best solution to enable the people of Zimbabwe to choose their political leaders and bring freedom and majority rule to that country. Although the various parties had expressed reservations concerning the United Kingdom's proposal, none of them had rejected it, he noted. The position of the United States was that independence for Zimbabwe had to involve a genuine transfer of power to a government representing the majority of the people and selected on the basis of fair elections involving the participation of all parties, namely the nationalists outside, as well as inside, the country. Negotiations which intended to exclude certain nationalist forces were destined to fail and could only aggravate the conflict.

He went on to say that the United States was prepared to take the necessary steps to secure the implementation of the proposals and to support a consensus resolution based on the recommendations of the Special Committee on granting independence. He noted that a number of Members believed that an immediate expansion of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia was advisable. The United States agreed that the sanctions, and also the armed struggle, had been an important factor that could lead to the eventual downfall of the Smith regime, but it urged that such action be postponed so that the negotiating process could take its course.

Support for the efforts being made was expressed by a number of speakers, including Argentina, Austria, Iran, Italy, Japan, the Sudan and Zaire. Belgium's representative, for example, speaking on behalf of the nine members of the European Economic Community (EEC), said the Anglo-American settlement proposals, which had been patiently put forward in continuous consultations with all the parties concerned, deserved consideration and support. The EEC countries, he said, welcomed the fact that the United Nations had recently assumed a more direct role in the search for a final and peaceful solution to the Southern Rhodesian problem. The Council's resolution calling for the appointment of a representative to enter into talks with the British Resident Commissioner-designate and with all the parties was a clear indication of the international community's acquiescence in the Anglo-American endeavours to bring about a peaceful settlement and accession to independence. The EEC countries, he added, would certainly abide strictly by the Security Council sanctions, and they awaited the time when they would be able to establish links with the government of an independent Zimbabwe to which they would

offer their support, co-operation and friendship.

The French representative said that France subscribed to the principles motivating the authors of the Anglo-American plan, and hoped that the temporary setbacks they had recently suffered would not prevent their proposals from serving as a basis for negotiations. The plan had already clearly had some effects, since Mr. Smith had recognized that privileged voting was not the only way to ensure the survival of the white community and had given grounds for believing that he subscribed to the principle that all men and women had the right to vote. It was important not to take hasty decisions which might jeopardize the United Kingdom's initiative.

The spokesman for Ghana said that the Anglo-American proposals deserved better success than they had thus far achieved. For the first time in a very long period, the administering power had seemed ready and willing to assume its full responsibilities within the territory during an interim period. The idea of a United Nations force to support the maintenance of internal law and order during the transition seemed basically a very sound one, though it needed to be defined more precisely. The package was not perfect, he said, but it could provide a basis for negotiation.

The representative of Zambia said that her country could not but welcome the fact that the United Kingdom had at last decided to assume its responsibilities in Southern Rhodesia. Zambia's position was that the Anglo-American proposals were acceptable only to the extent that they constituted a basis for negotiations; they were not in themselves an agreement. The Patriotic Front had the right to accept, amend or reject any part of the proposals. The only point which was not negotiable, she said, was the principle of independence on the basis of majority rule. She also noted that at their summit conference held in Maputo, Mozambique, in September, the frontline States had accepted the Anglo-American proposals as a basis for negotiations.

According to Kenya, the situation in Southern Rhodesia constituted a threat to international peace and security. In the face of the intensification of the guerrilla war, the racist regime was expanding the armed forces, improving their weapons and egging them on to take terrible vengeance on the guerrillas. One army unit, the Selous Scouts, even posed as guerrillas and inflicted acts of brutality on the African civilian population. The illegal regime hoped in that way to convince the African pop-

ulation and the international community that the national liberation movements perpetrated acts of brutality against their own people, the Kenyan representative said.

The Anglo-American proposals were very laudable, he said, but the administering power had to ensure that Ian Smith was forced out. Until he was, Kenya would continue to support the armed struggle and the strict application of sanctions. Kenya was in favour of the presence of a representative of the Secretary-General in the territory, but took the view that it was still the responsibility of the administering power to ensure a rapid and complete transfer of power to the black majority.

The spokesman for Madagascar said that the responsibility for the current serious situation in Zimbabwe lay primarily with the United Kingdom which, as administering power, should understand its role clearly and fulfil its obligations honestly. It should not seek to shift its responsibility to another country; the participation of the United States in the so-called Anglo-American proposals could only internationalize the conflict and make it more complex. The United States had no constitutional responsibility in Zimbabwe and it was not for it to preside over negotiations concerning the decolonization of the territory. The United Kingdom should implement the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by transferring power to the Zimbabwean people through the Patriotic Front without restriction. He said he failed to understand why the administering power, in submitting the so-called Anglo-American settlement plan, rather than recognize the existence of the nationalist armed forces and negotiating directly with the Patriotic Front, had proposed a transitional system which entirely violated the fundamental principles of the Declaration. The United Kingdom's move sought to put down the popular revolution in Zimbabwe and to maintain in the region a new bastion of imperialism and neo-colonialism.

The USSR representative said that while the Anglo-American proposals might contain some seemingly attractive features, they were actually designed to impose a neo-colonialist settlement of the problem. They did indeed recommend the departure of Smith, but they also contained provisions which in reality provided for the capitulation of the armed forces of the Patriotic Front. The authors of the proposal had tried to conceal that neo-colonialist aspect by inviting the United Nations to participate in the execution of the project. Bulgaria said that the negotiations were clearly being used by

Smith to gain time for the consolidation of his illegal occupation of Zimbabwe. Others making this point were Guyana, Hungary, Iraq, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

The spokesman for Mongolia condemned the Smith régime for disregarding world public opinion and the resolutions of the General Assembly, for perpetrating acts of repression and violence against the people of Zimbabwe, and for launching attacks against neighbouring sovereign States, which had suffered enormous material damage.

He and others also strongly condemned the military assistance received by the regime from South Africa and certain Western powers. These speakers maintained that attempts to reach a settlement in Southern Rhodesia had failed as a result of that assistance and the oppressed peoples had the right to obtain freedom, even by means of armed struggle. The unity of the liberation movements and the support of progressive countries throughout the world, including the socialist countries, would ensure the triumph of their just cause. Among those making these points were Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and Romania.

Kenya, the Sudan, the USSR and others said that the natural resources of the territory were being drained by multinational corporations. Many speakers, including Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Nepal, Norway and Sri Lanka, observed that many States had not fully implemented Security Council resolutions by which sanctions against Southern Rhodesia had been called for. A number of Members called for the full application of sanctions under Article 41 of the Charter and for the extension of comprehensive sanctions against South Africa, which they charged with aiding and abetting Southern Rhodesia in violating sanctions.

The Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole, speaking as founding President of the Zimbabwe African National Union, referred to repeated statements that power should be transferred to the Patriotic Front and asked how the Patriotic Front could represent the majority of Zimbabweans when it did not exist as such in Zimbabwe. He challenged Members to send investigators to Zimbabwe to look into the presence of the Patriotic Front there. They would find ZANU and ZAPU—both of which had been banned—and the united African National Council. The Patriotic Front was not a political reality but an international political gimmick designed to impose leaders on Zimbabwe. If power was transferred to the Patriotic Front it would mean that

it had simply been transferred from one minority to another.

Mr. Kangai, observer for the Patriotic Front (Zimbabwe), said that the Reverend Sithole was no longer the President of ZANU, a function which was exercised by Robert Mugabe; ZANU had allied itself with ZAPU in the Patriotic Front and, despite their differences, those two organizations were united in the fight against the common enemy. The Reverend Sithole was no longer a guerrilla leader; the fact he had been well received in South Africa and by Ian Smith proved that. He and Bishop Muzorewa were actually recruiting Zimbabweans into Smith's army. Mr. Kangai said that the Patriotic Front did not shoot civilians; it attacked the Rhodesian army, army posts, police and farmers who were military reservists and who used their farms as intelligence posts for the enemy. If the United Kingdom and Smith handed over power to a few black puppets who would continue to exploit the black majority, the revolution would continue, he said.

Mr. Razemba, of the African National Council of Zimbabwe, observed that the Zimbabwe liberation struggle had been troubled in recent years by a lack of unity and by changes in leadership. Issues dividing factions of the liberation movement included the question of constitutional talks with the illegal regime, ideology and the relationship between the military cadres and the political leadership. In that connexion, he stressed that the so-called Patriotic Front, which had been devised by the leaders of certain front-line States and imposed by them on the liberation struggle, was a club of outsiders with strong backing from abroad but entirely unknown in Zimbabwe. It was also a regrettable fact that the military cadres fighting in Zimbabwe were as divided as the political leadership.

On 12 December 1977, the Fourth Committee approved two draft resolutions on the question of Southern Rhodesia, both of which were sponsored by the same 43 members. The first text related to the territory as a whole and was approved by consensus. The second concerned the question of sanctions and was approved by 112 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions. Both texts were adopted by the General Assembly on 16 December 1977—the first without vote, as resolution 32/116 A, the second by a recorded vote of 113 to 0, with 10 abstentions, as resolution 32/116 B.

By the preambular part of the first text, the Assembly among other things reaffirmed that any attempts to negotiate the future of Zimbabwe with the illegal regime on the basis of

independence before majority rule would be in contravention of the inalienable rights of the people of the territory and contrary to provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Declaration on the granting of independence. It condemned the deliberate sabotage by the illegal racist minority regime of the numerous, intensive efforts being made to secure a negotiated settlement in Zimbabwe on the basis of majority rule, and stressed the grave responsibility of the international community to take all possible measures in support of the people of Zimbabwe in their liberation struggle and in minimizing their hardship and suffering. The Assembly expressed its indignation at the arbitrary imprisonment and detention of political leaders and others, the massacre of freedom fighters and the continued denial of fundamental human rights, including in particular the wanton beating, torture and murder of innocent villagers, arbitrary criminal measures of collective punishment and measures designed to create an apartheid State in Zimbabwe. In addition, the Assembly commended the firm determination of the people of Zimbabwe, under the leadership of their national liberation movement, to achieve freedom and independence, it expressed its conviction that their unity and solidarity were fundamental to the rapid attainment of that objective, and it expressed its outrage over acts of aggression against neighbouring independent African States, including the most recent aggression against Mozambique.

By the operative part of the text, the Assembly: reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination, freedom and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure by all the means at their disposal the enjoyment of that right; reaffirmed the principle that there should be no independence before majority rule in Zimbabwe and that any settlement relating to the future of the territory had to be worked out with the full participation of the people of Zimbabwe and in accordance with their true aspirations; condemned the continued war of repression and the intensified oppressive measures by the illegal regime, as well as its continuing acts of aggression and threats against Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana; and strongly condemned South Africa for its continued support of the illegal regime.

The Assembly also, by this text: called on the United Kingdom, as the administering power, to take all effective measures to enable Zimbabwe to accede to independence in accordance with the aspirations of the majority of the popu-

lation and not to accord to the illegal regime any of the powers or attributes of sovereignty; firmly supported the people of Zimbabwe in their struggle to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence by all means at their disposal; and reaffirmed the relevant provisions of the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

The Assembly demanded: that all repressive measures perpetrated by the illegal regime be terminated, in particular the wanton killings and executions of Africans and their freedom fighters, the brutality committed in the "operational area," the arbitrary closure of African areas, the eviction, transfer and resettlement of Africans and the creation of concentration camps; the unconditional and immediate release of all political prisoners, detainees and restrictees, the removal of all restrictions on political activity and the establishment of full democratic freedom and equality of political rights, as well as the restoration to the population of fundamental human rights; the cessation of the influx of foreign immigrants into the territory and the immediate withdrawal of all mercenaries therefrom; and the immediate cessation of all acts of aggression and threats against neighbouring African States.

States were called on to: take effective measures to prevent advertisement for, and recruitment of, mercenaries for Southern Rhodesia; give material assistance to Mozambique and Botswana to strengthen their defence capability; extend to the people of Zimbabwe and their liberation movement all the assistance necessary in their struggle for their inalienable rights; and give publicity through all the media to information on the situation in Zimbabwe and on the relevant United Nations decisions, in particular the application of sanctions against the illegal regime.

The Assembly also by this text asked the United Kingdom to continue to co-operate with the Special Committee on granting independence and to report to the Special Committee and to the Assembly at its regular 1978 session. The Special Committee was asked to keep the situation under review as a matter of priority and also to report to the Assembly in 1978.

(For text of resolution 32/116 A and list of sponsors, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By the preambular part of resolution 32/116 B, the Assembly among other things: deplored the increasing collaboration of certain States, particularly South Africa, with the illegal regime, thus impeding the effective appli-

cation of sanctions; considered that developments in the area called for concerted international action to impose maximum isolation on the regime; and expressed its concern that the measures approved by the Security Council had thus far failed to bring an end to the illegal regime, and its conviction that sanctions would not put an end to that regime unless they were comprehensive, mandatory and strictly supervised and unless measures were taken against States which violated them;

By the operative provisions of this resolution, the Assembly:

(1) condemned the policies of those Governments, particularly the Government of South Africa, which, in violation of United Nations resolutions and in open contravention of specific obligations under the Charter, continued to collaborate with the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia, and called on them to cease such collaboration;

(2) condemned all violations of the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council, as well as the continued failure of certain Member States to enforce the sanctions strictly;

(3) condemned South Africa for its continued support of the illegal regime in contravention of Council resolutions on sanctions;

(4) called on all Governments which had not done so (a) to ensure strict compliance by all individuals, associations and bodies corporate under their jurisdiction with the sanctions and to prohibit any collaboration by them with the illegal regime, (b) to prevent or discourage emigration to the territory by any individuals or groups of individuals under their jurisdiction, (c) to discontinue any action which might confer a semblance of legitimacy on the illegal regime by, among other things, forbidding the operation and activities of Air Rhodesia, the Rhodesia National Tourist Board and the Rhodesian Information Office, or any other activities which contravened the aims and purposes of the sanctions, (d) to invalidate passports and other documents for travel to the territory, and (e) to take measures against international companies and agencies which supplied petroleum and petroleum products to the illegal regime;

(5) requested all States, directly and through the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes within the United Nations system, to extend to Mozambique and Zambia all forms of financial, technical and material assistance for overcoming economic difficulties stemming from the application of economic sanctions against the illegal regime and the economic loss and destruction of property brought

about by the acts of aggression committed by the regime, and asked the Security Council to undertake a periodic review of the question of economic assistance to the two Governments;

(6) deemed it imperative that the scope of the sanctions be widened to include all the measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter, and reiterated its request that the Council consider taking the necessary measures in that regard as a matter of urgency;

(7) requested the Security Council to impose a mandatory embargo on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa, since such products were transported from there into Southern Rhodesia; and

(8) requested the Special Committee on the granting of independence to follow the implementation of this resolution, and invited the Security Council's Committee on sanctions to continue to co-operate in the related work of the Special Committee.

(For text of resolution 32/116 B, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

During the discussion in the Fourth Committee, the United Kingdom proposed the addition to the preamble of the first draft resolution of a paragraph by which the Assembly would take note of the negotiations following Security Council resolution 415(1977) and the current initiative of the administering power for the accession of Zimbabwe to independence. After a suspension of the meeting to consider the proposal, the United Kingdom withdrew it in view, it said, of the difficulties it caused.

Several Members—Denmark, France, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, Portugal and Uruguay among them—in explaining their votes, expressed reservations about some of the provisions of the draft resolution on sanctions.

The representative of Belgium, speaking on behalf of the nine countries of EEC, said that the operative paragraph by which Governments were called on to take certain specific measures to reinforce the sanctions did not take into account that, for humanitarian reasons, total suppression of services affecting personal relations between individuals should not be recommended; moreover, some of those measures were not compatible with certain constitutional provisions of EEC countries. They also had reservations about the operative paragraphs requesting Security Council action, since it was for the Council to decide on the desirability of widening the scope of sanctions and applying them to South Africa. The United States expressed a similar reservation.

The representative of the United Kingdom

agreed with the position taken by Belgium on behalf of EEC and said it was ironic that the Fourth Committee should have ignored the Anglo-American proposals: they represented a balanced package and the only coherent basis for a settlement, which recent raids by the illegal regime into Mozambique had made more urgent than ever. If the proposals were accepted and put into effect, he said, the illegal régime could not survive.

Related General Assembly decisions

At its 1977 session, the General Assembly took a number of decisions having a bearing on various aspects of the situation in Southern Rhodesia. These are described briefly below.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE

On 7 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (32/42) on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by which, among other things, it condemned the continued colonialist and racist repression of millions of Africans, in Namibia by South Africa and in Zimbabwe by the illegal regime, and stressed the need to take all necessary measures to eliminate the last vestiges of colonialism, particularly with respect to Namibia and Zimbabwe. It deprecated the policies of States which continued to collaborate with South Africa and the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia. It asked all States to withhold assistance of any kind from South Africa and the illegal regime until they restored to the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, and to refrain from any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of their domination of the territories. It also urged all States to provide all moral and material assistance to the oppressed peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe.

The Assembly requested the Special Committee on granting independence to continue to examine compliance by Member States with resolutions relating to Namibia and Southern Rhodesia, and to take all necessary steps to enlist world-wide support in achieving the objectives of the Declaration on the granting of independence and implementing resolutions concerning the oppressed peoples of the two territories.

(For details, see p. 837.)

The General Assembly also adopted a resolution (32/36) on the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and

international institutions associated with the United Nations. By this text, adopted on 28 November, the Assembly said, among other things, that the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia for self-determination and independence had entered its final and most crucial stage and it was therefore incumbent upon the entire international community to intensify concerted action in support of them. It expressed concern that the assistance extended thus far by the agencies and organizations to the colonial peoples, particularly those of Zimbabwe and Namibia, was far from adequate. It regretted that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund had not taken the necessary measures towards implementing the Declaration and other relevant resolutions and continued to co-operate with South Africa, and urged those agencies to formulate specific programmes beneficial to the peoples of the colonial territories, particularly Zimbabwe and Namibia. It also urged the agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to withhold financial, economic, technical or other assistance from South Africa and the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the domination of the territories by those regimes.

(For details, see p. 847.)

ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC INTERESTS

On 28 November 1977, the General Assembly adopted resolution 32/35, by which, among other things, it affirmed that the natural resources of all colonial territories, particularly Zimbabwe and Namibia, were the heritage of the peoples of those territories and that the exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests in conjunction with the illegal regimes constituted a direct violation of the rights of the inhabitants. The Assembly condemned the support which the regimes continued to receive from foreign interests which were collaborating in the exploitation of the natural and human resources of, and in the entrenchment of domination over, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia, respectively. The Assembly expressed its conviction that the scope of the sanctions adopted against the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia should be expanded to cover all the measures contemplated in Article 41 of the Charter, and expressed the hope that the Security Council would envisage adopting appropriate measures to that end. The Assembly, further, condemned all violations of the mandatory sanctions as well as the continued failure of certain

Member States to enforce those sanctions, and it strongly condemned the racist minority regime of South Africa for its continued collaboration with the regime in Southern Rhodesia, calling on it to cease such collaboration immediately.

(For details, see p. 856.)

UNIVERSAL REALIZATION OF THE RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION

On 7 November, the Assembly adopted a resolution (32/14) relating to the importance of the realization of the right to self-determination, by which, among other things, it reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe, of the Palestinian people and of all peoples under alien and colonial domination to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without external interference. (For details, see p. 703.)

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

On 11 November, the Assembly adopted a resolution (32/19) relating to co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity by which among other things it declared its awareness of the urgent need to give increased assistance and support to the victims of colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid resulting from intensified acts of aggression against neighbouring countries by the apartheid regime in South Africa and Namibia and the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia. It invited the specialized agencies and other organizations to intensify their co-operation with OAU and, through it, with the national liberation movements of Zimbabwe and Namibia. (For details, see p. 258.)

United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

During 1977, a total of 505 Southern Rhodesian students were studying abroad in 19 countries on scholarships granted under the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, which was established by the General Assembly in 1967. Between 21 October 1976 and 30 September 1977, the Programme received 1,498 applications from Southern Rhodesians, granted 239 new awards and extended 266 awards.

On 28 November 1977, the General Assem-

bly adopted resolution 32/37, by which, among other things, it recognized that, because of the continuing influx of refugee students from southern Africa into neighbouring States and the significant increases in the cost of educational and training awards, additional funds were essential if the Programme was to continue in operation at a satisfactory level, and it appealed once again to all States, organizations and individuals to make generous contributions to the Programme in order to ensure its continuation and expansion in the light of increased needs.

(For further information about the Programme, see p. 261.)

Tenth report of the Committee on sanctions

On 24 January 1978, the Committee on sanctions submitted its tenth report, covering its work from 16 December 1976 to 15 December 1977.

The Committee reported that during the period under review, the Committee had continued the examination of 90 cases of suspected violations of sanctions carried over from previous reports and 37 new cases, including four cases that were opened on information supplied by individuals and non-governmental organizations. It had also received information from Governments on actions they had taken to prevent violations or actions taken against violators. The Committee had decided that 27 cases should be closed.

Also reviewed in the report were activities involving the Committee aimed at promoting more effective implementation of sanctions through continuing co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and with the Commonwealth Secretariat in London. The Committee also considered matters relating to: consular and other representation in Southern Rhodesia and representation of the illegal regime abroad; airlines operating to and from Southern Rhodesia; and immigration and tourism.

Annexes to the tenth report included: a report of the Chairman of the Committee on his personal visits with representatives of Governments from which replies were pending; reports on cases carried over from previous reports, and new cases; and correspondence conducted with Governments, non-governmental organizations and individuals concerning all the cases considered. A note and statistical data on Southern Rhodesian trade for the year 1976 was in preparation.

Documentary references

Communications to and consideration by Security Council (February-June 1977)

S/12303. Letter of 18 March from OAU.

S/12305 (A/32/63). Letter of 22 March from Ghana (transmitting resolution of 117th Executive Committee session of World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA), Accra, 19-21 March 1977).

S/12314. Letter of 29 March from Italy.

S/12293. Letter of 28 February 1977 from Secretary-General to President of Security Council (transmitting text of Assembly resolution 31/154 B of 20 December 1976).

MEETING OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (27 MAY)

Security Council, meeting 2011.

S/12296. Second special report, dated 31 December 1976, of Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning question of Southern Rhodesia on expansion of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.

S/12339. Benin, Canada, China, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela: draft resolution.

Resolution 409 (1977), as proposed by 15 powers, S/12339, and as orally amended by Mauritius, adopted unanimously, without vote, by Council on 27 May 1977, meeting 2011.

The Security Council,
Reaffirming its resolutions 216 (1965) of 12 November and 217 (1965) of 20 November 1965, 221 (1966) of 9 April and 232 (1966) of 16 December 1966, 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968, 277 (1970) of 18 March 1970 and 388 (1976) of 6 April 1976,

Reaffirming that the measures provided for in those resolutions, as well as the measures initiated by Member States in pursuance thereof, shall continue in effect,

Taking into account the recommendations made by the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia in its second special report of 31 December 1976 on the expansion of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia,

Reaffirming that the present situation in Southern Rhodesia constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Decides that all Member States shall prohibit the use or transfer of any funds in their territories by the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia, including any office or agent thereof, or by other persons or bodies within Southern Rhodesia, for the purposes of any office or agency of the illegal regime that is established within their territories other than an office or agency so established exclusively for pensions purposes;

2. Urges, having regard to the principle stated in Article 2, paragraph 6 of the Charter of the United Nations, States not Members of the United Nations to act in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

3. Decides to meet not later than 11 November 1977 to consider the application of further measures under Article 41 of the Charter, and meanwhile requests the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia to examine, in addition to its other functions, the application of further measures under Article 41 and to report to the Council thereon as soon as possible.

S/INF/33. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1977. Decision, p. 7.

COMMUNICATION (JUNE 1977)

S/12341. Letter of 2 June from Australia.

International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia

S/12344/Rev.1 (A/32/109/Rev.1). Letter of 6 June from Chairman of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and Acting President of United Nations Council for Namibia (transmitting report of International Conference in Support of Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, Maputo, Mozambique, 16-21 May 1977). (Annex V: Maputo Declaration in Support of Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and Programme of Action for Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia.)

Consideration by the Special Committee

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1071, 1072, 1074-1076, 1078, 1086, 1089, 1090.

A/32/23/Rev.1, Vols. I and II. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1977). Vol. I: Chapters I, II and IV-VI; Vol. II: Chapter VII (Section B: Resolutions adopted by Special Committee on 8 August 1977, meeting 1090).

Communications to and consideration by the Security Council (June-September 1977)

COMMUNICATIONS (JUNE-AUGUST)

S/12340 (A/32/98). Letter of 3 June from Sri Lanka (transmitting communiqué issued by Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries).

S/12347 (A/32/115). Letter of 14 June from Mongolia (transmitting statement issued by Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 7 June 1977).

S/12380, S/12381. Letters of 9 and 17 August from Acting Chairman and Chairman of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (transmitting texts of resolutions adopted by Special Committee on 8 and 2 August 1977, respectively, meetings 1090 and 1087).

COMMUNICATIONS (1-23 SEPTEMBER)

S/12393. Letter of 1 September from United Kingdom (communicating proposals for settlement of Rhodesia problem).

S/12395. Letter of 8 September from United Kingdom (transmitting statement issued by Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on 1 September 1977).

S/12402. Letter of 23 September from United Kingdom.

S/12406. Letter of 28 September from Benin (enclosing paper issued by Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, at Maputo, Mozambique, on 12 September 1977).

MEETINGS OF THE SECURITY

COUNCIL (28 AND 29 SEPTEMBER)

Security Council, meetings 2033, 2034.

S/12402. Letter of 23 September from United Kingdom (request to convene Council).

S/12404 and Rev.1. United Kingdom: draft resolution and revision.

S/12405. Letter of 28 September from Benin, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Mauritius (request to extend invitation to participate in Council discussions).

S/12407. Letter of 29 September from Benin, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Mauritius (request to extend invitation to participate in Council discussions).

Resolution 415 (1977), as proposed by United Kingdom, S/12404/Rev.1, adopted by Council on 29 September 1977, meeting 2034, by 13 votes to 0, with 1 abstention (USSR) (China did not participate in voting).

The Security Council,

Taking note of the letters dated 1 September and 8 September 1977 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the President of the Security Council,

Noting also the invitation to the Secretary-General, in the letter dated 23 September 1977 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the President of the Security Council, to appoint a representative,

Having heard the statement of Mr. Joshua Nkomo, Co-leader of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to appoint, in consultation with the members of the Security Council, a representative to enter into discussions with the British Resident Commissioner designate and with all the parties concerning the military and associated arrangements that are considered necessary to effect the transition to majority rule in Southern Rhodesia;

2. Further requests the Secretary-General to transmit a report on the results of these discussions to the Security Council as soon as possible;

3. Calls upon all parties to co-operate with the representative of the Secretary-General in the conduct of the discussions referred to in paragraph 1 of the present resolution.

S/12411. Note, dated 4 October 1977, by President of Security Council.

S/INF/33. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1977. Decisions, pp. 8 and 9.

INTERIM REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SANCTIONS

S/12450. Interim report of Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning question of Southern Rhodesia regarding implementation of paragraphs 3 and 12 of Security Council resolutions 409(1977) and 411 (1977), respectively.

Consideration by the General Assembly

General Assembly—32nd session
Fourth Committee, meetings 9, 18, 22, 23, 25, 27-35.
Plenary meeting 104.

A/32/23/Rev.1, Vols. I and II. Report of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Vol. I: Chapters I, II and IV-VI; Vol. II: Chapter VII.

A/32/57. Letter of 28 January from Sri Lanka (transmitting communiqué of 26 January 1977 issued by Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on complaint by Botswana).

A/32/61. Letter of 15 March from Egypt (transmitting documents of First Conference of Heads of State and Government of OAU and League of Arab States, Cairo, 7-9 March 1977).

A/32/63 (S/12305). Letter of 22 March from Ghana (transmitting resolution adopted at 117th Executive Committee session of WFUNA, Accra, 19-21 March 1977).

A/32/92. Letter of 20 May from Sri Lanka (transmitting communiqué issued by Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on 20 May 1977).

A/32/98 (S/12340). Letter of 3 June from Sri Lanka (transmitting communiqué issued by Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries).

A/32/109/Rev.1 (S/12344/Rev.1). Letter of 6 June from Chairman of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and Acting President of United Nations Council for Namibia (transmitting report of International Conference in Support of Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, Maputo, Mozambique, 16-21 May 1977).

A/32/115 (S/12347). Letter of 14 June from Mongolia (transmitting statement issued by Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 7 June 1977).

A/32/235. Letter of 23 September from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (transmitting resolutions of 8th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Tripoli, 16-22 May 1977).

A/32/259. Letter of 5 October from USSR.

A/32/266 (S/12412). Letter of 5 October from Sri Lanka (transmitting statement by Foreign Ministers of non-aligned countries at extraordinary meeting, New York, 30 September 1977).

A/C.4/32/6. Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Request for hearing.

A/C.4/32/10 and Add.1-3. Requests for hearings.

A/C.4/32/L.31. Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Iraq, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution A, approved by consensus by Fourth Committee on 12 December 1977, meeting 35; draft resolution B, approved by Fourth Committee on 12 December 1977, meeting 35, by 112 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

A/32/461. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution A.

Resolution 32/116 A, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/32/461, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1977, meeting 104.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe),

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Taking into account the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977, as well as the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid, adopted by the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, held at Lagos from 22 to 26 August 1977,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the administering Power,

Having heard the statements of the representatives of the national liberation movement who participated in an observer capacity in the consideration of the item,

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, as well as all other resolutions relating to the question of Southern Rhodesia adopted by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Special Committee,

Bearing in mind that the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, has the primary responsibility for putting an end to the critical situation in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) which, as repeatedly affirmed by the Security Council, constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming that any attempts to negotiate the future of Zimbabwe with the illegal regime on the basis of independence before majority rule would be in contravention of the inalienable rights of the people of the Territory and contrary to the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and of resolution 1514 (XV),

Condemning the deliberate sabotage by the illegal racist minority regime of the numerous, intensive efforts being made to secure a negotiated settlement in Zimbabwe on the basis of majority rule,

Bearing in mind the resolutions on Zimbabwe adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its fourteenth ordinary session, held at Libreville from 2 to 5 July 1977,

Stressing the grave responsibility of the international community to take all possible measures in support of the people of Zimbabwe in their liberation struggle and in minimizing the hardship and suffering of Zimbabweans in that regard,

Indignant at the arbitrary imprisonment and detention of political leaders and others, the massacre of freedom fighters and the continued denial of fundamental human rights, including in particular the wanton beating, torture and murder of innocent villagers, arbitrary criminal measures of collective punishment and measures designed to create an apartheid State in Zimbabwe,

Commending the firm determination of the people of Zimbabwe, under the leadership of their national liberation movement, to achieve freedom and independence, and convinced that their unity and solidarity are fundamental to the rapid attainment of that objective,

Outraged and deeply concerned by the continuing acts of aggression against neighbouring independent African States, including the most recent aggression against Mozambique which resulted in loss of human lives and destruction of property,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination, freedom and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure by all means at their disposal the enjoyment of that right as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in conformity with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

2. Reaffirms the principle that there should be no independence before majority rule in Zimbabwe and that any settlement relating to the future of the Territory must be worked out with the full participation of the people of Zimbabwe and in accordance with their true aspirations;

3. Condemns the continued war of repression and the intensified oppressive measures against the people of Zimbabwe by the illegal racist minority regime;

4. Strongly condemns the illegal racist minority regime for its continuing, brutal acts of aggression and threats against Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana;

5. Strongly condemns South Africa for its continued support of the illegal racist minority regime in contravention of the provisions of all the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Southern Rhodesia;

6. Calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in the discharge of its primary responsibility as the administering Power, to take all effective measures to enable Zimbabwe to accede to independence in accordance with the aspirations of the majority of the population and not under any circumstances to accord to the illegal regime any of the powers or attributes of sovereignty;

7. Firmly supports the people of Zimbabwe in their struggle to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence by all means at their disposal;

8. Reaffirms the relevant provisions of the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, in particular the provisions calling for assistance to those front-line States which are victims of repeated acts of aggression by the racist minority regime;

9. Demands:

(a) The termination forthwith of all repressive measures perpetrated by the illegal racist minority regime against the people of Zimbabwe, in particular the wanton killings and executions of Africans and their freedom fighters carried out by that regime, the brutality committed in the "operational area," the arbitrary closure of African areas, the eviction, transfer and resettlement of Africans and the creation of concentration camps;

(b) The unconditional and immediate release of all political prisoners, detainees and restrictees, the removal of all restrictions on political activity and the establishment of full democratic freedom and equality of political rights, as well as the restoration to the population of fundamental human rights;

(c) The cessation of the influx of foreign immigrants into the Territory and the immediate withdrawal of all mercenaries therefrom;

(d) The immediate cessation of all acts of aggression and threats against neighbouring African States;

10. Calls upon all States to take all necessary and effective measures to prevent advertisement for, and recruitment of, mercenaries for Southern Rhodesia;

11. Requests all States to give immediate and substantial material assistance to enable the Governments of Mozambique and Botswana to strengthen their defence capability in order to safeguard effectively their sovereignty and territorial integrity;

12. Requests all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system of which they are members, as well as the non-governmental organizations concerned and the various programmes within the United Nations system, to extend, in consultation and co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to the people of Zimbabwe and their national liberation movement all the moral, material, political and humanitarian assistance necessary in their struggle for the restoration of their inalienable rights;

13. Invites all Governments, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, the United Nations bodies concerned and non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization, as well as the Secretary-General, to take steps, as appropriate, to give widespread and continuous publicity through all the media at their disposal to information on the situation in Zimbabwe and on the relevant decisions and actions of the United Nations, with particular reference to the application of sanctions against the illegal regime;

14. Requests the Government of the United Kingdom to continue to co-operate with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in the discharge of the mandate entrusted to the latter by the General Assembly, and to report thereon to the Special Committee and to the Assembly at its thirty-third session;

15. Requests the Special Committee to keep the situation in the Territory under review as a matter of priority and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session.

A/32/461. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution B.

Resolution 32/116 B, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/32/461, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1977, meeting 104, by recorded vote of 113 to 0, with 10 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iran, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Having adopted resolution A above on the question of Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe),

Strongly deploring the increasing collaboration, in violation of Article 2, paragraph 5, and Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations and of the relevant decisions of the United Nations, which certain States, particularly South Africa, maintain with the illegal racist minority regime, thereby seriously impeding the effective application of sanctions and other measures taken thus far against the illegal régime,

Deeply disturbed at widespread violations of United Nations sanctions, including the operation of Southern Rhodesian aircraft for international passenger and cargo traffic, as well as the continued functioning of information and airline offices of the illegal regime outside Southern Rhodesia and the resultant influx of foreign tourists into the Territory,

Considering that developments in the area call in particular for positive, concerted international action with a view to imposing maximum isolation on the illegal regime,

Deeply concerned that the measures approved by the Security Council have so far failed to bring an end to the illegal regime and convinced that sanctions cannot put an end to that regime unless they are comprehensive, mandatory and strictly supervised and unless measures are taken against States which violate them,

Reaffirming the relevant provisions of the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977, in particular those provisions relating to sanctions against the illegal regime,

Conscious of the urgent and special economic needs of Mozambique and Zambia arising from their full implementation of the relevant decisions of the Security Council,

1. Strongly condemns those Governments, particularly the Government of South Africa, which, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and in open contravention of their specific obligations under Article 2, paragraph 5, and Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations, continue to collaborate with the illegal racist minority regime, and calls upon those Governments to cease forthwith all such collaboration;

2. Condemns all violations of the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council, as well as the continued failure of certain Member States to enforce the sanctions

strictly, as being contrary to the obligations assumed by them under Article 2, paragraph 5, and Article 25 of the Charter;

3. Condemns South Africa for its continued support of the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia in contravention of the resolutions of the Security Council on sanctions against that regime;

4. Calls upon all Governments which thus far have not done so:

(a) To take stringent enforcement measures to ensure strict compliance by all individuals, associations and bodies corporate under their jurisdiction with the sanctions imposed by the Security Council and to prohibit any form of collaboration by them with the illegal regime;

(b) To take effective steps to prevent or discourage the emigration to Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) of any individuals or groups of individuals under their jurisdiction;

(c) To discontinue any action which might confer a semblance of legitimacy on the illegal regime, inter alia, by forbidding the operation and activities of "Air Rhodesia," the "Rhodesia National Tourist Board" and the "Rhodesian Information Office," or any other activities which contravene the aims and purposes of the sanctions;

(d) To invalidate passports and other documents for travel to the Territory;

(e) To take all effective measures against international companies and agencies which supply petroleum and petroleum products to the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia;

5. Requests all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system of which they are members, and the various programmes within the United Nations system to extend to the Governments of Mozambique and Zambia all forms of financial, technical and material assistance in order to enable those Governments to overcome economic difficulties in connexion with their application of economic sanctions imposed against the illegal regime and the severe economic loss and destruction of property brought about by the acts of aggression committed by the regime, and requests the Security Council to undertake a periodic review of the question of economic assistance to the two Governments;

6. Deems it imperative that the scope of sanctions against the illegal regime must be widened to include all the measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter and reiterates its request that the Security Council consider taking the necessary measures in that regard as a matter of urgency;

7. Requests the Security Council to impose a mandatory embargo on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa in view of the fact that petroleum and petroleum products are transported from South Africa into Southern Rhodesia;

8. Requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to follow the implementation of the present resolution and invites the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253(1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia to continue to co-operate in the related work of the Special Committee.

S/12412 (A/32/266). Letter of 5 October from Sri Lanka (transmitting statement issued by Foreign Ministers of non-aligned countries at extraordinary meeting, New York, 30 September 1977).

S/12466. Note verbale of 1 December from Mozambique.

S/12492, S/12506. Notes verbales of 14 and 20 December from Zaire.

Tenth report of the Committee on sanctions

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Other documents

Report of the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, Lagos, Nigeria, 22-26 August 1977. Vol. I: Report, including Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.XIV.2 and corrigendum; Vol. II: Annexes. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.XIV.3 and corrigendum.

A/32/310. Letter of 25 October from Tunisia (transmitting resolutions and decisions of 29th regular session of Council of Ministers of OAU, Libreville, Gabon, 23 June-3 July 1977, and of 14th regular session of Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, Libreville, 2-5 July 1977).

The question of Namibia

The question of Namibia again received consideration in 1977 by various United Nations bodies. The General Assembly, the Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and the United Nations Council for Namibia all took decisions on the matter. Related decisions were taken by the Commission on Human Rights and by the Economic and Social Council.

A detailed account of the deliberations of these bodies and their decisions is given on pp. 897-924.

On 14 March, the General Assembly's Special Committee on implementation of the Declaration on granting independence adopted a consensus statement on general aspects of the situation in the territory by which, among other things, it denounced the South African regime for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia; considered that the war being waged there by South Africa constituted a threat to international peace and security; and recommended to the Security Council that it declare mandatory the arms embargo against South Africa without any qualifications whatsoever.

The Special Committee reaffirmed the need to hold free elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations in the whole of Namibia as one political entity, and stressed that any negotiations leading to the independence of the territory had to be entered into by the South African regime with the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), for the sole purpose of deciding the modalities of the transfer of power to the people of Namibia. The Special Committee categorically rejected all manoeuvres, such as tribal talks, by which the South African regime might seek to impose its will upon the Namibian people, and strongly urged all States to refrain from according any recognition to any authority or regime which the South African regime might install in Namibia by such means. Should South Africa seek to transfer any powers to such a puppet interim regime, the General Assembly should meet in special session to determine what action might be required. The Special Committee

also reaffirmed its continued support for the people of Namibia, led by their national liberation movement, SWAPO, and it appealed to Members to contribute to the United Nations Fund for Namibia and, through it, to the Institute for Namibia.

The International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo, Mozambique, from 16 to 21 May, approved the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and a Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

The Conference proclaimed its full support for the struggle of the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO, strongly condemned the colonial and illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa, condemned the policies of apartheid and homelands which had been extended to Namibia, and considered that all possible pressure should be brought to bear on the Pretoria regime to cease its barbaric repression of the Namibian people.

In the Programme of Action, the Conference among other things called upon Governments to provide increased material and financial support to the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement; urged all Member States and specialized agencies to extend assistance to the front-line States to enable them to implement United Nations resolutions supporting the liberation struggle more effectively; and called upon the United Nations to increase its support for the Council for Namibia and to consider the possibility of establishing a university of Namibia.

As measures to be taken against the illegal South African administration in Namibia, the Conference among other things called on Governments: to reject and denounce all manoeuvres by which South Africa might seek to impose its will on the Namibian people; to refrain from recognizing any regime which South Africa might install in the territory; to end foreign economic activities or consular representation there; and to implement the arms embargo against South Africa without exception. It also called on the Security Council to impose, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, and called on the General Assembly to convene a special session on Namibia.

The report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, covering the period from 21 October 1976 to 5 October 1977, summarized the Council's activities in exercising its responsibilities both as a policy-making organ of the United Nations and as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia. It reported that during the year it had: intensified its efforts in support of self-determination, freedom and national independence for the Namibian people under their sole and authentic liberation movement, SWAPO; denounced South Africa's militarization of Namibia; condemned as illegal the activities of all foreign corporations operating there under the illegal administration of South Africa; and condemned South Africa's decision to administer Walvis Bay as part of South Africa's Cape Province. It had also condemned South Africa's brutal and massive repression of the Namibian people.

The Council for Namibia also sought further practical forms of assistance to Namibians: in addition to serving as trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia, which continued to serve as the main vehicle through which the Council channelled assistance to Namibians, it continued to sponsor the Institute for Namibia in Lusaka, Zambia, which provided both training and employment for Namibians; it was expected that 300 students would be enrolled by 1980. The Council continued to co-ordinate its own scholarship programme with

the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa. Also during 1977, the Council developed the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, which was intended to provide comprehensive assistance to the territory from within the United Nations system during both the pre-independence period and the initial period of independence. As a first step, the Council carried out a review of the assistance given by the specialized agencies.

The Council's report also contained a review of the activities of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, and included a number of recommendations for action by the General Assembly.

Later in 1977, at its thirty-second session, the General Assembly on 4 November adopted eight resolutions—which, for the most part, embodied the recommendations of the Council for Namibia—on the following aspects of the question: implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia; the United Nations Fund for Namibia; dissemination of information on Namibia; the situation in Namibia resulting from the illegal occupation of the territory by South Africa; action by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations with respect to Namibia; the programme of work of the Council for Namibia; intensification and co-ordination of United Nations action in support of Namibia; and a decision to hold a special session on the question of Namibia before the Assembly's thirty-third (1978) regular session.

Questions concerning Angola

Complaint by Angola against South Africa

By a letter of 20 July 1977, the representative of Angola transmitted to the Secretary-General a message of the previous day from the Minister for External Relations of Angola in which the Minister stated that, on 12 July, armed South African forces concentrated in Namibian territory had shot down an aircraft while it was landing at the Angolan village of Cuangar. As a result, 12 persons had lost their lives. On 13 July, the Calueque Dam had been attacked with heavy enemy artillery, causing a number of casualties.

In the face of the permanent state of tension along its southern frontier, the Minister continued, Angola reserved its legitimate right to strike back and, if necessary, to appeal to the solidarity of friendly countries in order to safe-

guard its national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

On 22 July, the representative of South Africa transmitted to the Secretary-General a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa strongly and categorically denying the Angolan allegations. The South African Government invited the Secretary-General to send a representative to South West Africa to investigate the two incidents.

Assistance to Angola

At its July/August 1977 session, the Economic and Social Council considered the question of assistance to Angola. The Council was informed that, in accordance with a General Assembly decision of 21 December 1976 calling

for an international programme of assistance and the establishment of an international fund for Angola,³¹ the Secretary-General intended to send a mission to Angola to evaluate the country's reconstruction needs.

On 29 July 1977, the Council adopted decision 252(LXIII), by which it took note of statements made on behalf of the Secretary-General in the Economic and Social Council on assistance in emergency situations; it also noted the observations made regarding Angola in the 1977 report of the Committee for Development Planning, which had been requested to consider the inclusion of Angola in the list of the least developed among the developing countries. The Committee for Development Planning had pointed out that, although the per capita gross domestic product of Angola appeared to be higher than the limiting value used by the Committee, in view of the serious difficulties facing Angola it would examine more recent and detailed information at its next session.

In addition, by decision 252(LXIII), which was proposed by the Council President and

adopted without a vote, the Council reaffirmed the Assembly's request that the Secretary-General continue his efforts to mobilize assistance for Angola from Member States and the United Nations system.

Reporting to the regular 1977 session of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General said he had transmitted the text of the Assembly's 1976 appeal for assistance to Angola to Member States and to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system. He noted as well his willingness to send a mission to Angola to consult with the Government on the nature of its needs at a time deemed appropriate by that Government.

On 13 December 1977, the Assembly, on the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, adopted decision 32/425, whereby it took note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Angola.

The text of the decision was approved without vote by the Second Committee on 22 November on a proposal by its Chairman.

³¹ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 187, text of resolution 31/188.

Documentary references

Complaint by Angola against South Africa
S/12368. Letter dated 20 July from Angola (transmitting message of 19 July 1977).
S/12370. Letter of 22 July from South Africa.

Assistance to Angola

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Plenary meetings 2081-2083.

E/5939 and Corr.1. Report of Committee for Development Planning on its 13th session, Headquarters, New York, 11-21 April 1977.

E/L.1786. Draft decision proposed by Council President.

E/6020. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 63rd session (decision 252(LXIII)).

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meetings 9, 51.
Plenary meeting 101.

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1977, of its 3rd special session and of its 62nd and 63rd sessions, Chapter III F.

A/32/209. Report of Secretary-General.

A/32/265/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft decision, para. 39.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/425).

Complaint by Benin

Communications (January-February 1977)

In a letter dated 26 January 1977, the representative of Benin requested that a meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider a "cowardly and barbarous aggression committed by the imperialists and their mercenaries against the People's Republic of Benin." According to the letter, on 16 January 1977 a commando unit of mercenaries, brought by a military aircraft, had attacked the airport and city of Cotonou but had been forced to retreat, abandoning a considerable quantity of weapons

and ammunition after causing some loss of life and material damage.

The President of the Council received four letters in this connexion: from the President of Guinea; from Sri Lanka on behalf of the Coordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries; from Jordan on behalf of the Arab group of Member States at the United Nations; and from Rwanda on behalf of the African group of Member States. All said they supported Benin's request for action by the Council against the activities of international mercenaries.

Consideration by the Security Council (7 and 8 February 1977)

The Security Council met on 7 and 8 February 1977 to consider Benin's complaint. The representatives of Algeria, Cuba, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia and Togo were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The representative of Benin said that on 16 January, at 0703 hours local time, a pirate DC-7 aircraft landed at the airport in Cotonou. It had on board a gang of mercenaries who, once disembarked, ruthlessly attacked the airport with automatic weapons. They took up a position, then advanced towards the city of Cotonou in columns, performing a drag-net operation and then concentrating all their equipment and weapons on the Palace of the Presidency of the Republic, which clearly had been one of their principal targets. Severe damage, the representative said, had been inflicted on several buildings, including those at the airport, the television building, the Hall of Congress, the new Embassy of Nigeria and the Palace of the Presidency. The weapons and equipment of the gang of mercenaries were extremely sophisticated and were mainly of French and Belgian manufacture. After approximately three hours of fierce fighting, he continued, the attackers were repulsed and retreated to their aircraft. In the course of their hasty take-off, the mercenaries left behind certain documents, on the basis of which it could be asserted that they were mainly whites who had been recruited, trained and equipped by the secret services of powerful financial circles.

On the basis of this tangible proof, it could be concluded that the attack was a case of foreign aggression directed against Benin's people and its democratic and popular revolution, the Beninese representative went on to say. That view had been supported by the testimony of accredited diplomatic representatives in Benin, including the Ambassadors of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Zaire. He said that his Government demanded that light be shed on this foreign aggression and it wished the Security Council to dispatch a special mission to Cotonou to ascertain the facts objectively, determine who had been responsible and help Benin assess the damage. Benin hoped that appropriate action would subsequently be taken to repair material damage and to prevent a recurrence of such barbaric acts of aggression by foreign mercenaries.

The representative of Mauritius said that the attack against Benin had been an attack

against the whole of Africa, and the Council had to act quickly and with foresight by assisting Benin in pinpointing responsibility for this barbarous and illegal act. He introduced a draft resolution, on behalf of Benin, the Libyan Arab Republic (subsequently the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) and Mauritius, by the preambular part of which the Council among other things would note that all Member States had to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or from any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

By the operative provisions of the text, the Council would: affirm that the territorial integrity and political independence of Benin had to be respected; decide to send to Benin a special mission of three Council members, to be appointed after consultations between the President and the members of the Council, to investigate and to report at the end of February 1977; and decide to remain seized of the question.

During the Security Council's discussion, general support for the draft resolution was expressed. Several representatives cited repeated instances of the use of mercenaries in Africa during recent years. The representative of Togo, for example, said that mercenaries had operated in most parts of Africa—in Zaire, Guinea, Nigeria and elsewhere. It was high time that the international community heeded the repeated appeals of African States, realized the universal dimension of the problem and took account of the resolutions by which, for many years, the Organization of African Unity had been calling on all States to cease to tolerate the recruitment, training and equipping of mercenaries in their territories and not to allow their nationals to serve in their ranks. Merely to condemn the use of mercenaries was not enough, he said; the machinery of that practice had to be dismantled, and it was important that specific steps be taken to eradicate it utterly.

The spokesman for Somalia called for an international convention that would effectively prevent recruitment, arming and training of mercenaries.

The representative of the USSR said that the events in Benin were further evidence of the fact that peace and security on the African continent were under a constant threat. They bore out the correctness of the warning by progressive forces in Africa to be vigilant with regard to imperialism and neo-colonialism, and indicated the grave danger represented by inter-

national mercenary forces to the sovereignty and independence of those States. The USSR favoured the complete and immediate liberation of Africa by the liquidation of all hotbeds of racism, colonialism and apartheid. The territorial integrity and political independence of Benin had to be respected, he asserted. The Security Council should support Benin's request that a special mission be sent to the spot to elucidate the facts.

The representative of France joined with all those States had that expressed abhorrence at the intervention of which Benin had been the victim. He added that his country had been particularly devoted to the principle of respect for the independence of States and non-interference in their internal affairs; there must be no exceptions to that principle. Reference had been made to some munitions of French origin, he continued. So that no link might be established, even by implication, between that reference and responsibility for the intervention in question, France, he said, reasserted its belief that the principle of non-interference in internal affairs was an absolute principle, regardless of the ideological or political choices of Member States of the United Nations. For that reason France would support the dispatch by the Council of a fact-finding mission to Benin.

The representative of China said that the incident in Cotonou constituted an encroachment by imperialism and its mercenaries on the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Benin. China was convinced that the Beninese Government and people would continue to safeguard their national independence and State sovereignty, and it would support the dispatch by the Security Council of a special mission to Benin.

The sponsors of the three-power draft resolution revised their text to incorporate some drafting changes and to add a provision whereby the Secretary-General would provide the special mission with the necessary assistance.

On 8 February 1977, the Council adopted the text by consensus as resolution 404(1977).

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In a note issued on 10 February 1977, the President of the Security Council stated that after consultations agreement had been reached that the Council's Special Mission to Benin would be composed of India, the Libyan Arab Republic and Panama. The representative of Panama would serve as Chairman.

In a note of 23 February, the Council President indicated that the Special Mission had

requested an extension until 8 March of the deadline for submission of its report, and that, following consultations with Council members, the date had been extended accordingly.

Report of the Special Mission to Benin

On 7 March 1977, the Security Council Special Mission to the People's Republic of Benin reported that it had visited Benin from 16 to 25 February and had met with the President of Benin, interviewed members of the diplomatic corps, taken testimony from witnesses and a member of the attacking force who had been taken prisoner, inspected the sites where the events of 16 January had occurred, and examined material evidence and documentation that had been left behind by the attacking force. In annexes to its report, the Special Mission published the texts of the testimony it had heard, photocopies of the documentation left at Cotonou by the attacking force, and an inventory of the abandoned armaments, munitions and supplies.

The Special Mission said it had concluded, on the basis of its on-the-spot investigations, that the following events had occurred at Cotonou. At about 0700 hours on Sunday, 16 January 1977, a four-engine aircraft with no identification marks had made an unauthorized landing at Cotonou international airport. An attacking force of about 100 persons in military uniform had disembarked, the majority of whom were white and spoke French. They carried a large quantity of various types of arms and ammunition.

After landing, the bulk of the attacking force had marched in three separate columns towards the city of Cotonou, firing indiscriminately at civilians and non-military establishments along the way. The Beninese armed forces had repulsed the attack, but had been unable to prevent the retreating attackers from taking off. The whole episode had lasted about three hours, during which time two members of the attacking force had been killed—one European and one African. The casualties on the Benin side were six dead and 51 wounded. During the fighting, a number of foreigners of different nationalities residing in Benin had also been wounded. The Beninese forces had captured one member of the attacking force, a national of Guinea, who was currently being held prisoner. The fighting had also resulted in substantial damage to a number of public and private buildings, including the premises of some diplomatic missions at Cotonou and a hospital.

The report concluded that, on the basis of the testimony received and evidence examined by the Special Mission, Benin had been subjected to an armed attack with the primary objective of overthrowing the Government. There was no doubt that Benin had been subjected to aggression and most of the attackers, not nationals of Benin, had acted for pecuniary motives and thus were mercenaries.

The report further stated that according to the testimony of the prisoner held in Benin and parts of the documentation left behind by the attacking force, the attackers, who had been recruited in Europe and Africa, had come to Morocco from Paris, Dakar (Senegal) and Abidjan (Ivory Coast), had been trained at a base near Marrakesh (Morocco), had been transported from Morocco to Gabon on 15 January and, from there, had embarked on their mission to Benin in a different aircraft, arriving at Cotonou the following morning. The same sources indicated that a Colonel Maurin was in charge of the operation; he had been hired by an organization called the Front de liberation et de rehabilitation du Dahomey, whose objective was to overthrow the Government of Benin and establish in its place a regime of its own choice. According to the documents, a French national, Gilbert Bourgeaud, who had been employed as an adviser to the President of Gabon since 3 August 1976, had been identified by photograph by the prisoner as Colonel Maurin. However, the Special Mission stated that the terms of its mandate, as well as the time at its disposal, had not permitted it to investigate further and verify the testimony of the prisoner or the suggestive evidence contained in the documentation.

Communications (March-April 1977)

On 28 March 1977, the Secretary-General circulated the text of a telegram from the President of Gabon in which the President expressed his astonishment at the conclusion contained in the report of the Security Council Special Mission to Benin and his disappointment at the cursory manner in which the inquiry had been conducted. He invited members of the Special Mission to visit Gabon to supplement their information and added that his country had at no time been involved in the alleged aggression.

On 4 April, the Secretary-General circulated the text of a letter dated 23 March by which the President of Gabon requested authorization for another mission to visit Gabon to conduct a full counter-investigation and ascertain

the veracity of the information given to the Special Mission.

By two letters dated 4 April, the representative of Benin transmitted two reports prepared by his Government. The first report contained an evaluation of damages and losses incurred as a result of the aggression of 16 January. The total figures were: 5 million CFA francs for damage to buildings; 622 million CFA francs for national defence losses; and 362 million CFA francs for bodily injury. The second report was on the armed aggression committed on 16 January against the People's Republic of Benin; it had been adopted by a joint special session of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, the National Council of the Revolution and the Revolutionary Military Government. The second report concluded, among other things, that the aggression had been carefully prepared, financed and perpetrated by French imperialism in collaboration with the Governments of Morocco, Gabon and Togo and with the complicity of the Governments of the Ivory Coast and Senegal.

In a letter dated 8 April, the representative of the Ivory Coast stated that Benin's second report of 4 April 1977 contained serious accusations against his country, in reply to which he submitted a statement which had been issued on 16 March by the Political Bureau of the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast, denying any knowledge of mercenaries having been recruited in the Ivory Coast. It pointed out that 1.2 million non-Ivory Coast Africans were living in the Ivory Coast, and they had all been officially advised not to abuse the hospitality of the country nor to engage in any activities from the Ivory Coast directed against their countries of origin.

Consideration by the Security Council (April 1977)

The Security Council considered the report of its Special Mission to Benin at six meetings held between 6 and 14 April 1977. At their request, the following States were invited to participate in the discussion without the right to vote: Algeria, Botswana, Cuba, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea, the Ivory Coast, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, the Niger, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, the United Republic of Tanzania, and the Upper Volta.

The representative of Panama, Chairman of the Special Mission, introduced the report. He drew attention to the conclusions of the Spe-

cial Mission that Benin had indeed been subjected to aggression, and that a majority of the attacking force were mercenaries. He added that the Mission had concluded that a similar operation could be conducted elsewhere against small defenceless countries for similar purposes.

The representative of Benin said that the Special Mission's report had confirmed the following: Benin had been subjected to an aggression on 16 January by mercenaries; most of the members of the armed force were white; their lingua franca was French; their chief of staff was a French officer; their point of departure and arrival was Paris; and their air tickets were bought from Air France and UTA (Union de transports aériens). Thus, Benin had well-founded reasons for proclaiming that those primarily responsible for the armed aggression were reactionary neo-colonialist circles in France who found intolerable the revolutionary process under way in Benin since 26 October 1972. Benin would, through the Council, ask France for its co-operation in seeing to it that those persons who had committed crimes against the people of Benin were brought to justice. Meanwhile, Benin was asking the Council for vigorous condemnation of this act of armed aggression, of the role played by the financial powers responsible, and the international mercenaries involved. The representative of Benin added that the consequences of the aggression for Benin's economy were serious, and his country was asking the Council to ensure compensation for damage and to provide assistance.

Many speakers condemned the armed aggression against Benin, the violation of its territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty, and the use of mercenaries in Africa and elsewhere. In this connexion, the representative of Mauritius stated that the Council was in a position to condemn strongly the activities of international mercenaries and acts of aggression to destabilize States. In his country's view, the adoption of international criminal legislation through a convention would be a timely initiative for dealing with "mercenarism," which should be outlawed as an international crime, like piracy and genocide.

The representative of Somalia said that the United Nations should invite all States not only to enact national legislation aimed at combating mercenaries but also to take effective and stringent measures to deter and prevent the recurrence of such acts of aggression. He added that the problem of international mercenaries was serious enough to warrant Security Council action in accordance with Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations,³² and the Coun-

cil should adopt a resolution which would have broad applicability and would prohibit the planning of subversion and the recruitment, training, equipping and/or transport of mercenaries.

The representative of Mozambique said that if the international community was seriously concerned with eradicating international terrorism, specific measures had to be taken to end the use of mercenaries in Africa and to discourage those who armed, employed and assisted them in their operations.

The USSR said that the Special Mission's report left no doubt that Benin had been the victim of an armed attack whose main purpose was the overthrow of its Government; this constituted a clear-cut case of armed aggression. The international community must severely condemn the use of mercenaries for the suppression of national liberation movements and for the restoration of colonial and neo-colonial domination.

Gabon, the Ivory Coast and Morocco, which had been accused by Benin of complicity, denied involvement in the aggression and called for a fuller investigation, citing the Special Mission's own statement that both time and the terms of its mandate had precluded verification of the prisoner's testimony and of the numerous documents the Mission had been shown.

The representative of Gabon, after responding in detail to the allegations, said that, in order to help establish the truth, his country reiterated its invitation extended through the Secretary-General to the same Special Mission to go also to Gabon, together with the alleged mercenary captured at Cotonou, in order to supplement his information on the spot.

The representative of Morocco expressed his country's profound indignation at the decision of Benin to circulate a report designed to cast suspicion on neighbouring heads of State. Although it rejected all Benin's accusations, Morocco was alarmed by the increase in mercenary operations in Africa, to which another country, Zaire, had just fallen victim.

The Algerian representative said that the Council could not be content merely with indignant denials by the Governments implicated in the matter. Instead, those Governments should voluntarily help to clarify the information furnished by the Mission. The Security Council had to deal with recourse by certain Governments to mercenaries for political aims in other countries, he continued. The whole system of mercenaries could not be main-

³² For text of Article 1 of Chapter I of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

tained without the complicity, or at least the complacency, of certain Governments.

The spokesman for France said that France associated itself with those countries which had condemned the acts against Benin. It respected the independence of States and was committed to non-intervention in their internal affairs. That principle brooked no exception, the French representative said; the actions of adventurers against independent African States had to be condemned unequivocally. France, however, could not accept the allegation that the whole operation originated and was mounted in France and was led and carried out by Frenchmen. Movement of persons, purchase of airline tickets and opening of bank accounts were subject to no limitations and required no special authorization, he added. It was, thus, not always in the power of the French Government to prevent adventurers from engaging in certain initiatives.

The representative of the United States expressed the concern of his Government over the armed attack on Benin and the loss of life and damage to property, and its concern at the apparent violation of Benin's territorial integrity. The United States, he said, opposed the use of mercenaries to intervene in the internal affairs of other countries and was committed to enforcement of its laws concerning recruitment of United States citizens as mercenaries.

On 14 April, the Security Council adopted by consensus, as resolution 405(1977), a text proposed by Benin, India, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius and Panama. By this text, the Council—after expressing its grave concern at the violation of the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of Benin and its grief at the loss of life and substantial damage to property caused by the invading force during its attack on Cotonou on 16 January 1977—took note of the Special Mission's report, expressed appreciation for its work, and strongly condemned the act of armed aggression against Benin in January.

The Council then reaffirmed its resolution of 10 July 1967³³ by which it had condemned any State which persisted in permitting or tolerating the recruitment of mercenaries, and the provision of facilities to them, with the objective of overthrowing the Governments of States Members of the United Nations.

It called on all States to exercise the utmost vigilance against the danger posed by international mercenaries and to ensure that their territory and nationals, and territories under their control, were not used for the planning of subversion, and the recruitment, training and

transit of mercenaries, designed to overthrow the Government of any Member State. It also called on all States to consider taking necessary measures to prohibit, under their respective domestic laws, the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries on their territory and territories under their control, and condemned all forms of external interference in the internal affairs of Member States, including the use of international mercenaries to destabilize States and/or to violate the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of States.

The Council then asked the Secretary-General to provide technical assistance to help the Government of Benin in assessing and evaluating the damage resulting from the aggression committed in January, and appealed to all States to provide material assistance to Benin to enable it to repair the damage and losses. It was noted by the Council that Benin had reserved its right with respect to any eventual claims for compensation which it might wish to assert.

The Council called on all States to provide it with any information they might have in connexion with the events in Cotonou on 16 January likely to throw further light on those events, asked the Secretary-General to follow closely the implementation of this resolution, and decided to remain seized of the question.

(For text of resolution 405(1977), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Communications (October-November 1977)

By a letter dated 13 October 1977, the representative of Benin transmitted the text of a revised report by his Government evaluating the damages resulting from the aggression committed at Cotonou on 16 January. The report, superseding the one circulated in April, was based on new statistical data and on reports prepared by two expert consultants who had visited Cotonou from 27 June to 26 July 1977 in accordance with the Security Council's resolution of 14 April. It concluded that the direct and indirect losses incurred amounted to approximately 7,000 million CFA francs, or \$28 million. Texts of the two expert's reports, on material damage and on damage to persons, were annexed.

By a letter dated 4 November, the representative of Benin requested that a meeting of the Security Council be convened to resume con-

³³ See Y.U.N., 1967, p. 130, text of resolution 239 (1967).

sideration of the question of the armed aggression against it of 16 January.

Consideration by the Security Council (22-24 November 1977)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of Benin's complaint at three meetings held between 22 and 24 November 1977. The representatives of Algeria, Angola, the Congo, Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique and Viet Nam, at their request, were invited to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The representative of Benin said the Council should take stock of the situation since the adoption of its resolution of 14 April. Additional information gathered by Benin since then, when the Council had considered the report of its Special Mission, had confirmed that the aggression of 16 January was an operation organized by international imperialism to end Benin's revolutionary process. Acting in accordance with the Council's resolution, Benin had requested from various Governments information aimed at shedding light on the events surrounding that attack and had been surprised by the silence of the French Government; Benin could only conclude from additional information it had gathered that high-level French officials in Cotonou were aware of the aggression long before its execution and that two French agents in Cotonou had participated in its actual preparation and execution. Since that attack, the representative said, Benin had been continually subjected to imperialist pressures and discriminatory economic measures. A vast campaign had totally modified Benin's trade and financial relations with some partners. The Council, he said, should adopt effective measures to eliminate the scourge of mercenaries and end their use against the sovereignty, integrity and territorial independence of small and practically defenceless States. The Council should again ask all States whose nationals took part in the aggression to co-operate with Benin to take action against those mercenaries who were still alive.

The French representative said his Government wished to make quite clear its denial that the French Government or any French service had any responsibility for the preparation and execution of the raid of 16 January on Cotonou. France formally condemned that operation. The French Government, noting that documents communicated by Benin to the Security Council Special Mission mentioned individuals who were termed French nationals, had undertaken an investigation on its own initiative and

in accordance with its laws. The investigation produced nothing, as the Government of Benin had been informed on 8 August. The mysterious circumstances of the attack, whereby the raiders had left documentary evidence on the spot, cast doubts on the value of the documents appended to the report of the Council Mission. According to the French representative, those doubts appeared well-founded, now that the French investigation was over. Raids by adventure-seekers against independent States of Africa were a scourge of the times, he said. France supported the efforts of international organizations to end such interventions, which it viewed as inadmissible interference in the internal affairs of States. But France could not allow any accusation of itself with regard to events in which it was not involved in any way.

The representative of the USSR said that events like those in Benin caused serious alarm in his country, which considered that the international community had a duty to take effective measures to prevent the use of mercenaries for crushing national liberation movements. The USSR also considered that the armed attack on Benin was the latest link in a chain of criminal acts of international neo-colonialism and imperialism on African soil which were designed to get rid of inconvenient Governments.

The representative of China said his country supported the just position of the Government of Benin in condemning the use of mercenaries to threaten and overthrow sovereign States, and expressed profound sympathy for the losses suffered by the people of Benin in the incident. He added that, with the intensification of the contention and rivalry between the super-powers in Africa, the organization and use of mercenaries had assumed greater importance in acts of aggression and expansion. The representative called attention to recent expressions of unity among numerous African countries against the common enemy and their firm determination to combat super-power hegemonism and its use of mercenaries for aggression and expansion.

Many speakers, including Algeria, Angola, Cuba, Equatorial Guinea and Mali, expressed their solidarity with the people and Government of Benin. They said that the international community should not hesitate to assume its responsibilities and come to the aid of the victim of aggression. They added that the estimated damage of \$28 million could be considered only an approximate figure, since the moral damage and long-term implications for the economy and life of the people of Benin could not be measured.

On 24 November, a text sponsored by Benin, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Mauritius, and revised by them, was adopted by the Security Council without a vote as resolution 419(1977).

By the preamble to the text, the Council among other things expressed its concern over the danger which international mercenaries represented for all States, in particular the smaller ones, and said it was convinced of the necessity of co-operation among all States to collect more information about the mercenaries who operated against Benin on 16 January 1977.

By the operative provisions of the text, the Council:

(1) reaffirmed its resolution of 14 April (405(1977)) by which it had, among other provisions, taken note of the report of the Special Mission and strongly condemned the aggression against Benin on 16 January and all forms of external interference in the internal affairs of Member States, including the use of international mercenaries to destabilize States and/or to violate their territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence;

(2) took note of the report on evaluation of damages submitted by Benin;

(3) called on all States to co-operate closely to gather all useful information concerning the mercenaries involved in the events of 16 January;

(4) took note of the desire of the Government of Benin to have the mercenaries who participated in the attack subjected to due process of law;

(5) appealed to all States and all appropriate international organizations, including the United Nations and its specialized agencies, to assist Benin to repair the damage caused by the act of aggression;

(6) requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to Benin for the implementation of the foregoing provision;

(7) requested the Secretary-General to watch over the implementation of this resolution and to report to the Security Council not later than 30 September 1978; and

(8) decided to remain seized of the matter.

(For text of resolution 419(1977), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Documentary references

Communications (January-February 1977)

S/12278. Letter of 26 January from Benin.

S/12281. Letter of 4 February from Guinea (transmitting message from President of Guinea).

S/12283. Letter of 7 February from Sri Lanka (transmitting communiqué issued by Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on 31 January 1977).

S/12284. Letter of 8 February from Jordan (transmitting communiqué issued by Arab group on 8 February 1977).

S/12285. Letter of 8 February from Rwanda.

Consideration by the Security Council (7 and 8 February 1977)

Security Council, meetings 1986, 1987.

S/12278. Letter of 26 January from Benin (request to convene Council).

S/12282 and Rev.1. Benin, Libyan Arab Republic, Mauritius: draft resolution and revision.

Resolution 404 (1977), as proposed by 3 powers, S/12282/Rev.1, adopted by consensus by Council on 8 February 1977, meeting 1987.

The Security Council,

Taking note of the letter dated 26 January 1977 from the Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., of the Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of Benin to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council,

Having heard the statement of the Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of Benin,

Bearing in mind that all Member States must refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any

State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

1. Affirms that the territorial integrity and political independence of the People's Republic of Benin must be respected;

2. Decides to send a Special Mission composed of three members of the Security Council to the People's Republic of Benin in order to investigate the events of 16 January 1977 at Cotonou and report not later than the end of February 1977;

3. Decides that the members of the Special Mission will be appointed after consultations between the President and the members of the Security Council;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Special Mission with the necessary assistance;

5. Decides to remain seized of the question.

S/12286, S/12289. Notes, dated 10 and 23 February 1977, by President of Security Council.

S/INF/33. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1977. Decisions, pp. 16-17.

Report of the Special Mission to Benin

S/12294/Rev.1. Report of Security Council Special Mission to People's Republic of Benin established under resolution 404 (1977) (Security Council Official Records, 32nd Year, Special Supplement No. 3).

Communications (March-April 1977)

S/12313, S/12317. Letters of 28 March and 4 April from Secretary-General (transmitting telegram, and letter of 23 March 1977, from Gabon).

S/12318 and Add.1. Letter of 4 April from Benin (transmitting report of Government) (cover note). Add.1: Report.

S/12319 and Add.1. Letter of 4 April from Benin (transmitting report adopted by Government on 12 March 1977) (cover note). Add.1: Report.

S/12320. Letter of 8 April from Ivory Coast (transmitting statement issued at Abidjan on 16 March 1977).

Consideration by the Security Council (April 1977)

Security Council, meetings 2000-2005.

S/12294/Rev.1. Report of Security Council Special Mission to People's Republic of Benin established under resolution 404 (1977).

S/12322. Benin, India, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius, Panama: draft resolution.

Resolution 405 (1977), as proposed by 5 powers, S/12322, adopted by consensus by Council on 14 April 1977, meeting 2005.

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Security Council Special Mission to the People's Republic of Benin established under resolution 404 (1977) of 8 February 1977,

Gravely concerned at the violation of the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of the State of Benin,

Deeply grieved at the loss of life and substantial damage to property caused by the invading force during its attack on Cotonou on 16 January 1977,

1. Takes note of the report of the Special Mission and expresses its appreciation for the work accomplished;

2. Strongly condemns the act of armed aggression perpetrated against the People's Republic of Benin on 16 January 1977;

3. Reaffirms its resolution 239 (1967) of 10 July 1967, by which, inter alia, it condemns any State which persists in permitting or tolerating the recruitment of mercenaries and the provision of facilities to them, with the objective of overthrowing the Governments of Member States;

4. Calls upon all States to exercise the utmost vigilance against the danger posed by international mercenaries and to ensure that their territory and other territories under their control, as well as their nationals, are not used for the planning of subversion and recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries designed to overthrow the Government of any Member State;

5. Further calls upon all States to consider taking necessary measures to prohibit, under their respective domestic laws, the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries on their territory and other territories under their control;

6. Condemns all forms of external interference in the internal affairs of Member States, including the use of international mercenaries to destabilize States and/or to violate their territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to provide appropriate technical assistance to help the Government of Benin in assessing and evaluating the damage resulting from the act of armed aggression committed at Cotonou on 16 January 1977;

8. Appeals to all States to provide material assistance to the People's Republic of Benin in order to enable it to repair the damage and losses inflicted during the attack;

9. Notes that the Government of Benin has reserved its right with respect to any eventual claims for compensation which it may wish to assert;

10. Calls upon all States to provide the Security Council with any information they might have in connexion with the events at Cotonou on 16 January 1977 likely to throw further light on those events;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to follow closely the implementation of the present resolution;

12. Decides to remain seized of this question.

S/INF/33. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1977. Decisions, pp. 17-18.

Communications (October-November 1977)

S/12415. Letter of 13 October from Benin (transmitting revised report).

S/12437. Letter of 4 November from Benin.

Consideration by the Security Council (22-24 November 1977)

Security Council, meetings 2047-2049.

S/12437. Letter of 4 November from Benin (request to convene Council).

S/12454 and Rev.1. Benin, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius: draft resolution and revision.

Resolution 419 (1977), as proposed by 3 powers, S/12454/Rev.1, adopted without vote or objection by Council on 24 November 1977, meeting 2049.

The Security Council,

Having heard the statement of the Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of Benin to the United Nations, especially regarding the threats of aggression by mercenaries,

Deeply concerned over the danger which international mercenaries represent for all States, in particular the smaller ones,

Convinced of the necessity of co-operation between all States, in conformity with paragraph 10 of resolution 405 (1977) of 4 April 1977, to collect more information about the mercenaries who operated against the People's Republic of Benin on 16 January 1977,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 405 (1977), in which it had, among other provisions, taken note of the report of the Security Council Special Mission to the People's Republic of Benin established under resolution 404 (1977) of 8 February 1977 and strongly condemned the act of armed aggression perpetrated against the People's Republic of Benin on 16 January 1977 and all forms of external interference in the internal affairs of Member States, including the use of international mercenaries to destabilize States and/or to violate their territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence;

2. Takes note of the report on the evaluation of damages contained in document S/12415;

3. Calls upon all States to work in close co-operation in order to gather all useful information concerning all mercenaries involved in the events of 16 January 1977, in compliance with paragraph 10 of resolution 405 (1977);

4. Takes note of the desire of the Government of Benin to have the mercenaries who participated in the attacking forces against the People's Republic of Benin on 16 January 1977 subjected to due process of law;

5. Appeals to all States and all appropriate international organizations, including the United Nations and its specialized agencies, to assist Benin to repair the damage caused by the act of aggression;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to Benin for the implementation of paragraph 5 of the present resolution;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to watch over the implementation of the present resolution, with particular reference to paragraphs 3, 4, 5 and 6, and to report to the Security Council not later than 30 September 1978;

8. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

S/INF/33. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1977. Decisions, p. 18.

Questions concerning Botswana

Complaint by Botswana against Southern Rhodesia

Communications

On 22 December 1976, the representative of Botswana submitted a complaint to the Security Council in connexion with what he termed serious acts of aggression committed against Botswana by the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia, and requested an urgent meeting of the Council to consider the situation.³⁴

On 11 January 1977, the representative of Morocco, on behalf of the African group of Member States at the United Nations, informed the President of the Security Council that the African group fully supported Botswana's request.

In a letter dated 12 January, the representative of Botswana conveyed additional information concerning his country's complaint, charging, among other things, that a Southern Rhodesian special commando force, the so-called Selous Scouts, was being trained to carry out missions of sabotage, abductions and attacks in Botswana and that the regime had declared the entire 400-mile border between Southern Rhodesia and Botswana a war zone. It described recent violations of Botswana's territorial integrity and sovereignty; stated that Botswana intended to stand by its decision to grant political asylum to those who fled from oppression in the minority-ruled States of southern Africa; outlined Botswana's response to the acts of aggression being committed against it; and described the type of assistance it was seeking from the United Nations and the international community to ensure that its development programme was not disrupted by the diversion of funds for security measures.

Consideration by the Security Council (12-14 January 1977)

The Security Council considered Botswana's complaint against Southern Rhodesia at three meetings held between 12 and 14 January 1977. The following States were invited, at their request, to participate in the Council's discussion without the right to vote: Botswana, Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, the German Democratic Republic, Kenya, Lesotho, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Togo, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

The Minister for External Affairs of Botswana said that there had been about 36 viola-

tions of Botswana's territorial integrity by the security forces of Southern Rhodesia since Botswana's accession to independence in 1966 including murder, arson, kidnapping and the destruction of houses by explosives, and he cited a number of specific instances. The incursions into Botswana were becoming more frequent and more serious and amounted to unprovoked acts of war. He said that Botswana remained determined to continue to open its doors to those who were persecuted and oppressed for political reasons in their own countries. Botswana could not afford to develop an army but had decided, he said, to increase the size of its police mobile unit and equip it for greater resistance. Such an expansion—which would be at the expense of the country's various development projects—would cost about \$29 million over the next four years, and he appealed to the United Nations and to the international community in general to provide the necessary financial assistance.

The Foreign Minister went on to say that in Botswana's view the current acts of aggression by the regime in Southern Rhodesia could, if unchecked, eventually engulf the whole of southern Africa in racial conflagration. It was clear that, as the war of liberation against the illegal regime intensified, the regime would become more and more desperate and look for scapegoats. Recent attacks against Mozambique (see subchapter below) and Botswana and threats against Zambia, he said, were clear manifestations of the aggressive intentions of the regime of Ian Smith. The Security Council should pronounce itself without any equivocation on the issue in the hope that the regime would desist from further acts of aggression against neighbouring States. He attributed the unprovoked aggression against Botswana to the denial of the right of self-determination to the vast majority of the people of Southern Rhodesia and he urged the Council to use the opportunity to reaffirm its belief in the inalienable right of all those people to self-determination and independence on the basis of majority rule.

The representative of Zambia said that the aim of the Smith regime was to pressure Botswana into not granting political asylum to those who fled from Southern Rhodesia. Smith, he said, was pursuing the victims of oppression into Botswana on the pretext of counteracting

³⁴ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 171.

the activities of the freedom fighters of Zimbabwe; but he was refusing to reckon with the fact that the freedom fighters were operating within Zimbabwe itself and not from Botswana or any other neighbouring State. Smith had no one to blame but himself for the devastating blows currently being dealt his regime by the freedom fighters and should not look for scapegoats as a reaction to their onslaught.

The Zambian representative went on to say that the United Kingdom, as the colonial authority for Southern Rhodesia, should ensure that the illegal regime did not carry out acts of aggression against Botswana and other neighbouring African countries. The Smith regime, with the connivance of apartheid South Africa and in direct or indirect collaboration with countries which sold arms to the rebel British colony or had vested economic interests in southern Africa, was determined to maintain the status quo, even to the extent of engulfing the entire area in a nuclear war. The recent unprovoked acts of aggression against Botswana and Mozambique had to be seen in that context, he said; the underlying cause of the whole conflict was the existence of the illegal racist minority regimes in the region. Botswana had every right to expect and receive assistance from the international community. The Security Council should condemn the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia for its acts of aggression against Botswana and call on it to desist forthwith from committing further aggression.

A number of these points were also made by Benin, Equatorial Guinea, India, Kenya, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Republic (subsequently the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Sierra Leone, Somalia and the United Republic of Tanzania.

The representative of Yugoslavia said that the Smith regime, while paying lip service to negotiations, was by its military actions violating the territorial integrity and sovereignty of neighbouring African countries, killing innocent civilians and destroying the material goods of those developing countries. The German Democratic Republic supported the request by Botswana for assistance and called for unambiguous measures by the Security Council against the racists in Pretoria and Salisbury. The representative of Romania said that the positive experience accumulated by the Secretary-General in similar situations, as well as the possibility of using the machinery of the United Nations, should be taken into account in finding the most effective means of helping Botswana.

The spokesman for China said that over a

long period of time the Southern Rhodesian racist regime had ceaselessly sent armed forces to commit unbridled aggression against Botswana—which it accused of supporting and harbouring freedom fighters—causing tremendous losses to the lives and property of the people of Botswana. He said that the racist regime had recently intensified its counter-revolutionary dual tactics: on the one hand, it was engaged in political fraud by hypocritically professing its readiness to bring about reconciliation; on the other, it was greatly increasing its defence budget, prolonging the term of military service, stepping up its repression of the armed struggle of the Zimbabwe people and even wantonly sending troops for incessant aggression against the sovereign States of Zambia, Mozambique and Botswana in an attempt to force those countries to abandon their support for the just struggle of the Zimbabwe people. In China's view, the Security Council should adopt a resolution sternly condemning the criminal acts of aggression committed by the Southern Rhodesian racist regime against Botswana, enjoining that regime to cease immediately those acts, commending the just stand of Botswana and calling upon all Governments and peoples to give firm support and powerful assistance to Botswana's just struggle.

The representative of the USSR said that the ruling circles in Salisbury were attempting to maintain domination by the white minority through military raids and acts of provocation on the part of the Rhodesian army against Mozambique, acts of aggression against Botswana, violations of the sovereignty of Zambia and the stepping up of repression. The aggressive actions against Botswana were viewed by his Government, he said, as one more crime on the part of the racists and a most flagrant violation of the principles of international law. Responsibility for the situation belonged not only to those who were acting as the direct arm of aggression but also was shared by those who connived with the racists; the material responsibility for providing compensation for the injury caused to Botswana and other African countries by the racist regime of Southern Rhodesia should be borne by that regime and also by those States and monopolies which supported it and maintained economic and other ties with it.

The representatives of Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States observed that their Governments were supporting the efforts being undertaken by the United Kingdom through the Geneva conference to move towards majority rule in South-

ern Rhodesia, which they considered to be the true solution to problems involving Southern Rhodesia.

The representative of Canada said that the Security Council had two primary, overriding responsibilities with regard to Botswana's complaint: first, to do everything in its power to stop the violations of that country's territorial sovereignty; and, second, until that result was obtained, to give all possible help in counteracting the special economic hardships confronting Botswana because of the defence obligations imposed on it.

The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany said that, within the framework of its development aid programme, his Government would continue and strengthen its aid in the current year and was prepared to support any solution which would be of genuine assistance to Botswana. The representative of the United States said his Government had in the past provided developmental assistance to Botswana and would continue to do so in the future. It would also continue to work for the kind of peaceful political settlement in southern Africa that would truly ensure the independence and integrity of Botswana.

The spokesman for the United Kingdom said his Government had already contributed substantial economic aid to Botswana, had traditionally been a major aid donor, and would continue its assistance. He shared the view that the incidents along the border were really a facet of the continuing problem of Southern Rhodesia and would cease if a negotiated settlement to the Rhodesian problem could be achieved. He noted that his Government was currently engaged in efforts to achieve such a settlement through the Geneva conference.

On 14 January, the Security Council adopted, as resolution 403(1977), a draft text sponsored by Benin, India, the Libyan Arab Republic, Mauritius, Pakistan, Panama, Romania and Venezuela. The vote was 13 in favour to O against, with 2 abstentions (the United Kingdom and the United States).

By the preambular part of the text, the Council among other things expressed its concern at the dangerous situation created by the provocative and hostile acts committed by the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia against the security and well-being of Botswana, and at the loss of human life and damage to property caused by those acts. It noted with appreciation Botswana's decision to continue to give asylum to political refugees fleeing from inhuman oppression by the illegal regime, and expressed its awareness of the need for Bot-

swana to strengthen its security in order to safeguard its sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence. Finally by the preamble, the Council reaffirmed the legal responsibility of the United Kingdom over Southern Rhodesia, in accordance with relevant resolutions of the United Nations. By the operative provisions of the text, the Security Council:

(1) strongly condemned all acts of provocation and harassment, including military threats and attacks, murder, arson, kidnapping and destruction of property, committed against Botswana by the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia;

(2) condemned all political repression by that regime that violated fundamental rights and freedoms of the people of Southern Rhodesia and contributed to instability and absence of peace in the region as a whole;

(3) deplored all acts of collaboration and collusion which sustained the illegal regime and encouraged defiance with impunity of Council resolutions, with adverse consequences for peace and security in the region;

(4) demanded the immediate and total cessation of all hostile acts committed against Botswana by the illegal regime;

(5) took cognizance of the special economic hardship confronting Botswana as a result of the need to divert funds from development projects to security measures needed to defend itself against attacks and threats by the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia;

(6) accepted Botswana's invitation to dispatch a mission to assess its needs in carrying out its development projects in the circumstances, and accordingly requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with United Nations organizations, to organize immediate financial and other assistance and to report to the Security Council by 31 March 1977;

(7) requested the United Nations and the organizations and programmes concerned, including the Economic and Social Council, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, to assist Botswana to carry out the development projects without interruption;

(8) appealed to all States to respond positively in providing assistance to Botswana, in the light of the report of the Secretary-General's mission; and

(9) decided to remain seized of the matter.

(For text of resolution 403(1977), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Explaining his vote on the eight-power text, the representative of the United Kingdom said that, as his Government had said it was willing to assume a direct role in a transitional government in Southern Rhodesia, it believed it should abstain in the vote. He emphasized, however, that the abstention should not be taken as meaning that the United Kingdom was in any way indifferent to infringements of the territorial integrity of Botswana.

The United States representative explained his abstention by pointing out that his Government had played a particular role in seeking to bring all sides together in the search for a peaceful solution of the underlying problem regarding Southern Rhodesia; its ability to continue to contribute in that way would be best served by joining the United Kingdom which, he said, had a very special role in the current effort to find a peaceful settlement of the Rhodesian problem.

Following the adoption of the resolution, the Secretary-General said he had taken note of the Council's request that he organize as soon as possible financial and other forms of assistance to Botswana and dispatch a mission to assess its needs. He said he would carry out his responsibility in close co-operation with the appropriate organizations of the United Nations system.

The Canadian spokesman said that Canada, as a country with a very substantial involvement in development programmes in Botswana, would wish to consider very carefully the impact of any proposals arising out of the dispatch of a mission, and that in the meantime its support of the resolution was without prejudice to the position it might take on such proposals.

Report of the Mission to Botswana

On 28 March 1977, the Secretary-General transmitted the report of the Mission to Botswana which was appointed in the context of the Security Council's resolution of 14 January (403(1977)). He noted that, following consultations with the Minister for External Affairs of Botswana, he had appointed a six-member Mission to advise him on the special economic hardships confronting Botswana and to assess the needs of Botswana in carrying out its development projects in the prevailing circumstances.

The report described the deteriorating security situation of the country and the problems posed by the influx of refugees from South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. It recommended five groups of emergency projects which had

either not been included in Botswana's national development plan for 1976-1981 or, if included, needed to be modified or accelerated. These were: (1) the expansion of the police mobile unit; (2) projects to safeguard Botswana's beef industry from foot-and-mouth disease, to reduce tension along the border, and to allow the Government to patrol the area to protect citizens and their property; (3) projects to safeguard Botswana against deterioration or collapse of the railway; (4) projects to meet emergency food requirements and to provide a strategic food reserve; and (5) projects to allow Botswana to deal with the refugee situation.

The Mission summarized the financial implications of the projects and estimated the diversion of resources from normal development that would be required to carry them out. It identified four major means by which the international community could assist Botswana to carry out its normal development projects in the new circumstances: (1) general programme assistance to match the diversion of funds from normal development; (2) project assistance for project included in the national development plan for which financing had not yet been arranged; (3) assistance in carrying out emergency projects; and (4) agreement by financing agencies to reduce or waive local cost contributions to development projects and programmes.

By a letter dated 18 April, the Secretary-General transmitted to all Member States of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies the report of the Mission to Botswana and pointed out that, according to the report, the sum required by Botswana to enable it to continue with its normal development would amount to \$53.5 million over the next three years. He expressed confidence that all States would respond positively to the Security Council's appeal by providing Botswana with the financial and material help it so urgently needed.

Consideration by the Security Council (24 and 25 May 1977)

The Security Council considered the report of the Mission to Botswana at two meetings held on 24 and 25 May 1977. The representatives of Botswana and Sierra Leone were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

In introducing the report of the Mission, the Secretary-General said that the Government of Botswana would need to divert almost \$28 million from development resources to unplanned and unbudgeted security needs, which would

include the cost of protection, transport and supervision of refugees; in addition, approximately \$25 million would be required for unplanned emergency projects during the next two to three years, with corresponding increases in recurrent expenditures. He drew the Council's attention to his letter of appeal of 18 April to Member States and to concerned organizations and said he would convene at United Nations Headquarters, on 6 June 1977, a meeting of representatives of Governments interested in contributing to the programme of assistance recommended in the Mission's report.

The Minister for External Affairs of Botswana said that the diversion of resources to Botswana's security needs had started even before the Mission made its report, as the situation called for urgent action. The National Assembly had recently passed an act creating the Botswana Defence Force, whose first recruits were already in active service. Drastic cuts had been made from various projects to make that possible.

He went on to say that the state of tension continued as a result of continuing attacks by the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia, and the security situation along Botswana's border continued to deteriorate. One of the most serious violations occurred on 16 May, he said, when Botswana was invaded and attacked at two points by about 150 rebel troops in helicopters and troop-carriers. The situation could easily escalate as a result of the Rhodesian regime's announced policy of "hot pursuit" of freedom fighters, whether real or fake, into Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia. The attacks on Botswana were systematic and carefully contrived to cause panic among the people and wreak havoc in the refugee camps, which the regime referred to as "guerrilla bases" to create a pretext for an attack on them, and to intimidate Botswana into refusing asylum to those fleeing from oppression. That, he said, Botswana would never do.

The representative of Sierra Leone, speaking as current Chairman of the African group of Member States at the United Nations, also said that, despite the Council's unanimous condemnation of the acts of aggression against Botswana, more such acts were being reported daily against Botswana and Zambia, and the situation along the Rhodesia/Botswana and Zambia/Rhodesia borders had considerably worsened. On behalf of the African group, he unequivocally condemned the continued acts of aggression committed by the illegal racist regime against Botswana and appealed to the international community to provide financial

and other assistance to alleviate Botswana's economic difficulties.

The representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya said that, in view of the acts of aggression and the increasing threat to the peace and security of the world, the Security Council could no longer delay the adoption of effective measures to put an end to the illegal minority regime in Southern Rhodesia. The peace and security of the area could be achieved only by granting to the people of Zimbabwe their right to self-determination and independence. The continued existence of the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia could only result in the increased oppression of the Zimbabwe people and in repeated acts of aggression against Botswana and other neighbouring countries. His Government endorsed the recommendations of the Mission to Botswana, and urged that all possible assistance and support be extended to the Government of Botswana to help it overcome the consequences of those acts of aggression.

The recommendations of the Mission were also endorsed by India, Pakistan, Panama, Romania and Venezuela.

The representative of the United Kingdom said that his Government was offering £200,000 to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to provide assistance for Rhodesian refugees, particularly children, who found themselves in countries adjacent to Southern Rhodesia and, particularly, in Botswana. The United Kingdom was studying the Mission's report to determine what response it might be able to make. It deplored the reported recent incursions into Botswana by military forces of the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia, particularly the serious attack on 16 May, and had communicated to Ian Smith its condemnation of that action.

The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany said his Government had been active in bilateral and multilateral programmes of aid to Botswana. Its pledge for 1977 was 23 million marks. In response to an urgent call from the Botswana Government for humanitarian aid to assist refugees from Zimbabwe, his Government had provided an additional 100,000 marks to Botswana on 14 February.

The Canadian representative said that his Government's assistance to Botswana would total \$22 million for the period 1978-1983 and would be focused on strengthening the country's key economic sectors, including mining, transportation, education and agriculture.

The representative of the United States said his Government was discussing financing for

educational assistance with the Government of Botswana and was taking steps to make additional funds available to help ease the financial impact of the influx of refugees and to assist Botswana in its development projects.

The French representative said that France would contribute to the effort that the European Community planned to make on behalf of Botswana. By the end of the period 1975-1980, nearly \$23 million would have been given to Botswana from the European Development Fund for specific development projects relating to cattle-raising, economic and social infrastructure, communications, technical assistance, and training and assistance to small businesses.

The USSR representative said that, while fully supporting the principle that international and bilateral assistance should be extended on a voluntary basis to the African States that had suffered in the current situation, his Government also fully realized that a definitive elimination of the threat posed by the racist regimes to independent African States and created by those regimes in southern Africa could be resolved only by putting an end to them. The USSR believed that effective measures should be adopted by the Security Council concerning support for independent African States. Only such measures could bring closer the day when the struggling peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa would win their independence.

The representative of China noted that since the adoption of the Council's resolution on 14 January, the Southern Rhodesian racist regime had shown not the slightest restraint in its aggressor arrogance. The illegal regime had dared act so truculently, he said, because it had the strong backing of imperialism and the South African racist regime. He said that the Chinese Government had not entered into, and would never enter into, any direct or indirect political, economic, trade and other contacts with the South African regime and would, as always, firmly support the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania in their just struggle against racism and for national liberation until they won complete victory. His Government had studied the report on assistance to Botswana and held the view that the United Nations should give energetic support and assistance to the just struggle of the people of Botswana by every means.

On 25 May, the Security Council unanimously adopted, without vote, as resolution 406(1977), a text sponsored by Benin, India, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius, Pakistan, Panama, Romania and Venezuela. By this text, the Council—after, among other things, expressing its

conviction that international solidarity with Botswana, a neighbouring State to Southern Rhodesia, was essential for the promotion of a solution to the question of Southern Rhodesia—expressed full support for Botswana in its efforts to safeguard its sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence, and fully endorsed the assessment and recommendations of the Mission to Botswana, as well as the appeal by the Secretary-General to give urgent attention to providing Botswana with the financial and material help it urgently needed. The Council requested the United Nations, and its organizations and programmes concerned, to assist Botswana in the fields identified in the Mission's report, asked the Secretary-General to give the matter of assistance to Botswana his continued attention and keep the Security Council informed, and decided to remain seized of the matter.

(For text of resolution 406(1977), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Assistance to Botswana

Decision by the Economic and Social Council

On 29 July 1977, at its sixty-third session, the Economic and Social Council adopted without a vote a resolution on assistance to Botswana which had been introduced by Yugoslavia on behalf of States members of the Council belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries.

By this resolution (2095(LXIII)), the Council among other things expressed its full support for Botswana in its effort to safeguard its sovereignty and to afford protection to its people against attacks and acts of provocation by the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia. The Council took cognizance of the special economic hardship confronting Botswana because of having to divert funds from development projects to hitherto unplanned and unbudgeted security arrangements.

The Council endorsed the assessment and recommendations of the Mission to Botswana, as well as the appeals of the Security Council and of the Secretary-General to provide generous assistance, and called on all States, regional and interregional organizations, and other governmental and non-governmental bodies to respond to those appeals. The appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system were asked by the Council to maintain and increase their current and future programmes of assistance to Botswana and to co-operate closely with the Secretary-

General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was asked to strengthen further his humanitarian assistance programmes on behalf of refugees, and the international community was urged to provide him with the necessary means to carry out those programmes.

The Council welcomed the arrangements made by the Secretary-General and by Botswana for the co-ordination of the programme of assistance; it asked the Secretary-General: to continue his efforts to mobilize the resources necessary for an effective international assistance programme to Botswana; to ensure that adequate financial and budgetary arrangements were made for that purpose; and to arrange for a review of that assistance programme in time for the matter to be considered at the regular session of the General Assembly later in the year.

Report of the review mission

In accordance with the Security Council's request of 25 May 1977 and the Economic and Social Council's request of 29 July 1977, the Secretary-General appointed a review mission which visited Botswana from 5 to 8 September and reported that the circumstances which had given rise to the Security Council's decision of 14 January still continued: tensions remained high and there had been several attacks and other incidents along the border with Southern Rhodesia since February. The Government had established a modest defence force, incorporating the former police mobile unit. The mission also reported that the influx of refugees from Southern Rhodesia continued: during the first eight months of 1977 about 13,000 had crossed into Botswana.

With regard to the economic situation, the review mission noted that additional annual recurrent costs for defence expenditures had increased significantly and would have to be met by imposing cuts on other sectors of the economy. It also noted that the so-called independence granted by South Africa to the bantustan of Bophuthatswana, part of which sat astride Botswana's vital rail communications southward, could pose a threat to the economy of the country, as could a possible reduction by the South African Government in the number of migrant workers employed in South African mines. A rapid reduction in that source of jobs would have serious repercussions on Botswana's already serious unemployment problem.

The report noted that there had been an

encouraging response from the international community to the appeals for assistance, amounting to about \$25 million. However, the realistic total of capital costs of recommended projects had increased from the original estimate of \$54 million to approximately \$56 million.

The review mission concluded by saying that much remained to be done: there were the problems already present, such as the need for protection of the livestock industry and the need to have ready access to the border areas; and there were problems to be anticipated, such as the maintenance of rail transport and the need for improving air transport. Moreover, the country's development programme needed to be continued, despite the substantial and increasing resources which had to be diverted to defence purposes. For all those purposes, Botswana urgently required the assistance of the international community to help it through a difficult period.

Decision by the General Assembly

On 13 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted, without objection, resolution 32/97, on the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which had approved the text without vote on 18 November, on a proposal by 69 States.

By this resolution, the General Assembly among other things expressed its conviction that international solidarity with Botswana was essential for the promotion of a solution to the problems of southern Africa. The Assembly expressed its full support for the Government of Botswana in its efforts to safeguard its sovereignty and recognized that Botswana faced special economic hardships in doing so. It endorsed the recommendations contained in the reports of the two missions, as well as the appeals of the Security Council and Secretary-General to the international community to provide assistance.

Noting with appreciation the assistance already provided, the Assembly called upon all States and appropriate organizations to maintain and increase assistance to Botswana to help it carry out planned development projects. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was asked to continue his programmes of assistance on behalf of refugees in Botswana and the international community was urged to provide him with the means necessary to carry them out.

The Assembly asked the Secretary-General to: continue his efforts to mobilize the resources necessary for an effective programme of finan-

cial, technical and material assistance to Botswana; ensure that adequate financial and budgetary arrangements were made to continue the mobilization of resources and to co-ordinate the international assistance programme; arrange for a review of the economic situation of Botswana in time for the matter to be considered by the Economic and Social Council at its sec-

ond 1978 session; and keep the situation in Botswana under constant review, maintain close contact with Member States, intergovernmental organizations and international financial institutions, and report on the question at the Assembly's regular 1978 session.

(For text of resolution 32/97 and list of sponsors, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Documentary references

Complaint by Botswana against Southern Rhodesia

COMMUNICATIONS

S/12262. Letter of 22 December 1976 from Botswana.

S/12273. Letter of 11 January from Morocco.

S/12275. Letter of 12 January from Botswana.

CONSIDERATION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL (12-14 JANUARY 1977)

Security Council, meetings 1983-1985.

S/12262. Letter of 22 December 1976 from Botswana (request to convene Council).

S/12276. Benin, India, Libyan Arab Republic, Mauritius, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, Venezuela: draft resolution.

Resolution 403 (1977), as proposed by 8 powers, S/12276, adopted by Council on 14 January 1977, meeting 1985, by 13 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions (United Kingdom, United States).

The Security Council,

Taking note of the letters dated 22 December 1976 and 12 January 1977 from the Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations, and having heard the statement of the Minister for External Affairs of Botswana concerning hostile acts against Botswana by the illegal minority regime in Southern Rhodesia,

Gravely concerned at the dangerous situation created by the provocative and hostile acts committed by the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia against the security and well-being of Botswana,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of Southern Rhodesia to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure the enjoyment of such rights as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions 232(1966) of 16 December 1966 and 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968, by which it determined and reaffirmed, respectively, that the situation in Southern Rhodesia constituted a threat to international peace and security,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 31/154 of 20 December 1976,

Convinced that the recent provocative and hostile acts perpetrated by the illegal regime against Botswana aggravated the situation,

Deeply grieved and concerned at the loss of human life and damage to property caused by the acts of the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia against Botswana,

Noting with appreciation Botswana's decision to continue to give asylum to political refugees fleeing from inhuman oppression by the illegal racist minority regime,

Realizing the need for Botswana to strengthen its security in order to safeguard its sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence,

Reaffirming the legal responsibility of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland over Southern Rhodesia, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

1. Strongly condemns all acts of provocation and harassment, including military threats and attacks, murder, arson, kidnapping and destruction of property, committed against Botswana by the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia;

2. Condemns all measures of political repression by the illegal regime that violate fundamental rights and freedoms of the people of Southern Rhodesia and contribute to instability and lack of peace in the region as a whole;

3. Deplores all acts of collaboration and collusion which sustain the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia and encourage defiance with impunity of the resolutions of the Security Council, with adverse consequences for peace and security in the region;

4. Demands the immediate and total cessation of all hostile acts committed against Botswana by the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia;

5. Takes cognizance of the special economic hardship confronting Botswana as a result of the imperative need to divert funds from ongoing and planned development projects to hitherto unplanned and unbudgeted security measures necessitated by the urgent need effectively to defend itself against attacks and threats by the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia;

6. Accepts the invitation of the Government of Botswana to dispatch a mission to assess the needs of Botswana in carrying out its development projects under the present circumstances and, accordingly, requests the Secretary-General, in collaboration with appropriate organizations of the United Nations system, to organize with immediate effect financial and other forms of assistance to Botswana and to report to the Security Council not later than 31 March 1977;

7. Requests the United Nations and the organizations and programmes concerned, including the Economic and Social Council, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, to assist Botswana in carrying out the ongoing and planned development projects without interruption as stated in paragraph 5 and envisaged under paragraph 6 of the present resolution;

8. Appeals to all States to respond positively in providing assistance to Botswana, in the light of the report of the Mission of the Secretary-General, in order to enable Botswana to carry out its planned development projects;

9. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

REPORT OF THE MISSION TO BOTSWANA

S/12307. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report).

S/12326. Letter of 18 April from Secretary-General to Governments of all States Members of United Nations and members of specialized agencies.

CONSIDERATION BY THE SECURITY
COUNCIL (24 AND 25 MAY 1977)

Security Council, meetings 2006, 2008.

S/12307. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report of mission to Botswana, February 1977).

S/12334. Benin, India, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, Venezuela: draft resolution.

Resolution 406 (1977), as proposed by 8 powers, S/12334, adopted unanimously (without vote) by Council on 25 May 1977, meeting 2008.

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 403 (1977) of 14 January 1977,

Taking note of the letter dated 18 April 1977 addressed to all States by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 8 of resolution 403 (1977),

Recalling further its resolutions 232(1966) of 16 December 1966 and 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968, by which it determined and reaffirmed, respectively, that the situation in Southern Rhodesia constituted a threat to international peace and security,

Having examined the report of the Mission to Botswana established under resolution 403(1977),

Having heard the statement of the Minister for External Affairs of Botswana on the continued attacks and acts of provocation by the illegal racist regime in Southern Rhodesia against Botswana,

Convinced that international solidarity with Botswana, as a neighbouring State to Southern Rhodesia, is essential for the promotion of a solution to the question of Southern Rhodesia,

1. Expresses full support for the Government of Botswana in its efforts to safeguard its sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for having arranged to send a Mission to Botswana to ascertain the assistance needed;

3. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Mission to Botswana;

4. Fully endorses the assessment and recommendations of the Mission to Botswana under resolution 403 (1977);

5. Further fully endorses the appeal made by the Secretary-General in his letter of 18 April 1977 to all States to give the matter of assistance to Botswana their most urgent attention and to provide Botswana with the financial and material help it urgently needs;

6. Welcomes the establishment by the Secretary-General of a special account at Headquarters to receive contributions for assistance to Botswana through the United Nations;

7. Requests the United Nations and the organizations and programmes concerned, including the Economic and Social Council, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Health Organization, to assist Botswana in the fields identified in the report of the Mission to Botswana;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to give the matter of assistance to Botswana his continued attention and to keep the Security Council informed;

9. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

S/INF/33. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1977, PP. 1-3.

Assistance to Botswana

DECISION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Plenary meetings 2061, 2081-2083.

E/L.1772. Adoption of agenda and other organizational matters. Note by Secretary-General.

E/L.1784. Yugoslavia (on behalf of States members of Economic and Social Council belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

Resolution 2095 (LXIII), as introduced by Yugoslavia, E/L.1784, and as amended by sponsors, adopted without vote by Council on 29 July 1977, meeting 2083.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 403(1977) of 14 January 1977 and 406 (1977) of 25 May 1977 concerning the complaint by the Government of Botswana of acts of aggression committed against its territory by the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 232 (1966) of 16 December 1966 and 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968, which determined and reaffirmed, respectively, that the situation in Southern Rhodesia constituted a threat to international peace and security and that sanctions should be imposed against the illegal regime in that territory,

Deeply concerned at the loss of human life and damage to property caused by the acts of the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia against Botswana,

Noting with appreciation Botswana's policy of according asylum to political refugees fleeing from Southern Rhodesia,

Realizing the need for Botswana to strengthen its security in order to safeguard its sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence,

Recognizing the plight of the refugees and the additional burden imposed upon Botswana by their continuing influx,

1. Expresses full support for the Government of Botswana in its effort to safeguard its sovereignty and to afford protection to its people against attacks and acts of provocation by the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia;

2. Takes cognizance of the special economic hardship confronting Botswana because it has to divert funds from current and planned development projects to hitherto unplanned and unbudgeted security arrangements, owing to the country's urgent need to defend itself effectively against attacks and threats by the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia;

3. Fully endorses the assessment and recommendations of the mission to Botswana appointed by the Secretary-General to assess the needs of Botswana in carrying out its development projects in the present circumstances;

4. Strongly endorses the appeal of the Security Council and of the Secretary-General to all States and intergovernmental organizations to provide generous assistance to Botswana, within the framework of the mission's recommendations, in order that Botswana may be able to carry out its planned development projects at their original level and without delay;

5. Calls upon all States, regional and interregional organizations, and other governmental and non-governmental bodies to respond to the appeals of the Security Council to provide assistance on a generous scale to Botswana;

6. Requests the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Con-

ference on Trade and Development, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to maintain and increase their current and future programmes of assistance to Botswana in carrying out its planned development projects without interruption and to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance;

7. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to strengthen further his humanitarian assistance programmes on behalf of refugees and urges the international community to provide him speedily with the necessary means to carry out these programmes;

8. Further requests the appropriate organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system to report regularly to the Secretary-General on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to assist Botswana;

9. Welcomes the arrangements made by the Secretary-General and by the Government of Botswana for the co-ordination of the programme of assistance, and the establishment of a special account at United Nations Headquarters by the Secretary-General to receive contributions to the programme;

10. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the resources necessary for an effective international programme of assistance to Botswana;

(b) To ensure that adequate financial and budgetary arrangements are made to continue the mobilization of resources and to co-ordinate an international programme of assistance to Botswana;

(c) To arrange for a review of the programme of assistance to Botswana to be conducted in time for the matter to be considered at the thirty-second session of the General Assembly.

REPORT OF THE REVIEW MISSION

S/12421 (A/32/287). Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report of review mission to Botswana, September 1977).

DECISION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meetings 49, 50.
Plenary meeting 101.

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1977, of its 3rd special session and of its 62nd and 63rd sessions, Chapter III.

A/32/287 (S/12421). Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report).

A/C.2/32/L.32. Algeria, Angola, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 18 November 1977, meeting 50.

A/32/265/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution VI.

Resolution 32/97, as recommended by Second Committee,

A/32/265/Add.1, adopted without objection by Assembly on 13 December 1977, meeting 101.

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 403 (1977) of 14 January 1977 and 406 (1977) of 25 May 1977 concerning the complaint by the Government of Botswana of acts of aggression committed against its territory by the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia,

Deeply concerned at the loss of human life and damage to property caused by the acts of the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia against Botswana,

Realizing the need for Botswana to strengthen its security in order to safeguard its sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence,

Recognizing the plight of the refugees fleeing from oppression and the additional burden imposed upon Botswana by their continuing influx,

Noting the report of the mission to Botswana, transmitted by a note by the Secretary-General dated 28 March 1977, which assessed the special economic needs of Botswana in February 1977,

Having examined the report of the review mission to Botswana, transmitted by a note by the Secretary-General dated 26 October 1977 in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 2095 (LXIII) of 29 July 1977, which outlines the programme of international assistance to Botswana,

Convinced that international solidarity with Botswana is essential for the promotion of a solution to the problems of southern Africa,

1. Expresses full support for the Government of Botswana in its efforts to safeguard its sovereignty;

2. Recognizes the special economic hardship confronting Botswana caused by the diverting of funds from current and planned development projects to effective arrangements for security against attacks and threats by Southern Rhodesia;

3. Endorses the assessments and recommendations contained in the notes by the Secretary-General dated 28 March and 26 October 1977;

4. Notes with appreciation the assistance so far provided to Botswana by the international community;

5. Draws the attention of Member States and international organizations to the fact that the assistance received to date falls short of Botswana's requirements;

6. Strongly endorses the appeal of the Security Council and of the Secretary-General to all States and intergovernmental organizations to provide generous assistance in order to enable Botswana to carry out its planned development projects;

7. Calls upon all States, regional and interregional organizations, and other governmental and non-governmental bodies to respond to the appeals of the Security Council to provide assistance on a generous scale to Botswana;

8. Requests the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system—in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees—to maintain and increase their current and future programmes of assistance to Botswana in carrying out its planned development projects without interruption and to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance;

9. Further draws the attention of the international community to the special account which was established at United

Nations Headquarters by the Secretary-General to receive contributions for assistance to Botswana;

10. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue his humanitarian assistance programmes on behalf of refugees in Botswana and urges the international community to provide him speedily with the necessary means to carry out these programmes;

11. Further requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to report regularly to the Secretary-General on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to assist Botswana;

12. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the resources necessary for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Botswana;

(b) To ensure that adequate financial and budgetary arrangements are made to continue the mobilization of resources and to co-ordinate the international programme of assistance to Botswana;

(c) To arrange for a review of the economic situation of Botswana in time for the matter to be considered by the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-fifth session;

(d) To keep the situation in Botswana under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and international financial institutions and other organizations mentioned in the present resolution, and to report on the question to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session.

Questions concerning Lesotho

Complaint by Lesotho against South Africa

Report of the Mission to Lesotho

By a note dated 30 March 1977, the Secretary-General transmitted to the Security Council the report of the Mission appointed by him, in accordance with a Security Council decision of 22 December 1976,³⁵ which had visited Lesotho to consult with the Government and assess the assistance needed so that an international programme of financial, technical and material assistance could be organized. According to the report, the eight-member Mission, which was headed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Special Political Questions, was appointed after consultation with the Government of Lesotho. It arrived in Maseru on 27 January 1977 and spent 18 days in Lesotho, where it consulted officials principally concerned with the development of the country and received a list of proposed projects for which assistance was needed. It also visited border posts and agricultural, industrial, educational and health projects in various parts of the country.

In the Mission's view, the assistance needed by Lesotho was both substantial and urgent, and should have the effect not only of generally strengthening the country's fragile economy but also of reducing its economic dependence on South Africa, and hence reducing its vulnerability to deliberate pressures. To that end, the report recommended 46 projects for assistance, grouped under two programmes of development: an emergency programme, at a cost of some \$66 million, and an accelerated development programme, costing some \$47 million.

The emergency programme was primarily concerned with the development of internal road transport facilities, with civil aviation and with the strengthening of food supplies. It also

included some development in telecommunications and in health facilities. The accelerated development programme strongly emphasized road transport and agricultural development but also included hydroelectric power, education, health services, industry and mining.

The report concluded by calling attention to the need for action in several related fields besides the development projects proposed in the two programmes, including the strengthening of the fiscal system and the preparation of contingency plans in the event that large numbers of migrants should return to Lesotho suddenly and unexpectedly.

By a letter dated 18 April, the Secretary-General transmitted the Mission's report to the Governments of all Member States and members of the specialized agencies and said he had designated the Assistant Secretary-General for Special Political Questions to co-ordinate action by the United Nations system. Since the resources required to finance the various projects recommended in the Mission's report were clearly beyond the means available to Lesotho, he hoped that all Governments would respond positively to the appeal of the Security Council for immediate financial, technical and material assistance to Lesotho.

Consideration by the Security Council (24 and 25 May 1977)

The Security Council resumed consideration of the 1976 complaint by Lesotho against South Africa³⁶ at meetings held on 24 and 25 May 1977. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Lesotho and Sierra Leone to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

³⁵ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 170, text of resolution 402(1976).

³⁶ Ibid., p. 167.

The Secretary-General introduced the report of the Mission, expressing the hope that the Security Council would endorse the two programmes recommended therein. He informed the Council that the Office of the Assistant Secretary-General for Special Political Questions would serve as a clearing-house for information on all aspects of the assistance programme, and that on 6 June 1977 he would convene at United Nations Headquarters a meeting of representatives of Governments and organizations interested in participating in the programmes of assistance.

During the discussion in the Council, the representative of Mauritius stated that no one could fail to be concerned by Lesotho's remarkable dependence on South Africa for, among other vital necessities, food and consumer, manufactured and industrial goods, social, technical and economic services and, in particular, the employment of a great proportion of its population. Mauritius further noted that South Africa had once again chosen to defy the will of the international community, and it continued to persist in its attempts to harass and coerce Lesotho by creating unbearable economic hardships for it. Moreover, South Africa, by the recent establishment of so-called independent Transkei along the south-eastern border of Lesotho, had closed three border posts—which it was obliged to maintain under agreements—through which traffic entering or leaving Lesotho had to pass because of the absence of alternatives.

The representative of Sierra Leone observed that Lesotho's problems should not be considered in isolation: they were the direct effect of the apartheid system of government prevalent in southern Africa.

The representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya asserted that steps had to be taken to assist Lesotho and enable it to overcome the hardships and difficulties resulting from the border closure and to maintain its courageous defiance and non-recognition of the apartheid and bantustan policies of the Pretoria regime. India said an expression of international solidarity with Lesotho was clearly called for, and that expression should take the form of generous responses to the appeal for financial, technical and material assistance put forward by the Secretary-General.

The representative of Lesotho recalled that he had previously brought the problem of his people to the attention of the Council, and explained that South Africa had unilaterally closed the three border posts because of Lesotho's refusal to recognize the independence

of Transkei, in full compliance with the General Assembly's resolution of 26 October 1976.³⁷ He also noted Lesotho's situation as a land-locked country surrounded by a racist and apartheid State. The report of the Mission appointed by the Secretary-General had indeed catalogued the various pressures to which his country had been subjected; moreover, he stressed, those pressures showed no signs of abating, and in fact the situation had since grown worse. The people of Lesotho continued to be harassed and intimidated at the hands of the South African police; the normal flow of goods and people continued to be hampered; and arrests had been made. He said that implementation of the recommendations contained in the report would enable Lesotho to uphold and abide by the decisions and resolutions of the United Nations and safeguard its independence and sovereignty.

The representative of India said that his country was aware of the extreme vulnerability of Lesotho's economy, and admired Lesotho all the more for refusing to recognize so-called independent Transkei. There could be no doubt, he said, that South Africa had breached agreements with Lesotho by closing the three border posts in an effort to coerce Lesotho into recognizing Transkei. In India's view, the Pretoria regime should be made financially liable for the damage caused by its policies.

The representative of Canada pointed out that the fact that Lesotho had refused to be coerced into recognizing Transkei—which the entire international community had also refused to recognize—had to be held to its credit, and its attachment to moral principles in the midst of substantial economic pressures had to be commended. He said that, in direct response to the need to increase international assistance to Lesotho to enable it to meet its developmental goals, Canada had increased the indicative planning figure for Canadian assistance to Lesotho for 1978-1983 from \$22.6 million to \$30 million, and that a major portion of this would be earmarked for road construction and the purchase of aircraft to facilitate delivery of critical supplies to those regions affected by the difficulties arising from the creation of the Transkei bantustan. His Government was also continuing to assist Lesotho in the development of agricultural, mining and secondary industry sectors with the goal of increasing employment in those areas. In addition, he said, Canada would certainly be guided by the

³⁷ Ibid., p. 134, text of resolution 31/6 A.

Mission's findings and suggestions in further developing its assistance to Lesotho.

The representative of France said that the countries of the European Community had provided emergency assistance totalling \$1.2 million following the closure of the frontier of Lesotho and Transkei, and the Community would provide nearly \$27 million for development projects in Lesotho for the period 1975-1980. He stated that by associating itself fully with the actions of the Community, his Government wished to express its solidarity with the Government and people of Lesotho in the difficult circumstances they were experiencing.

The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany said that the stability of Lesotho was an essential factor in achieving progress in the common struggle for the rights of the peoples of southern Africa. Mindful of this, his Government had initiated years ago its policy of economic co-operation with the geographically isolated people of Lesotho. Contributions had reached a total of 15 million marks by 1975; pledges in 1976 totalled 13 million marks for that year alone; and an additional 31.5 million marks had been pledged for 1977, of which 24 million marks were made available as financial assistance on very easy terms. Together with the Government of Lesotho, the Federal Republic of Germany was working on several project appraisals, including road construction, basic agricultural services, assistance to the agricultural development bank and the construction of a brick factory. At the same time, this Government offered a sum of 7.5 million marks for continuing technical assistance.

Recalling his country's close relationship with Lesotho, the representative of the United Kingdom explained that the main objective of his Government's aid programme, arrived at in consultation with Lesotho, was to reduce Lesotho's dependence on South Africa. In consequence, he declared, his Government fully endorsed the appeal to the international community to provide assistance to that end.

The representative of China said that his Government had studied the Mission's report on assistance, and firmly believed that the United Nations should support the just struggle of the people of Lesotho by every possible means and provide substantial assistance to it.

The USSR representative said that his country fully supported the just cause of the peoples of South Africa against imperialism, neo-colonialism and racism; it felt that the Security Council not only should condemn those practices in southern Africa but also should

adopt more effective measures which would put an end to the aggression and other hostile activities of the racists and their supporters against independent African States, would hasten the elimination of the racist colonialist regimes in Africa and would guarantee the peoples of Africa an opportunity for peaceful development in conditions of security.

At its meeting on 25 May 1977, the Security Council adopted unanimously, without a vote, as resolution 407(1977), a draft proposal by Benin, India, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Pakistan, Panama, Romania and Venezuela.

By the preambular part of this text, the Security Council *inter alia* noted with deep concern the continued acts of coercion and harassment against the people of Lesotho by South Africa, and reaffirmed its endorsement of the General Assembly's resolution of 26 October 1976 on so-called independent Transkei. The Council was fully aware that Lesotho's decision not to recognize Transkei had imposed a special economic burden upon that country. It was convinced that international solidarity with Lesotho, as a neighbouring State of South Africa, was essential to counteract effectively South Africa's policy to coerce Lesotho into recognizing Transkei.

By the operative provisions of the text, the Council commended Lesotho for its decision not to recognize Transkei and expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for having arranged to send a Mission to Lesotho to ascertain the assistance needed. It noted with satisfaction the report of that Mission, and endorsed its recommendations, as well as the Secretary-General's appeal to all States for immediate financial, technical and material assistance to Lesotho.

The Council then requested the United Nations and the organizations and programmes concerned, including the Economic and Social Council, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Health Organization, to assist Lesotho in the fields identified in the Mission's report. The Secretary-General was asked to give the matter of assistance to Lesotho his continued attention and to keep the Council informed. The Council also decided to remain seized of the question.

(For text of resolution 407(1977), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

On 15 June 1977, the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany informed the Secretary-General that his Government had agreed to allocate 500,000 marks to the construction of housing facilities for student refugees from South Africa studying at the University of Lesotho. He added that the funds were part of the programme of economic assistance for 1977 agreed upon between the Government of Lesotho and his Government in April 1977, to which he had referred in his statement in the Security Council.

Assistance to Lesotho

Decision by the Economic and Social Council

On 29 July 1977, at its sixty-third session, the Economic and Social Council, having examined the report of the Mission to Lesotho appointed by the Secretary-General in accordance with Security Council resolution 402(1976), and after having heard an oral report on behalf of the Secretary-General, adopted without a vote, as resolution 2096(LXIII), a draft resolution sponsored by Yugoslavia on behalf of States members of the Council belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries.

By the resolution, the Council among other things expressed full understanding of the problems faced by Lesotho as a result of its decision not to recognize so-called independent Transkei; concurred with the assessment and recommendations contained in the report of the Mission to Lesotho; and expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the measures he had taken to organize an effective international programme of assistance to Lesotho.

The Council also endorsed the appeal made by the Security Council to the international community for assistance to Lesotho in order to help the Government carry out its development programmes and enhance its capacity to implement United Nations resolutions on apartheid and bantustans; it requested the appropriate organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system to maintain and increase their current and future programmes of assistance to Lesotho and to report regularly to the Secretary-General on the steps they had taken in this regard; and it also requested that UNHCR strengthen its humanitarian assistance programmes on behalf of refugees. The Council welcomed the arrangements made by the Secretary-General and by the Government of Lesotho for co-ordination of the assistance programmes and requested him to continue his efforts to mobilize resources, to co-ordinate the

international assistance programme and to arrange for a review of the economic situation of Lesotho in time for the matter to be considered by the General Assembly at its 1977 session later in the year.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Report of the review mission

By a note dated 9 November 1977, the Secretary-General transmitted to the Security Council and the General Assembly the report of a review mission which he had dispatched to Lesotho in September 1977, in accordance with the Security Council's request of 25 May 1977 and the Economic and Social Council's request of 29 July. The report described the changes which had taken place in the situation since the visit of the first Mission in January and February, and gave details of the response of the international community to the Secretary-General's appeal for assistance to Lesotho and information about the progress made with individual projects.

The review mission visited Lesotho from 8 to 11 September 1977. It found that the combination of political and economic problems faced by Lesotho had in no way diminished. In general, it reported, the response by the international community to the appeal for assistance had been generous and encouraging, but it said that the cost of many of the projects outlined in the report of the first Mission had risen significantly.

The report noted that little change had been called for in the actual content of either the emergency programme or the accelerated development programme. However, general developments in Lesotho's situation had caused some change in the priorities attached to different fields, with increased requirements for national security and self-sufficiency in the production of staple foodstuffs. In addition, the report noted, some difficulties had been encountered in project preparation and arrangement.

The report documented the information given to the Mission by the Government of Lesotho on the progress of individual projects in both the emergency and accelerated development programmes. Four additional projects were described for which assistance was needed, namely, in the areas of emergency electricity supply, a labour-intensive development programme, development-staff reinforcement and training, and reinforcement of the management of the Lesotho National Development Corporation.

Decision by the General Assembly

On 13 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted, without objection, resolution 32/98 on assistance to Lesotho. By the preambular part of this text, among other things, the Assembly: commended Lesotho's decision not to recognize the bantustan Transkei, thereby incurring a special economic burden; endorsed the appeals by the Security Council to the international community for assistance to Lesotho in order to help its Government carry out its economic development and enhance its capacity to implement United Nations resolutions; and recognized that the continuing influx of refugees from southern Africa imposed an additional burden on Lesotho.

By the operative part of the text, the Assembly endorsed the recommendations made by the Secretary-General in transmitting the reports of the two missions, and drew the attention of the international community to Lesotho's continuing and urgent requirements. It expressed satisfaction with the measures already taken by the Secretary-General to organize a programme of assistance and, although noting with appreciation the assistance provided thus far, urged a continued and generous response to the appeals for assistance.

The Assembly requested UNHCR to strengthen assistance programmes on behalf of refugees in Lesotho and urged the international community to provide UNHCR with the means to

implement the programmes. It also requested the international community to continue its assistance to Lesotho in carrying out its planned development projects and to co-operate with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international assistance programme, and further requested the appropriate United Nations organizations and programmes to report regularly to the Secretary-General on the assistance they had made available to Lesotho.

The Assembly requested the Secretary-General: to continue his efforts to mobilize the resources necessary for an effective programme of assistance to Lesotho; to ensure that adequate financial and budgetary arrangements would be made to mobilize those resources; to arrange for a review of the economic situation of Lesotho in time for consideration at the second 1978 session of the Economic and Social Council; to keep the situation in Lesotho under constant review by maintaining close contact with the international community; and to report to the General Assembly at its 1978 regular session.

The resolution was adopted on the recommendation of the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which approved the text without vote on 18 November 1977, on the proposal of 72 States.

(For text of resolution 32/98 and list of sponsors, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Documentary references

Complaint by Lesotho against South Africa

REPORT OF THE MISSION TO LESOTHO

S/12315 and Corr.1. Note of 30 March by Secretary-General (transmitting report of mission to Lesotho, January-February 1977).

S/12325. Letter of 18 April from Secretary-General to Governments of all States Members of United Nations and members of specialized agencies (transmitting S/12315).

CONSIDERATION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL (24 AND 25 MAY 1977)

Security Council, meetings 2007, 2009.

S/12315 and Corr.1. Note by Secretary-General.

S/12335. Benin, India, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, Venezuela: draft resolution.

Resolution 407 (1977), as proposed by 8 powers, S/12335, adopted unanimously (without vote) by Council on 25 May 1977, meeting 2009.

The Security Council,
Recalling its resolution 402(1976) of 22 December 1976,
Taking note of the letter dated 18 April 1977 addressed to all States by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 8 of resolution 402(1976),

Having examined the report of the Mission to Lesotho, appointed by the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 402(1976),

Having heard the statement of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lesotho,

Noting with deep concern the continued acts of coercion and harassment against the people of Lesotho by South Africa in complete disregard of resolution 402(1976),

Reaffirming its endorsement of General Assembly resolution 31/6 A of 26 October 1976 on the so-called independent Transkei and other bantustans,

Fully aware that the decision of the Government of Lesotho not to recognize the bantustan Transkei has imposed a special economic burden upon Lesotho,

Convinced that international solidarity with Lesotho, as a neighbouring State of South Africa, is essential to counteract effectively South Africa's policy to coerce Lesotho into recognizing the so-called independent Transkei,

1. Commends the Government of Lesotho for its decision not to recognize the so-called independent Transkei;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for having arranged to send a Mission to Lesotho to ascertain the assistance needed;

3. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Mission to Lesotho;

4. Fully endorses the assessment and recommendations of the Mission to Lesotho under resolution 402(1976);

5. Further fully endorses the appeal made by the Secretary-General in his letter of 18 April 1977 to all States for

immediate financial, technical and material assistance to Lesotho;

6. Welcomes the establishment by the Secretary-General of a special account at Headquarters to receive contributions to Lesotho;

7. Requests the United Nations and the organizations and programmes concerned, including the Economic and Social Council, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Health Organization, to assist Lesotho in the fields identified in the report of the Mission to Lesotho;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to give the matter of assistance to Lesotho his continued attention and to keep the Security Council informed;

9. Decides to remain seized of the question.

S/12349. Letter of 15 June from Federal Republic of Germany.
S/INF/33. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1977, p. 7.

Assistance to Lesotho

DECISION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Plenary meetings 2061, 2081-2083.

E/L.1772. Adoption of agenda and other organizational matters. Note by Secretary-General.

E/L.1785. Yugoslavia (on behalf of States members of Council belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

Resolution 2096 (LXIII), as introduced by Yugoslavia, E/L.1785, as amended by sponsors, adopted without vote by Council on 29 July 1977, meeting 2083.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Security Council resolution 402(1976) of 22 December 1976 concerning the serious situation created by South Africa's closure of certain border posts between South Africa and Lesotho aimed at coercing Lesotho into according recognition to the bantustan Transkei,

Further recalling the condemnation by the Security Council of any action by South Africa to coerce Lesotho into according recognition to the bantustan Transkei,

Mindful of the decision of the Government of Lesotho not to recognize the Transkei bantustan, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 31/6 A of 26 October 1976,

Fully aware that the decision of the Government of Lesotho not to recognize the Transkei has imposed a special economic burden upon Lesotho,

Having examined the report of the Mission to Lesotho appointed by the Secretary-General in accordance with Security Council resolution 402(1976),

Recognizing the plight of refugees and the additional burden imposed upon Lesotho by their continuing influx,

1. Expresses full understanding of the problems faced by Lesotho as a result of its decision not to recognize the so-called independent Transkei;

2. Concurs fully with the assessment and recommendations contained in the report of the Mission to Lesotho;

3. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the measures he has taken to organize an effective international programme of assistance to Lesotho and, in consultation with the Government of Lesotho, the mobilization of the necessary resources required to deal with the economic problems brought about by the closure of the border posts;

4. Strongly endorses the appeal made by the Security Council to all States, regional and intergovernmental organi-

zations and the appropriate agencies of the United Nations system to contribute generously to the international programme of assistance to Lesotho in order that it can carry out its economic development programmes and enhance its capacity to implement fully United Nations resolutions on apartheid and bantustans;

5. Calls upon all States, regional and interregional organizations, and other governmental and non-governmental organizations to respond to the appeals of the Security Council to provide assistance on a generous scale to Lesotho;

6. Requests the appropriate organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to maintain and increase their current and future programmes of assistance to Lesotho in carrying out its planned development projects without interruption and to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance;

7. Further requests the appropriate organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system to report regularly to the Secretary-General on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to assist Lesotho;

8. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to strengthen further his humanitarian assistance programmes on behalf of refugees and urges the international community to provide him speedily with the necessary means to carry out these programmes;

9. Welcomes the arrangements made by the Secretary-General and by the Government of Lesotho for the co-ordination of the programme of assistance, and the establishment of a special account at United Nations Headquarters by the Secretary-General to receive contributions to the programme;

10. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the resources necessary for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Lesotho;

(b) To ensure that adequate financial and budgetary arrangements are made to continue the mobilization of resources and to co-ordinate the international programme of assistance to Lesotho;

(c) To arrange for a review of the economic situation of Lesotho in time for the matter to be considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-second session.

REPORT OF THE REVIEW MISSION

S/12438 (A/32/323). Note of 9 November by Secretary-General (transmitting report of review mission to Lesotho, September 1977).

DECISION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meetings 49, 50.
Plenary meeting 101.

A/32/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1976-15 June 1977, Chapter 2D.

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1977, 3rd special session and 62nd and 63rd sessions, Chapter III E.

A/32/323 (S/12438). Note of 9 November by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/32/L.34. Algeria, Angola, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana,

Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved without vote by Second Committee on 18 November 1977, meeting 50.

A/32/265/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution VII.

Resolution 32/98, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/265/Add.1, adopted without objection by Assembly on 13 December 1977, meeting 101.

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 402 (1976) of 22 December 1976, in which the Council, *inter alia*, expressed concern at the serious situation created by South Africa's closure of certain border posts between South Africa and Lesotho aimed at coercing Lesotho into according recognition to the bantustan Transkei,

Commending the decision of the Government of Lesotho not to recognize the bantustan Transkei in compliance with United Nations decisions, particularly General Assembly resolution 31/6 A of 26 October 1976,

Fully aware that the decision of the Government of Lesotho not to recognize the Transkei has imposed a special economic burden upon its people,

Strongly endorsing the appeals by the Security Council, voiced in resolutions 402(1976) of 22 December 1976 and 407 (1977) of 25 May 1977, to all States, regional and inter-governmental organizations and the appropriate agencies of the United Nations system to contribute generously to the international programme of assistance to enable Lesotho to carry out its economic development and enhance its capacity to implement fully United Nations resolutions,

Noting the report of the mission to Lesotho, transmitted by a note by the Secretary-General dated 30 March 1977, sent in compliance with Security Council resolution 402 (1976) to assess the specific requirements of Lesotho resulting from the closure of border posts,

Recognizing that the continuing influx of refugees from southern Africa imposes an additional burden on Lesotho,

Having examined the report of the review mission to Lesotho, transmitted by a note by the Secretary-General dated 9 November 1977, sent in compliance with Economic and Social Council resolution 2096 (LXIII) of 29 July 1977 to review the over-all economic situation of Lesotho,

1. Endorses the assessments and recommendations contained in the notes by the Secretary-General dated 30 March and 9 November 1977;

2. Draws the attention of the international community to the identification in these reports of continuing and urgent requirements for assistance beyond that received to date;

3. Further draws the attention of the international community to the special account which was established at United Nations Headquarters by the Secretary-General in compliance with Security Council resolution 407 (1977) to receive contributions for assistance to Lesotho;

4. Expresses satisfaction with the measures already taken by the Secretary-General to organize an effective programme of assistance to Lesotho;

5. Notes with appreciation the assistance so far provided to Lesotho by the international community;

6. Calls upon all Member States and regional and interregional organizations to continue to respond to the appeals of the Security Council and the General Assembly for urgent and generous assistance to Lesotho;

7. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to strengthen further his humanitarian assistance programmes on behalf of refugees in Lesotho and urges the international community to provide him speedily with the necessary means to carry out these programmes;

8. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system—in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees—to continue their assistance to Lesotho in carrying out its planned development projects without interruption and to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance;

9. Further requests the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to report regularly to the Secretary-General on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to assist Lesotho;

10. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the resources necessary for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Lesotho;

(b) To ensure that adequate financial and budgetary arrangements are made to continue the mobilization of resources and to co-ordinate the international programme of assistance to Lesotho;

(c) To arrange for a review of the economic situation of Lesotho in time for the matter to be considered by the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-fifth session;

(d) To keep the situation in Lesotho under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and international financial institutions, and to report on the question to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session.

The question of the Comorian island of Mayotte

Communications

On 16 August 1977, the representative of Swaziland, on behalf of the African group of Member States at the United Nations, asked that the question of the Comorian island of Mayotte be included in the agenda of the thirty-second (1977) session of the General Assembly.

In an explanatory memorandum accompanying the African group's request, it was stated

that the heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) noted with regret that after one year there had been no positive development with regard to the question and that the French Government was continuing its illegal occupation of the island, which was an aggression against the unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the independent Republic of the Comoros. The heads of State

and Government had therefore decided that the matter should be brought to the attention of the international community and put on the agenda of the General Assembly of the United Nations until a satisfactory solution to the problem was found.

On 25 October, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the African group of Member States, transmitted the text of a resolution concerning the Comorian island of Mayotte adopted by the OAU Council of Ministers at its session held in Libreville, Gabon, from 23 June to 3 July 1977, by which, among other things: it strongly condemned France's illegal occupation of the island of Mayotte, which constituted an aggression against the national unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the independent Republic of the Comoros, as well as the independence and sovereignty of Africa as a whole; it demanded France's immediate withdrawal from Mayotte—an integral part of the Republic of the Comoros—and its respect for the sovereignty of that State; and it reaffirmed its total solidarity with the Government and people of the Republic of the Comoros in their struggle for the total liberation of their national territory.

Also transmitted was the text of a programme of action recommended by the OAU Committee of Seven on the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte (Algeria, the Comoros, Gabon, Madagascar, Mozambique, Senegal and the United Republic of Cameroon) at a meeting at Moroni, Comoros, on 5 and 6 September, in which, among other things, the current Chairman of OAU was urged to continue his efforts to bring about the evacuation of France from the island. The Committee of Seven recommended that a mission consisting of the Foreign Ministers of its member States meet the French Foreign Minister to ascertain France's designs and real intentions in connexion with the fate of Mayotte. The Ministers were to demand that France remove once and for all the restrictions imposed on the movement of persons and goods between Mayotte and the rest of the Comoro Archipelago. The Committee appealed to all member States of OAU to undertake individual and collective efforts so that the French Government would bring about a just and urgent solution to this problem, which preoccupied the whole of Africa, in collaboration with the Government of the Republic of the Comoros.

Consideration by the General Assembly

The question of the Comorian island of Mayotte was considered at three plenary meet-

ings of the General Assembly during its thirty-second session later in 1977. On 1 November, on a proposal by 68 States, it adopted resolution 32/7, by a roll-call vote of 121 to 0, with 17 abstentions.

By this text, the Assembly among other things recalled the provisions of its resolution of 21 October 1976,³⁸ by which it called on the Government of France to enter into negotiations with the Government of the Comoros. It also noted OAU's efforts, especially those of its Committee of Seven, which had recommended that efforts be exerted to bring about a just and urgent solution by France to this problem. The Assembly then:

(1) called on the Government of the Comoros and the Government of France to work out a just and equitable settlement for the problem of the Comorian island of Mayotte which respected the political unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros, in accordance with the resolutions of the General Assembly on this issue;

(2) mandated the Secretary-General to take, in close consultation with the Comoros and France, any initiative in favour of negotiations between the two Governments;

(3) further requested the Secretary-General to contact the OAU Administrative Secretary-General with a view to obtaining any assistance which might help to discharge his mission; and

(4) decided to keep the item on its agenda, and asked the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly in 1978 on the implementation of this resolution.

(For text of resolution 32/7, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

During the Assembly's discussion, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Comoros, after reviewing previous developments on the question, said that the French Parliament on 24 December 1976 had adopted a law proclaiming Mayotte to be an integral part of the French Republic. That law, he said, was an act of deliberate violation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly. It constituted, furthermore, proof of the desire of the French Government to maintain in the Indian Ocean region an atmosphere of constant insecurity prejudicial to the consolidation of the independence of the fledgling African coastal States of the Indian Ocean and to handicap and hinder their political, economic and

³⁸ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 183-84, text of resolution 31/4.

social future. He wanted to make it clear that the Government and people of the Comoros sought a dialogue with France, but he urged respect for the territorial integrity of the Comoros based on its national identity, its common cultural patrimony and the geographic and economic conditions that made the populations of its four islands interdependent.

The representative of Senegal said that the occupation of the Comorian island of Mayotte by France could only diminish the store of sympathy which France had built up in its relations with Africa and create a split between them in a matter that Senegal doubted was worth the candle. He urged the Comoros and France speedily to reach, through negotiations, a settlement providing for the return of Mayotte to the Comorian State. He praised the Comorian Government for its moderation and for carefully avoiding heightening tensions in the Archipelago by demonstrating its willingness to have normal relations with France. He also said that the United Nations could not remain inactive when a part of the territory of one of its Members, weak and defenceless, was occupied by another Member State. It should take measures to establish a dialogue between the two parties.

The representative of Senegal went on to say that, by putting an abrupt end to its aid to the Comoros after more than 130 years of colonial occupation, the French Government obviously wished to upset the regime of the new independent State by casting it into inevitable economic and social chaos. The economic development of the country had been jeopardized, its relations with the rest of the world impeded and its cultural activities blocked. France had thus confronted the Comoros with considerable difficulties for which it bore a heavy moral responsibility. Senegal, he said, strongly supported the Comorian people and the granting, whether by the United Nations or by Member States, of substantial economic assistance to the Republic of the Comoros to help it through its difficulties.

The spokesman for Sri Lanka observed that what was being witnessed was the bizarre spectacle of a colonial power engaging in the process of decolonization and thereafter resorting to recolonization. He wondered whether France's action in dismembering the Comoros was perhaps connected to a strategy to safeguard the oil route to the Western countries, or whether the Comoros imbroglio had to be understood in the context of the problems of the Indian

Ocean and the supposed needs of naval strategy. He said that, whatever the perception of France and other countries about their interests in the Indian Ocean, there was no justification whatever for the dismemberment of a State.

The representative of France observed that the territorial definition of archipelagos posed a very specific problem: the only sure criterion was the will of the population, which was the criterion France had applied in Mayotte, thus implementing the principle of the right of peoples to self-determination. The measures taken by the French Government and Parliament since the previous session of the General Assembly showed quite clearly, he said, that France in no way wanted to determine for ever the destiny of Mayotte. The law of 24 December 1976 made Mayotte a territorial collective unit of the French Republic; it provided in its first article that at the end of a period of three years the population of the island would be able to decide freely, by a new vote, what its future would be. France would not exercise pressure of any kind, he said.

The French representative went on to say that the political unity of the archipelago desired by the Comorian Government could not be achieved against the will of the population of one of the islands. The future of Mayotte was the affair of the inhabitants of Mayotte themselves and would depend also on the attitude of the Comorians. In that regard, he said that France had never taken the initiative of ceasing its co-operation with the Comoros; it was not because of France that that co-operation had been interrupted, and France, he said, was always ready to resume it. The final choice of the inhabitants of Mayotte would depend on the attitude of the neighbouring State, and he added that it was up to the Comorian Government to see to it that a dialogue was begun with the inhabitants of Mayotte. France would never either reject a community which had chosen to remain linked to it or oblige it to place itself under an authority that it objected to. France, he said, would accept any solution chosen by the inhabitants of Mayotte.

The French representative did not take part in the vote on the draft resolution, explaining that the text was unacceptable as it constituted interference in the internal affairs of France in violation of Article 2, paragraph 7, of the United Nations Charter,³⁹ and sought to settle

³⁹ For text of Article 2 (7) of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

in advance the formula which should result from the negotiations it recommended. It would deny the people of Mayotte the right to make a choice, he said.

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session
General Committee, meeting 1.
Plenary meetings 5, 53-55.

A/32/191. Letter of 16 August from Swaziland (request for inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte").

A/32/200. Supplementary list of items proposed for inclusion in agenda of 32nd session of General Assembly.

A/32/250. First report of General Committee, para. 22.

A/32/305. Letter of 25 October from Tunisia (transmitting resolutions adopted at 27th ordinary session of Council of Ministers of OAU (Port Louis, Mauritius, 24 June—3 July 1976) and at 29th ordinary session (Libreville, Gabon, 23 June-3 July 1977) and programme of action recommended by OAU Committee of Seven (Moroni, Comoros, 5 and 6 September 1977).

A/32/L.12 and Corr.1 and Add.1, 2. Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 32/7, as proposed by 68 powers, A/32/L.12 and Corr.1 and Add.1, 2, adopted by Assembly on 1 November 1977, meeting 55, by roll-call vote of 121 to 0, with 17 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: None

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling also resolution 3161 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, in which the General Assembly affirmed the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros and through which the representative of France affirmed the intention of the Government of France to respond faithfully to the aspirations of the Comorian people,

Recalling that those aspirations were clearly expressed by the overwhelming vote of 22 December 1974 in favour of independence in political unity and territorial integrity in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 3291 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974,

Considering that in its communication of 17 October 1975 the Security Council recommended the admission of the Comoros to membership in the United Nations and that on that occasion France raised no objection,

Recalling that by General Assembly resolution 3385 (XXX) of 12 November 1975 the Comoros were admitted to membership in the United Nations as an entity composed of the islands of Anjouan, Grande-Comore, Mayotte and Mohéli, as emphasized in resolution 3291 (XXIX) and other resolutions,

Recalling the provisions of resolution 31/4 of 21 October 1976, mainly its paragraph 6 in which the General Assembly called upon the Government of France to enter into negotiations with the Government of the Comoros,

Bearing in mind the efforts of the Organization of African Unity, especially those of its Committee of Seven on the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte, which met at Moroni on 5 and 6 September 1977 and recommended that individual and collective efforts should be exerted in order to bring about a just and urgent solution by the Government of France to this problem which preoccupies the whole of Africa,

1. Calls upon the Government of the Comoros and the Government of France to work out a just and equitable settlement for the problem of the Comorian island of Mayotte which respects the political unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly on this issue;

2. Mandates the Secretary-General to take, in close consultation with the Government of the Comoros and the Government of France, any initiative in favour of negotiations between the two Governments;

3. Further requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to contact the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity with a view to obtaining any assistance which may help him to discharge his mission;

4. Decides to keep the item entitled "Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte" on its agenda and requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Questions concerning Mozambique

Complaint by Mozambique

Communications to Security Council (June 1977)

On 3 June 1977, the representative of Sri Lanka, as Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, transmitted the text of a communique issued by that Bureau condemning an act of aggression which it said had been committed recently by the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia against Mozambique. The timing of this act of aggression, involving the occupation of a part of Mozambican territory, in the wake of the Maputo (Mozambique) Conference (see p. 183) and following soon after armed intrusions into the territories of Zambia and Botswana (see subchapter above), could only be interpreted, according to the communiqué, as an impudent challenge to the peoples of Africa and a calculated affront to the authority of the United Nations. The sanctions voted by the Security Council against the illegal regime of Ian Smith had clearly failed in their purpose, the communique added. The negotiations which had been set in train for the transfer of power to the black majority of Zimbabwe were clearly being used by Smith to gain time for the consolidation of his illegal occupation of that country.

On 14 June, the representative of Mongolia transmitted the text of a statement, issued on 7 June by the Mongolian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which charged that the recent aggressive act committed by the illegal racist regime in Southern Rhodesia against Mozambique was illustrative of the adventurist policy of racist and neo-colonialist forces designed to perpetuate the racist and colonial structures in southern Africa. Mongolia strongly condemned the armed attack on Mozambique and the aggressive policy of the imperialist powers towards the independent States of Africa and demanded their immediate cessation.

A telegram from the President of Mozambique, dated 18 June, was transmitted to the Secretary-General by a letter dated 22 June from the representative of Mozambique. It was stated that the illegal regime of Ian Smith, finding itself unable to suppress the liberation war, had been escalating a systematic action of violations, provocations and armed aggressions against those front-line States having common borders with Rhodesia. The international community had, the President noted, unanimously condemned Smith's racist regime and decided

to give its support to the Zimbabwe people's just struggle; now it was imperative that international solidarity be expressed in more concrete and active form. He asked that a meeting of the Security Council be convened to study the situation of tension and insecurity existing in southern Africa, created by the colonial situation prevailing in Southern Rhodesia.

Appended to the letter of 22 June were a statement made by the President of Mozambique at Maputo on 18 June and photographs.

The President of Guinea, in a telegram dated 20 June, said that Mozambique, which had for many months been the victim of repeated military incursions into its territory by Rhodesian troops, was currently being subjected to a veritable invasion by the Rhodesian army, whose troops were massacring peaceful populations, burning towns and villages, destroying factories and killing large numbers of livestock. By this insensate action, the illegal regime in Rhodesia was creating a state of war in southern Africa. The Government of Guinea, the telegram said, firmly supported the request by Mozambique for a meeting of the Security Council and would be grateful to the international community for any assistance it was willing to give to the people of Mozambique.

On 25 June, the representative of Brazil said that, in view of the fact that new attacks had been launched by Rhodesian troops against Mozambique, the Brazilian Government reiterated its condemnation of such violations of the sovereignty of Mozambique as constituting threats to international peace and security.

In a telegram dated 26 June, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Gabon, Chairman of the twenty-ninth session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), held at Libreville, Gabon, from 23 June to 3 July 1977, stated that the Council of Ministers supported Mozambique's request for a meeting of the Security Council and transmitted the text of a resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers in connexion with the recent invasion of Mozambique by Southern Rhodesia. Among other things, the Council of Ministers: declared that any attack by the racist regime on any front-line State would be considered as an attack against the whole of independent Africa; decided that in the event of such an attack member States of OAU would grant all possible support to repel the aggression; called upon the Security Council to take effective mea-

asures, particularly those provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,⁴⁰ to end the prevailing situation in Zimbabwe, which was the source of the instability and insecurity which constituted a serious threat to international peace and security; and further called on the Council to adopt measures facilitating prompt and effective assistance by the international community to Mozambique in order to enable it to strengthen its defence capabilities as well as overcome the tremendous material loss incurred as a result of the aggression and devastation committed by the illegal regime.

On 30 June, the representative of Portugal expressed his Government's strongest condemnation of the acts of armed aggression suffered by Mozambique, emphasized Portugal's solidarity with that country and expressed the hope that the world community would not fail to give Mozambique all the assistance it required to confront the additional challenge.

Consideration by the
Security Council (28-30 June)

The Security Council considered the complaint by Mozambique at six meetings held between 28 and 30 June. The following States were invited, at their request, to participate in the Council's discussion without the right to vote: Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Brazil, Cuba, Egypt, Gabon, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Lesotho, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, the Sudan, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia.

Opening the Council's discussion, the Minister for Development and Economic Planning of Mozambique said that 1,432 persons, of whom 1,001 were Zimbabwean refugees, had been murdered by the army of Ian Smith since Mozambique began strictly to apply the sanctions imposed against Southern Rhodesia by the Security Council. He enumerated several instances of material damage suffered by Mozambique, including the destruction of hospitals, schools, stores, water reservoirs, homes, factories, bridges, a tropospheric weather station and livestock.

The Minister said that Ian Smith's objectives in carrying out this escalated aggression were, on the one hand, to intimidate the Mozambican people into abandoning support for the people of Zimbabwe and halting implementation of resolutions adopted by the international community, and, on the other, to make the colonial conflict an international issue, thus drawing

attention from the central question— independence for the British colony. The intensification of the aggression, the unprecedented scope of the attacks and the use of sophisticated equipment of war, including armoured vehicles, tanks, heavy artillery, helicopters, reconnaissance aircraft and Mirages revealed, he said, that the rebel regime of Ian Smith was not alone: it dared invade Mozambique because it was supported militarily by certain countries. The constant aggression against Mozambique, which was connected with the aggression against Zambia and Botswana, was transforming southern Africa into a hotbed of tension, he said, seriously endangering world peace and security.

He went on to recall that on 17 March 1976, the Security Council had unanimously adopted resolution 386(1976),⁴¹ by which it called on all States Members and specialized agencies of the United Nations to supply financial, material and technical aid to Mozambique, first, to implement its economic development programme and, second, to maintain the application of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. Mozambique's primary objective at that time was the restructuring of its economy so as to become a solid, active and safe base for the liberation struggle of the peoples of southern Africa and, in particular, of Zimbabwe. The special Mission sent to Mozambique in 1976 by the Secretary-General in implementation of the Council's decisions calculated the needs of that country at \$210 million for the first 12 months and \$175 million for the following year. The aid provided, though welcome, had been considerably less than what was required.

He continued by saying that, in order to confront the aggression by the Smith regime, Mozambique had been obliged to mobilize what little material resources it had for the defence of its sovereignty and territorial integrity, and also to cover the losses incurred through implementation of the sanctions. Mozambique therefore considered it imperative that the international community contribute to the reinforcement of its defensive military capability by supplying the equipment necessary to enable it to defend its 1,200 kilometres of common frontier with Southern Rhodesia. It also appealed to the international community to pursue its efforts to make available the financial, material and technical aid called for by the Security Council on 17 March 1976 and further appealed for assistance for the reconstruction of areas

⁴⁰ For text of Chapter VII of the Charter, see APPENDIX II
⁴¹ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 195, text of resolution 386 (1976).

devastated by aggression which, he stated, had caused direct material losses estimated at over \$13 million.

Support for the statement by the representative of Mozambique and solidarity with Mozambique was expressed by a number of speakers, including Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Cuba, Egypt, India, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Panama, Senegal, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela and Zambia.

The representative of Nigeria said his Government was prepared, in concert with all member States of OAU and other progressive forces of the world, to take appropriate retaliatory measures against any further violations of the territorial integrity of the front-line States.

The representative of Gabon, speaking also on behalf of the Council of Ministers of OAU, repeated the appeal made by the Head of State of Gabon at the opening meeting of the Council of Ministers of OAU at Libreville in June to assist the freedom fighters and the brother countries which were the victims of aggression at the hands of the armed bands of Ian Smith. He proposed that the Security Council adopt a resolution along the lines of the one adopted by the Council of Ministers at the Libreville meeting.

The representatives of the German Democratic Republic and Romania, expressing support for Mozambique, called for a broadening of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. The representative of the German Democratic Republic, in addition, called for the imposition of a general embargo on the supply of weapons to South Africa in order to prevent the racist regimes from increasing their military strength.

The representative of the Sudan, current Chairman of the Arab group of Member States, stated that the Arab countries and peoples wished once again to reaffirm their unflinching support for the people of Mozambique. The military aggression that had been committed and the tension currently prevailing in that part of the African continent constituted a threat to international peace and security.

The representative of the USSR said that the infringements of the freedom and sovereignty of independent African States by the racist had assumed a systematic and massive character. The racist regimes, he said, were more and more clearly exacerbating the situation in southern Africa, intensifying the threat to international peace and security. He called for the extension of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia because the previous measures, which were limited in scope, had not yielded the

hoped-for results. The preservation in southern Africa of racist regimes and the continuation of their raids against independent African countries were being facilitated, he said, by the connivance of those who had been holding endless talks with Smith and his South African protectors, which in actual practice provided cover and legality for those regimes. The USSR, he said, agreed with the approach of the Council of Ministers of OAU, which had declared that an attack by the racist regime on any African State would be viewed as an attack against the whole of independent Africa. The USSR, he said, would do everything in its power to help Mozambique and other African States and peoples to win a decisive victory in the struggle against the last bastions of colonialism and racism in Africa.

The spokesman for Pakistan believed it was the duty of the international community to respond to Mozambique's call for assistance. He said that Pakistan, in pursuance of Security Council resolution 386(1976), had decided to give Mozambique the sum of 1 million rupees, a token of its friendship. He hoped that effective measures would be taken to stop completely the flow of oil to Southern Rhodesia and believed that, as a first step, action against the regime should be taken under Article 41 of the Charter in its entirety, with consideration to be given to initiating action under Article 42 if necessary.⁴² It was necessary above all, he said, to consider the application of an arms embargo against South Africa, for the problem of Rhodesia could not be isolated from the larger problem of racial discrimination and minority rule in South Africa.

The representative of China said that, since the beginning of 1977, the Southern Rhodesian racist regime had ceaselessly carried out military threats, provocations and aggression against the neighbouring independent African States of Zambia, Botswana and Mozambique; that did not show its strength but instead demonstrated that under the heavy blows of the mounting armed struggle of the Zimbabwe people it had increasingly found itself in an inextricably hopeless impasse. Recent events in Africa, he said, were closely linked with the intensified rivalry between the super-powers over southern Africa and for world hegemony. The Chinese Government considered that the Security Council should uphold justice, condemn Smith's racist regime in the strongest terms for its criminal acts of invading Mozambique and other independent African States,

⁴² For text of Charter Articles 41 and 42, see APPENDIX II.

condemn the South African racist authorities for their criminal acts of working hand in glove with the Smith regime, firmly support the people of Zimbabwe and the rest of southern Africa in their struggle for national liberation, firmly support the Government and people of Mozambique in their just struggle to defend their national independence and territorial integrity, and call upon all countries and people to give them the necessary support and assistance.

According to the representative of France, the problem before the Council was a political one. At stake were the authority of the international community and the dignity of Africa. He said that the increase in the number of Rhodesian attacks on Mozambique had inevitably led Mozambique to divert its energies from the primary objective, development; in the face of such dangers, France believed that the security of the African States should be fully protected as they exercised their legitimate rights. The Security Council should call on Member States to extend the necessary material assistance to Mozambique so that it might pursue its development policy in spite of the undue burdens that had been placed on it in the defence of its independence and sovereignty.

The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany said that his Government had most emphatically denounced the act of aggression of the Salisbury regime against Mozambique and was concerned that this development would jeopardize the efforts for a peaceful settlement of the Rhodesian question. It called on the Salisbury regime to withdraw its troops from Mozambique without delay and to abstain from all aggressive acts against neighbouring countries in the future. His Government, he said, was also prepared to assist Mozambique in the same spirit of solidarity in which it had decided to assist Botswana and Lesotho in May 1977.

According to the representative of the United Kingdom, Mozambique had suffered in economic terms from the fact that there was a considerable economic and trading relationship between it and Southern Rhodesia which had made the decision to impose sanctions a particularly hard one for the newly independent State of Mozambique. It had also suffered, both economically and militarily, from the repeated attacks mounted by the illegal Salisbury regime which his Government had condemned unreservedly. He gave details of the assistance the United Kingdom had pledged to Mozambique, adding that it hoped to offer further development assistance in the near future. The United Kingdom, he said, fully agreed that

every effort should be made to tighten and intensify existing sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. He totally and unreservedly rejected any allegation that the attempts to find a peaceful settlement of the Rhodesian issue were diplomatic manoeuvres concealing an ignoble motive.

The representative of the United States said his Government deplored Rhodesia's actions because of the tragic loss of life and property and because those actions diverted attention from the true imperatives: the fundamental necessities of arriving at a negotiated settlement in Zimbabwe and the urgency of establishing majority rule in that country. In this context, he recalled his country's emphasis on support for majority rule and stated that the Smith regime could expect no assistance from the United States to rescue it from the position in which it had placed itself. Members must address themselves to Mozambique's request for assistance to repair the damage resulting from the raids.

The Canadian representative said his Government would continue to encourage the current initiative of the United Kingdom and the United States to achieve the independence of Zimbabwe under majority rule. It was Canada's hope, he said, that the international community would respond generously to Mozambique's appeal for assistance.

On 30 June, the Security Council unanimously adopted, as resolution 411(1977), a draft text sponsored by Benin, India, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius, Pakistan, Panama and Romania. By the preamble to this text, the Council among other things: expressed its indignation at the systematic acts of aggression committed by the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia against Mozambique and the resulting loss of life and destruction of property; expressed its awareness that the recent acts of aggression perpetrated against Mozambique, together with the illegal regime's constant acts of aggression and threats against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Botswana and Zambia, aggravated the existing serious threat to the security and stability of the region; said it was conscious of the important contribution made by Mozambique through its decision to close its borders with and strictly to apply sanctions against Southern Rhodesia in conformity with United Nations resolutions; reaffirmed the relevant provisions of the Maputo Declaration in Support of the People of Zimbabwe and Namibia, and in particular those provisions which called for assistance to the front-line States victims of aggression by the racist mi-

nority régimes; and affirmed the right of Mozambique to take all necessary measures in accordance with the United Nations Charter to safeguard its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

By the operative provisions of the text, the Council:

(1) condemned the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia for its recent acts of aggression against Mozambique;

(2) declared that those acts, as well as the repeated attacks and threats against Zambia and Botswana, constituted a serious aggravation of the situation in the area;

(3) condemned South Africa for its continued support of the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia in contravention of Security Council resolutions on sanctions against the regime in Salisbury;

(4) reaffirmed that the continued existence of the illegal regime was a source of insecurity and instability in the region and constituted a serious threat to international peace and security;

(5) reaffirmed the right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514(XV),⁴³ and urged all States to intensify assistance to those people and their national liberation movement in their struggle to achieve that objective;

(6) commended Mozambique for its scrupulous observance of sanctions against the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia and its steadfast support to the people of Zimbabwe in their legitimate struggle, in accordance with United Nations resolutions;

(7) demanded that the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Mozambique be scrupulously respected;

(8) demanded that all States refrain from providing any support—overt or covert—to the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia and, in particular, demanded that South Africa adhere fully to Security Council resolutions and cease from any co-operation or collaboration with the illegal regime in violation of those decisions;

(9) requested all States to give immediate and substantial material assistance to enable Mozambique to strengthen its defence capability in order to safeguard effectively its sovereignty and territorial integrity;

(10) requested all States and appropriate intergovernmental organizations to provide financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique in order to enable it to overcome the severe economic loss and destruction of property brought about by the aggression com-

mitted by the illegal regime, and to reinforce Mozambique's capacity to implement United Nations decisions in support of measures against that regime;

(11) requested the United Nations and its organizations and programmes concerned—including the Economic and Social Council, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Health Organization—to provide assistance to Mozambique on a priority basis in implementation of the above request;

(12) called on all States to implement strictly Security Council resolutions on sanctions and requested the Security Council's Committee on sanctions (established in pursuance of resolution 253(1968))⁴⁴ to examine as a matter of priority further measures to tighten the scope of sanctions in accordance with Article 41 of the Charter, and urgently to submit its recommendations to the Council;

(13) requested the Secretary-General to co-ordinate the efforts of the United Nations system and to organize immediately an effective programme of international assistance to Mozambique; and

(14) decided to remain actively seized of the matter.

(For text of resolution 411(1977), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below. For action taken by the Security Council's Committee on sanctions, in accordance with this resolution, see p. 192.)

Assistance to Mozambique

Report of the review mission

In response to a request by the General Assembly of 1 December 1976,⁴⁵ the Secretary-General undertook to arrange for a new assessment of the economic situation in Mozambique during the first quarter of 1977. Accordingly, the Joint Co-ordinator of the United Nations International Programme of Assistance to Mozambique visited that country on 4 and 5 March 1977 and, in co-operation with the Co-ordinator of the Programme, carried out a review mission

⁴³ See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

⁴⁴ See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 152-54, text of resolution 253 (1968).

⁴⁵ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 197, text of resolution 31/43.

from 18 to 24 April. The mission's report was submitted to the General Assembly on 9 June 1977.

The mission recalled that it had been estimated that some \$175 million to \$200 million in financial and material assistance would be needed annually to allow Mozambique to carry out its normal development. In addition, some \$36 million would be required for emergency and short-term agricultural projects. To date, \$102 million in financial, material and technical assistance had been offered to Mozambique in the context of the application of sanctions. This fell far short of Mozambique's needs. Grants of money and materials were urgently needed, as well as assistance in carrying out a number of emergency and high-priority development projects. The particular sectors in which assistance was needed were transport, communications, education, health and self-help and social development programmes.

The mission observed that many countries had not yet responded to the appeals for assistance. To add to the difficulties facing the country, there had been devastating floods in which many lives were lost and thousands made homeless; property damage exceeded \$35 million. Emergency assistance exceeding \$5.5 million had been provided by the international community but there was still a need for food, clothing, agricultural implements and equipment for those affected by the floods. Financial assistance was required for the resettlement of some 40,000 people, the report noted.

At the time the mission visited Mozambique, the report said, there were over 32,000 Zimbabwean refugees in the country, and an estimated 1,000 more were arriving each month. The international community had provided over \$6 million for the immediate needs of the refugees, but further assistance was required to meet health, education and food requirements.

As substantial damage to rail, road and telecommunications systems had been suffered from attacks by the forces of the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia, there was an urgent need to repair and re-establish links, the mission reported.

The mission found that deficits in both the State budget and the public sector were increasing and were expected to exert severe pressures on the level of prices and on the balance of payments.

Decision by the Economic and Social Council

On 29 July 1977, the Economic and Social Council adopted without vote resolution

2094(LXIII), on the question of assistance to Mozambique, the text of which had been proposed by Yugoslavia on behalf of States members of the Council belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries.

The Council thereby, among other things, expressed its appreciation for the assistance provided by countries to Mozambique thus far, but expressed its concern that the aid given fell short of the amount required by Mozambique to deal with the special economic problems arising from its application of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. The Council called on all States and regional and interregional organizations to respond to the appeals of the Security Council and the General Assembly to provide assistance on a scale which would enable Mozambique to bear the great cost arising from the implementation of sanctions and the illegal regime's aggressive actions.

The Council also requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to strengthen his assistance programmes on behalf of refugees in Mozambique and it urged the international community to provide him with the necessary means.

The Council welcomed the arrangements made by the Secretary-General and the Government of Mozambique for the co-ordination of the assistance programme and requested organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in this programme. It also asked the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize resources for assistance to Mozambique and to arrange for a further review of its economic situation.

(For text of resolution 2094(LXIII), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Report of the Mission to Mozambique (July 1977)

Following the adoption of Security Council resolution 411(1977) on 30 June 1977, the Secretary-General appointed a seven-member Mission to visit Mozambique to assess the extent of economic loss and destruction of property and to obtain an estimate of the financial, technical and material assistance needed to overcome that loss.

In its report, submitted on 20 October to the General Assembly and the Security Council, the Mission observed that the armed attacks against Mozambique by the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia had resulted in heavy loss of life and widespread destruction of public and private property in the border areas: 1,500 people had been killed, trade and service centres had been destroyed, and communications

systems destroyed or damaged. Moreover, the Mission said, the direct losses from destruction of property were greatly exceeded by the losses from the disruption of the country's economy, particularly in the provinces affected, which were rich in food crops, cattle and minerals. Those losses had been inflicted on a country which was already struggling to cope with many grave problems. In addition to the problems Mozambique inherited on becoming independent, its economy had been seriously affected by its application of sanctions against the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia. It had also suffered extensive losses from flooding. Food production had dropped sharply both in the modern farm sector and in the traditional sector, causing a deterioration in urban food supplies and a drop in agricultural exports. The decrease in food production and an outflow of capital had put severe pressure on the balance of payments, which would be increased by a drop in gold earnings from the remittances of migrant labour after 1977. There had also been a rapidly increasing deficit in the Government's budget.

The Mission said in its report that food aid was required and would be needed for some time to come. Urgent development projects included construction of transport and communications facilities. The Government had reviewed its general development projects and identified a number which it considered particularly urgent in the new circumstances.

The Mission found that the continuing influx of large numbers of refugees from Southern Rhodesia was imposing a heavy burden on Mozambique and that substantially more assistance was needed than had been provided. Immediate relief was also required for the resettlement and rehabilitation of approximately 50,000 persons affected by the Southern Rhodesian attacks. The Government had established a national directorate for refugee affairs to deal with the situation.

Annexes to the report listed projects requiring external assistance in response to Security Council resolution 411(1977); some of them had been identified by earlier missions but had not as yet received international assistance. Also included were lists of projects still needing assistance and those which had received assistance since the review mission visited Mozambique in April.

Decision by the General Assembly

On 13 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted, without vote, resolution 32/95 on assistance to Mozambique. It did so on the

recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee which, on 18 November, had approved without vote the text of a resolution proposed by 86 Members.

By this text, the Assembly among other things endorsed the assessment and recommendations of the Mission to Mozambique and fully supported the provision of assistance to meet Mozambique's specific food, material and economic requirements arising from its special economic situation, and its financial and material needs required to deal with the large influx of refugees from Southern Rhodesia.

The Assembly expressed its appreciation for the measures taken by the Secretary-General to organize and mobilize an effective programme of international assistance to Mozambique, and noted with satisfaction the assistance thus far provided by various States and organizations. It expressed deep concern, however, that the total assistance received to meet the economic sacrifices by Mozambique in the enforcement of sanctions fell far short of requirements to cope with the situation. After drawing the attention of the international community to additional financial, economic and material assistance urgently required by Mozambique to enable it to overcome the severe economic loss and destruction of property caused by the recent acts of aggression, the Assembly urged all States and all regional, financial and inter-governmental organizations to provide such assistance to Mozambique to enable it to cope with these new problems.

The Assembly then noted with satisfaction the programmes of humanitarian assistance provided to Zimbabwean refugees in Mozambique by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and urged the international community to provide him speedily with the necessary means to extend those programmes. It requested the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to assist Mozambique in carrying out its planned development projects without interruption and to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance.

The organizations and programmes of the United Nations system were asked to report regularly to the Secretary-General on the steps taken by them and the resources they had made available to assist Mozambique. The Secretary-General was asked: to continue his efforts to mobilize the resources necessary for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique; to arrange for a review of the economic situation

of Mozambique in time for the matter to be considered by the Economic and Social Council at its second regular 1978 session; and to keep the situation in Mozambique under constant review, and report on the question to the General Assembly at its regular 1978 session.

(For text of resolution 32/95 and list of sponsors, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Communications (December 1977)

On 1 December, the representative of Mozambique transmitted the text of three communiques issued by his Government in connexion with a number of attacks carried out against Mozambique by the armed forces of Southern Rhodesia since May 1977. On 5 December, he

transmitted two communiques giving further details about the attacks.

On 14 December, the representative of Zaire transmitted the observations of the Executive Council of Zaire concerning the identity of an aircraft mentioned as having been shot down on 26 November 1977 in Mozambique's note of 1 December.

On 16 December, the representative of Mozambique, further to his communications of 1 and 5 December, transmitted 11 photographs and a film showing the results of attacks carried out by Southern Rhodesia against Mozambique.

On 20 December, the representative of Zaire provided additional information in connexion with his note of 14 December concerning the identity of the aircraft mentioned previously.

Documentary references

Complaint by Mozambique

COMMUNICATIONS TO SECURITY COUNCIL (JUNE 1977)

S/12340 (A/32/98). Letter of 3 June from Sri Lanka (annexing communique issued by Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries).

S/12344/Rev.1 (A/32/109/Rev.1). Letter of 6 June from Chairman of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and Acting President of United Nations Council for Namibia (transmitting report of International Conference in Support of Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, Maputo, Mozambique, 16-21 May 1977).

S/12347 (A/32/115). Letter of 14 June from Mongolia (annexing statement of 7 June 1977).

S/12348. Telegram of 20 June from Guinea.

S/12350 and Add.1. Letter of 22 June from Mozambique (annexing telegram and statement of 18 June 1977).

S/12351. Letter of 25 June from Brazil.

S/12352. Telegram of 26 June from Minister for Foreign Affairs of Gabon, Chairman of 29th session of Council of Ministers of OAU.

S/12355. Letter of 30 June from Portugal.

CONSIDERATION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL (28-30 JUNE)

Security Council, meetings 2014-2020.

S/12350 and Add.1. Letter of 22 June from Mozambique (request to convene Council).

S/12353. Benin, India, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius, Pakistan, Panama, Romania: draft resolution.

Resolution 411(1977), as proposed by 7 powers, S/12353, adopted unanimously (15-0) by Council on 30 June 1977, meeting 2019.

The Security Council,

Taking note of the telegram dated 18 June 1977 from the President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Mr. Samora Moisés Machel, to the Secretary-General, contained in document S/12350 and Add.1,

Having heard the statement of Mr. Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Permanent Political Committee of FRELIMO* and Minister for Development and Economic Planning of Mozambique, concerning the recent acts of aggression against

Mozambique committed by the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia,

Taking note of the resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-ninth ordinary session at Libreville, Gabon,

Indignant at the systematic acts of aggression committed by the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia against the People's Republic of Mozambique and the resulting loss of life and destruction of property,

Gravely concerned at the rapidly deteriorating situation in Southern Rhodesia as a result of the continued existence of the illegal régime,

Reaffirming the inalienable rights of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination and independence, in accordance with Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-ninth ordinary session at Libreville, Gabon,

Recalling its resolution 232 (1966) of 16 December 1966, in which it determined that the situation in Southern Rhodesia constituted a threat to international peace and security,

Cognizant of the fact that the recent acts of aggression perpetrated by the illegal regime against the People's Republic of Mozambique together with that regime's constant acts of aggression and threats against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Botswana and the Republic of Zambia aggravate the existing serious threat to the security and stability of the region,

Recalling its resolutions on sanctions against the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia, in particular resolution 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968,

Conscious of the important contribution made by the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique through its decision of 3 March 1976 to close its borders with Southern Rhodesia and to apply strictly sanctions against the illegal regime in conformity with United Nations resolutions,

Deeply concerned that the measures approved by the Security Council have so far failed to bring to an end the illegal regime and convinced that sanctions cannot put an end to that regime unless they are comprehensive, mandatory and strictly supervised and unless measures are taken against States which violate them,

Recalling its resolution 386 (1976) of 17 March 1976,

Expressing its particular concern at the continued violation of sanctions by South Africa and its support of the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia,

Reaffirming the primary responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administer-

ing Power, to take all effective measures to bring to an end the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia, in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions,

Reaffirming the relevant provisions of the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and in particular those provisions which call for assistance to those front-line States victims of acts of aggression by the racist minority regimes,

Affirming the right of the People's Republic of Mozambique to take all necessary measures, in accordance with the Charter, to safeguard its sovereignty and territorial integrity,

1. Strongly condemns the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia for its recent acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Mozambique;

2. Solemnly declares that these acts of aggression as well as the repeated attacks and threats against the Republic of Zambia and the Republic of Botswana by the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia constitute a serious aggravation of the situation in the area;

3. Condemns South Africa for its continued support of the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia in contravention of Security Council resolutions on sanctions against the regime at Salisbury;

4. Reaffirms that the continued existence of the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia is a source of insecurity and instability in the region and constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security;

5. Reaffirms the right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination and independence, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and urges all States to intensify assistance to the people of Zimbabwe and their national liberation movement in their struggle to achieve that objective;

6. Commends the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique for its scrupulous observance of sanctions against the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia and its steadfast support to the people of Zimbabwe in their legitimate struggle, in accordance with the relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions;

7. Demands that the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Mozambique be scrupulously respected;

8. Demands that all States refrain from providing any support—overt or covert—to the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia and, in particular, demands that South Africa adhere fully to Security Council resolutions and thus cease from any co-operation or collaboration with the illegal regime at Salisbury in violation of the Council's decisions;

9. Requests all States to give immediate and substantial material assistance to enable the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique to strengthen its defence capability in order to safeguard effectively its sovereignty and territorial integrity;

10. Requests all States, regional organizations and other appropriate intergovernmental organizations to provide financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique in order to enable it to overcome the severe economic loss and destruction of property brought about by the acts of aggression committed by the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia and to reinforce Mozambique's capacity to implement United Nations decisions in support of measures against the illegal regime;

11. Requests the United Nations and the organizations and programmes concerned, including the Economic and Social Council, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Health Organization, to provide assistance to Mozambique on a priority basis in implementation of the request contained in paragraph 10 of the present resolution;

12. Calls upon all States to implement strictly Security

Council resolutions on sanctions and requests the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253(1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia to examine as a matter of priority further effective measures to tighten the scope of sanctions in accordance with Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations and urgently to submit its appropriate recommendations to the Council;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to co-ordinate the efforts of the United Nations system and to organize immediately an effective programme of international assistance to Mozambique in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 10 and 11 of the present resolution;

14. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

* Frente de Libertação de Moçambique.

S/INF/33. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1977, pp. 9-11.

S/12413 (A/32/268). Assistance to Mozambique. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report of mission to Mozambique, 15-27 July 1977).

S/12450. Interim report of Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning question of Southern Rhodesia regarding implementation of paragraphs 3 and 12 of Security Council resolutions 409 (1977) and 411 (1977), respectively.

Assistance to Mozambique

REPORT OF THE REVIEW MISSION
A/32/96. **Report of Secretary-General.**

DECISION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Plenary meetings 2081-2083

E/L.1773. Note by Secretary-General.

E/L.1783. Yugoslavia (on behalf of States members of Economic and Social Council belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

Resolution 2094(LXIII), as introduced by Yugoslavia, E/L.1783 as amended by sponsors, adopted without vote by Council on 29 July 1977, meeting 2083.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the decision of the Government of Mozambique to implement mandatory sanctions against Southern Rhodesia in accordance with Security Council resolution 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968,

Fully aware of the substantial economic sacrifices made by the Government and the people of Mozambique as a consequence of the closure of the border with Southern Rhodesia,

Recalling Security Council resolution 386 (1976) of 17 March 1976, in which that Council appealed to all States to provide immediate financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique and requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the appropriate organizations of the United Nations system, to organize with immediate effect all forms of financial, technical and material assistance to enable Mozambique to carry out its policy of economic independence from the racist regime of Southern Rhodesia and to enhance its capacity to implement fully the United Nations mandatory sanctions,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 1987(LX) of 11 May 1976 and 2020 (LXI) of 3 August 1976 and General Assembly resolution 31/43 of 1 December 1976, endorsing the appeal of the Security Council to the international community to provide immediate financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Mozambique, which gives an assessment of Mozambique's specific food and material requirements for 1977 and describes the country's special needs resulting from floods and from the influx of refugees from Southern Rhodesia,

Recognizing the plight of the refugees and the additional burden imposed upon Mozambique by their continuing influx,

Noting further the status of the international assistance accorded to Mozambique by February 1977,

Recalling Security Council resolution 411 (1977) of 30 June 1977 concerning *inter alia* losses suffered by Mozambique as a result of acts of aggression committed by the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia, by which that Council requested the international community to provide financial, technical and material assistance to enable Mozambique to overcome the severe economic loss and destruction of property brought about by those acts of aggression,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the report reviewing the situation in Mozambique and concurs with its conclusions;

2. Deeply appreciates the assistance so far provided to Mozambique by various countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

3. Expresses concern, however, that the international assistance received to date falls short of the amount required to enable Mozambique to deal with the special economic problems arising from its implementation of Security Council resolution 253 (1968);

4. Further concerned by recent acts of aggression committed against Mozambique by the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia, in particular the infliction of heavy casualties among the civilian population and widespread destruction of private and public property;

5. Calls upon all States and regional and interregional organizations to respond to the appeals of the Security Council and the General Assembly for assistance on a generous scale to enable Mozambique to bear the great cost arising from the implementation of sanctions and from the aggressive actions of the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session the report of the mission which was dispatched to Mozambique pursuant to Security Council resolution 411 (1977), so that the international community may consider further the measures needed to assist Mozambique in overcoming the social and economic losses resulting from the acts of aggression committed by the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia;

7. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to strengthen further his humanitarian assistance programmes on behalf of refugees and urges the international community to provide him speedily with the necessary means to carry out these programmes;

8. Welcomes the arrangements made by the Secretary-General and by the Government of Mozambique for the co-ordination of the programme of assistance, and the establishment of a special account at United Nations Headquarters by the Secretary-General to receive contributions to the programme;

9. Requests the appropriate organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to assist Mozambique in carrying out its planned development projects without interruption and to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance;

10. Further requests the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to report regularly

to the Secretary-General on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to assist Mozambique;

11. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the resources necessary for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique;

(b) To ensure that adequate financial and budgetary arrangements are made to continue the mobilization of resources and to co-ordinate the international programme of assistance to Mozambique;

(c) To arrange for a review of the economic situation of Mozambique in time for the matter to be considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-second session.

REPORT OF THE MISSION TO MOZAMBIQUE (JULY 1977)

A/32/268 (S/12413). Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report of mission to Mozambique (15-27 July 1977)).

DECISION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

General Assembly—32nd session

Second Committee, meetings 41, 49, 50.

Plenary meeting 101.

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1977, of its 3rd special session and of its 62nd and 63rd sessions, Chapter III B.

A/32/96. Report of Secretary-General.

A/32/268 (S/12413). Note by Secretary-General (covering note).

A/C.2/32/L.25. Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaïre, Zambia: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved without vote by Second Committee on 18 November 1977, meeting 50.

A/32/265/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution IV.

Resolution 32/95, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/265/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 13 December 1977, meeting 101.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the decision of the Government of Mozambique to implement mandatory sanctions against the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia in accordance with Security Council resolution 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968,

Conscious of the substantial economic sacrifices made by Mozambique in the implementation of its decision to enforce sanctions and to close its borders with Southern Rhodesia,

Deeply concerned at the continued acts of aggression committed by the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia against Mozambique and the resultant loss of life and destruction of property,

Recalling Security Council resolution 386 (1976) of 17 March 1976, in which the Council appealed to all States to provide immediate financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique and requested the Secretary-General, in collab-

oration with the appropriate organizations of the United Nations system, to organize, with immediate effect, all forms of financial, technical and material assistance to enable Mozambique to carry out its economic development programme normally and to enhance its capacity to implement fully the United Nations mandatory sanctions.

Endorsing the provisions of Security Council resolution 411 (1977) of 30 June 1977, in which the Council, *inter alia*, condemned the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia for its acts of aggression against Mozambique and requested the international community to provide financial, technical and material assistance to enable Mozambique to overcome the severe economic loss and destruction of property brought about by such acts of aggression.

Noting Economic and Social Council resolutions 1987 (LX) of 11 May 1976, 2020 (LXI) of 3 August 1976 and 2094 (LXIII) of 29 July 1977, and recalling General Assembly resolution 31/43 of 1 December 1976,

Noting also the report of the Secretary-General dated 9 June 1977 submitting the report of the second review mission assessing Mozambique's specific food, material and economic requirements and describing its special needs resulting from floods and the large influx of refugees from Southern Rhodesia,

Having examined the note by the Secretary-General dated 20 October 1977 transmitting the report of the mission to Mozambique, which provided an assessment of the financial, technical and material assistance required for Mozambique to overcome the loss and destruction caused by Southern Rhodesia's acts of aggression and which reviewed the over-all economic situation in Mozambique in the context of Security Council resolutions 386 (1976) and 411 (1977),

1. Fully endorses the assessment and recommendations of the mission which was dispatched to Mozambique under the terms of Security Council resolution 411 (1977), contained in the note by the Secretary-General dated 20 October 1977;

2. Fully supports the provision of assistance to meet:

(a) The specific food, material and economic requirements arising from the special economic situation facing Mozambique;

(b) The financial and material needs required to deal with the large influx of refugees from Southern Rhodesia, as outlined in the report of the Secretary-General dated 9 June 1977 and the note by the Secretary-General dated 20 October 1977;

3. Deeply appreciates the measures taken by the Secretary-General to organize and mobilize an effective programme of international assistance to Mozambique;

4. Notes with satisfaction the assistance so far provided to Mozambique by various States and by various regional and international organizations;

5. Expresses deep concern, however, that the total assistance received to date to meet the economic sacrifices made by Mozambique in the enforcement of sanctions still falls far short of its requirements to cope with the situation;

6. Draws the attention of the international community to additional financial, economic and material assistance urgently required by Mozambique to enable it to overcome the severe

economic loss and destruction of property caused by the acts of aggression that are detailed in the note by the Secretary-General;

7. Urges all States and all regional, financial and inter-governmental organizations to provide financial, material and economic assistance to Mozambique to enable it to cope with these new economic and social problems;

8. Notes with satisfaction the programmes of humanitarian assistance provided to Zimbabwean refugees in Mozambique by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and urges the international community to provide him speedily with the necessary means to carry out an extension of these programmes along the lines recommended in the note by the Secretary-General;

9. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system—in particular the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the International Fund for Agricultural Development—to assist Mozambique in carrying out its planned development projects without interruption and to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance;

10. Further requests the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to report regularly to the Secretary-General on the steps taken by them and the resources they have made available to assist Mozambique;

11. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the resources necessary for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique;

(b) To ensure that adequate financial and budgetary arrangements are made to continue the mobilization of resources and to co-ordinate the international programme of assistance to Mozambique;

(c) To arrange for a review of the economic situation of Mozambique in time for the matter to be considered by the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-fifth session;

(d) To keep the situation in Mozambique under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and international financial institutions, and to report on the question to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session.

COMMUNICATIONS (DECEMBER 1977)

S/12466. Note verbale of 1 December from Mozambique (annexing communication received from Maputo on 3 November 1977 and official communiques issued on 29 November 1977).

S/12471. Note verbale of 5 December from Mozambique (annexing communiques of 2 and 3 December 1977).

S/12492. Note verbale of 14 December from Zaïre.

S/12497. Note verbale of 16 December from Mozambique.

S/12506. Note verbale of 20 December from Zaïre.

The question of Western Sahara

Communications

During 1977, the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General received communications from Algeria, France, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, and Morocco relating to the situation in Western Sahara.

In a letter dated 7 July, the representative of Mauritania charged that on 3 July a band

of mercenaries in the pay of the Algerian regime had attacked the capital of Mauritania causing casualties among the civilian population. The Algerian regime appeared to be resorting to State terrorism, the letter stated: on that day, 7 July, an attempt had been made on the life of the Mauritanian Ambassador to Paris.

In a reply dated 28 July, the representative

of Algeria denied the charges and stated that Mauritania, in the wake of the continued losses inflicted on it by the liberation forces of the Saharan people, under the direction of the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el Hamra y Río de Oro (Frente POLISARIO), had tried to conceal the failure of their policy of annexation by trying to implicate Algeria.

The representative of Mauritania, in a letter dated 28 October, charged that on 26 October a party of 26 railwaymen, including two French nationals, who were responsible for the maintenance of the Mauritanian railway between Nouadhibou and Zouérate, had been seized and held hostage at the instigation of the Algerian Government and with the direct participation of the Algerian army. The letter also said that earlier in 1977 six French nationals stationed at Zouérate and three Mauritanian citizens had been seized and were being held hostage on Algerian territory.

In a reply dated 31 October, Algeria's representative denied the charges and said that Algeria had repeatedly drawn the attention of the international community to the inevitable consequences of the policy of aggression and occupation of Western Sahara and the consequent degradation of the situation in the whole region. It remained convinced that the only possible way to bring about a peaceful, just and lasting settlement of the problem of Western Sahara lay in the implementation of General Assembly resolutions relating to the effective exercise by the Saharan people of their inalienable right to self-determination.

On 9 November, in a letter transmitted by the Algerian representative, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Algeria said that recent developments in Western Sahara were causing his Government concern. Because of the failure to find a just and lasting solution, the problem of Western Sahara continued to provoke armed clashes between the Saharan people and the occupation forces of Morocco and Mauritania, the Governments of which had refused to respect the decisions of international agencies and accept the peaceful settlement of this decolonization question.

He went on to say that the French Government, while officially assuming an attitude of neutrality, no longer concealed its bias and its involvement on the side of the aggressor States. Its belligerent declarations and the massive aid given to the Moroccan and Mauritanian armed forces in their endeavour to exterminate the Saharan people were evidence of a clear intent to fan the flames of conflict and to encourage escalation. He said the King of Morocco tried

to place on Algeria the responsibility for the state of war prevailing in Western Sahara, proclaiming that the Moroccan army would no longer hesitate to violate Algeria's borders and invoking the right of "hot pursuit."

In a reply dated 10 November, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Mauritania said that the resistance of the so-called Saharan people was simply the manifestation of the policy of aggression and intimidation which the Algerian Government had constantly practised towards his country, in defiance of all norms of international law and of international morality. The taking of innocent civilians as hostages and the systematic intent to destroy Mauritania's economic potential were proof, if proof were needed, of the kind of morality which the Algerian leaders were trying to impose on the countries of the region, and indeed on the international community as a whole. He went on to say that the proclamation of a self-styled Saharan republic in Algerian national territory and the recognition of that republic by the Algerian Government were in themselves an outright negation of the principles of the Charters of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU). In setting up that republic, the Algerian Government was trying to establish in Western Sahara a State based on tribalism—an attempt to create another Transkei in the north-western part of Africa.

On 22 November, the Moroccan representative forwarded a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Morocco stating that the Algerian leaders were constantly infringing the territorial integrity of Morocco by organizing military actions from Algerian territory. Algeria had been trying to establish in the area, through the so-called Frente POLISARIO, a sham entity that would enable it to control the territory in place of the former administering power. Morocco totally rejected the hegemonistic policy being imposed on the region by Algeria.

In a letter dated 21 December, the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya said that a dangerous situation existed in Western Sahara as a result of barbaric raids perpetrated by the French air force against the inhabitants, in which napalm and other prohibited weapons had been deployed. These actions, as well as recent statements issued by the French Minister of Defence and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, were reversions to the old methods of colonialism and could only be considered as acts of direct intervention in the affairs of African countries.

In a letter of the same date, the Mauritanian representative drew attention to what it termed

the extremely tense situation which had been created and maintained in Mauritania by the Algerian Government. He said, among other things, that attacks on 12 and 18 December on the mineral train joining Zouérate to Nouadhibou was part of Algeria's policy of aggression. Mauritania would not hesitate to turn for assistance to the international community, and especially to friendly countries, in accordance with its sovereign rights as recognized by the United Nations Charter.

In a letter dated 22 December, the representative of France said that the statements made in the letter of 21 December from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya were totally inconsistent with the facts. France, he said, could not fail to take an interest in the fate of its nationals who were contributing to the development of Mauritania and it was the duty of the French Government to provide protection for them. In view of this situation, French air force units—in very limited numbers—might take action to help maintain the security of French nationals in Mauritania when the latter were endangered, doing so only at the request of the Mauritanian Government.

By a letter of the same date, the representative of Mauritania transmitted a message from the Mauritanian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs rebutting recent statements made by Algerian leaders concerning the tension in north-western Africa.

Consideration by the General Assembly

The question of Western Sahara was considered by the General Assembly at its regular 1977 session. The Assembly had before it, to facilitate consideration of the question, the pertinent chapter of the report of its Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.⁴⁶ The Special Committee had, on 4 August 1977, transmitted the available information on the territory to the Assembly and had decided to consider the item again at its 1978 session.

Also before the Assembly was a report of the Secretary-General informing the Assembly of a proposed extraordinary summit meeting on the question by the Assembly of Heads of State

and Government of OAU, and letters from Algeria, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar and Tunisia: Algeria transmitted two communications from its Minister for Foreign Affairs on the situation in the territory; the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya annexed the text of a cable by its Secretary for Foreign Affairs drawing attention to a recent bombardment by the French air force against the Sahrawi people; Madagascar transmitted a memorandum from POLISARIO addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee; and Tunisia requested circulation of resolutions and decisions adopted by the Council of Ministers and by the OAU Assembly at their June/July 1977 sessions at Libreville, Gabon.

The Fourth Committee, the committee in which the question was considered, heard a petitioner from POLISARIO on 31 October 1977 and statements by several Members at meetings held between 31 October and 9 November. On 9 November, following consultations between its Chairman and interested parties, the Fourth Committee approved by consensus a draft text on the question of Western Sahara; the Assembly adopted it without objection on 28 November as its resolution 32/22.

By this resolution, the Assembly among other things: reaffirmed its commitment to the principle of self-determination of peoples in accordance with the Declaration on granting independence; expressed the hope that a just and lasting solution to the problem of Western Sahara would be speedily achieved at the forthcoming extraordinary session of OAU; requested the Special Committee on implementation of the Declaration to keep developments under review and report again in 1978; asked the OAU Administrative Secretary-General to inform the United Nations Secretary-General of the progress achieved in the implementation of OAU decisions concerning Western Sahara, and invited the United Nations Secretary-General to report on that information as soon as possible; and decided to resume consideration of the question at its regular 1978 session.

(For further information and for text of resolution, see pp. 883 and 895.)

⁴⁶ See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing text of Declaration.

Documentary references

Communications

S/12360. Letter of 7 July from Mauritania.

S/12374. Letter of 28 July from Algeria.

S/12430. Letter of 28 October from Mauritania.

S/12431, S/12442 and Rev.1. Letters of 31 October and 9 November from Algeria.

S/12445. Letter of 10 November from Mauritania.

S/12455. Letter of 22 November from Morocco.

S/12500. Letter of 21 December from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

S/12502. Letter of 21 December from Mauritania.

S/12503. Letter of 22 December from France.

S/12504. Letter of 22 December from Mauritania.

Assistance to Cape Verde

At its July/August 1977 session, the Economic and Social Council considered the question of assistance to Cape Verde. It was pointed out by the representative of the Secretary-General that the economy of Cape Verde lacked infrastructure for development, that large numbers of refugees had been returning and that there had been more than eight successive years of drought followed by floods.

The Council was informed that, in accordance with a General Assembly resolution of 24 November 1976,⁴⁷ the Secretary-General had issued an appeal to the international community for the purchase and transport of food-stuffs. The Secretary-General's representative reported that the response had secured the food supply for 1977 but it would be many years before Cape Verde would become self-sufficient in food production. It was hoped that the international community would continue to give support to Cape Verde.

On 29 July 1977, the Council adopted decision 252(LXIII) by which it took note of the statements made on behalf of the Secretary-General on assistance to Cape Verde and also noted the observations in the report of the Committee for Development Planning, on its April 1977 session, on the inclusion of Cape Verde in the list of the least developed among the developing countries. The report had concluded that available data suggested Cape Verde should be included, as a borderline case. In addition, by decision 252(LXIII), the Council recommended that the Secretary-General continue his efforts to mobilize assistance from Member States and the United Nations system.

Decision 252(LXIII), proposed by the Council President, was adopted without a vote.

Later in the year, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the General Assembly summarizing the situation in Cape Verde.

The Secretary-General reported that in October 1976 he had issued an appeal for food supplies for 1977 and transport to move them to Cape Verde. He had also arranged for a

mission to visit Cape Verde to review the economic situation. The response had indicated that all food needs would be met during 1977; as for development needs, assistance had come from bilateral donors as well as from component parts of the United Nations system. The Secretary-General said that he planned to send another mission to Cape Verde to assess the situation.

On 13 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted resolution 32/99, without vote, on the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee. The Second Committee had approved the text, without vote, on 18 November 1977, on the proposal of 70 Member States.

By the preambular paragraphs of resolution 32/99, the General Assembly *inter alia* noted with concern the grave economic situation existing in Cape Verde and expressed its appreciation for the assistance that had been provided. It took note of the report of the Secretary-General and recognized the need for active measures to stimulate new economic activities.

By the operative paragraphs of the resolution, the Assembly *inter alia* urged Member States and relevant international institutions to provide assistance to Cape Verde. It requested the Secretary-General to send a special mission to the country to consult with the Government on the nature and extent of the development aid needed, and it decided to include Cape Verde in the list of least developed countries. The Secretary-General was requested to continue his efforts to mobilize assistance for Cape Verde, to keep the situation under review and to maintain close contact with Member States and intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and international financial institutions.

(For text of resolution 32/99 and list of sponsors, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

⁴⁷ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 188-89, text of resolution 31/17.

Documentary references

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Plenary meetings 2081-2083.

E/5939 and Corr.1. Report of Committee for Development Planning on its 13th session, Headquarters, New York, 11-21 April 1977.

E/L.1786. Draft decision proposed by Council President.

E/6020. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 63rd session (decision 252 (LXIII)).

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meetings 49, 50.
Fifth Committee, meeting 61.
Plenary meeting 101.

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1977, of its 3rd special session and of its 62nd and 63rd sessions, Chapter III F.
Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/32/L.42. Algeria, Angola, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Central African Empire, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved without vote by Second Committee on 18 November 1977, meeting 50.

A/C.2/32/L.49. Administrative and financial implications of 70-power draft resolution, A/C.2/32/L.42. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/32/72, A/C.5/32/73, A/32/8/Add.21, A/32/446. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolution VIII recommended by Second Committee in A/32/265/Add.1. Statement and report by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

A/32/265/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution VIII.

Resolution 32/99, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/265/Add.1, adopted without objection by Assembly on 13 December 1977, meeting 101.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/17 of 24 November 1976 relating to assistance to Cape Verde, in which it requested the Secretary-General to mobilize the financial, technical and economic assistance of the international community, in particular the developed countries and the appropriate organizations of the United Nations system, with a view to meeting the short-term and long-term development needs of this newly independent country,

Recalling its resolution 31/156 of 21 December 1976, in which it urged all Governments to lend their support, in the context of their assistance programmes, for the implementation of the specific action envisaged in favour of developing island countries,

Recalling its resolutions 3054 (XXVIII) of 17 October 1973 and 3512 (XXX) of 15 December 1975 concerning the economic and social situation in the Sudano-Sahelian region and measures to be taken for the benefit of that region,

Recalling further that Cape Verde is a member of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel,

Noting Economic and Social Council decision 252 (LXIII) of 29 July 1977, in which the Council, inter alia, took note of the view of the Committee for Development Planning con-

cerning the inclusion of Cape Verde in the list of the least developed countries,

Noting with concern the grave economic situation existing in Cape Verde as a result of nine successive years of drought, of the total lack of development infrastructure and of the grave effects of the international economic situation on its entire economy,

Expressing its appreciation for the assistance provided by various States and organizations, including both food aid and development aid,

Noting, however, that, despite the appeal by the Secretary-General for development aid to enable Cape Verde to implement its development programme, the international response has fallen short of the requirements of the situation,

Noting further the efforts made for the benefit of the Sahel by the Office for Sahelian Relief Operations of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and by the United Nations Sahelian Office,

Recognizing the need for active measures to stimulate new economic activities,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 21 September 1977,

1. Urges Member States and the relevant international institutions—in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Programme and the World Health Organization—to continue to provide effective and continuous assistance to the Government of Cape Verde so that it may deal effectively with the catastrophic situation resulting from the drought, and to ensure the supply of food, medical and other products to that country;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to send a special mission to Cape Verde with a view to determining, in consultation with the Government, the nature and extent of the development aid needed in order:

(a) To expand and strengthen the economic and social base of the country;

(b) To initiate an accelerated development programme;

3. Decides to include Cape Verde in the list of the least developed countries;

4. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Cape Verde;

(b) To ensure that adequate financial and budgetary arrangements are made to continue the mobilization of resources and to co-ordinate the international programme of assistance to Cape Verde;

(c) To keep the situation in Cape Verde under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and international financial institutions, and to report on the question to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session.

Assistance to the Comoros

At its July/August 1977 session, the Economic and Social Council considered the question of assistance to the Comoros.

The Council was informed by a representative of the Secretary-General that the General Assembly on 1 December 1976⁴⁸ had called on the international community to assist the Government of the Comoros in dealing with that country's economic situation and had requested

the Secretary-General to mobilize assistance for its development needs. His representative reported that, in pursuance of that request, the Secretary-General had appealed for aid to Member States and had dispatched a Mission to the Comoros to determine the essential needs and priority areas for action.

⁴⁸ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 189, text of resolution 31/42.

On 29 July 1977, the Council adopted decision 252(LXIII) by which it took note of the statement on assistance in emergency situations made on behalf of the Secretary-General, and also noted the observations made in the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its April 1977 session. The Committee had pointed out that available data suggested that the Comoros could be included, as a borderline case, in the list of the least developed among the developing countries.

In addition, by decision 252(LXIII), the Council reaffirmed the Assembly's request that the Secretary-General continue his efforts to mobilize assistance for the Comoros from Member States and the United Nations system.

Decision 252(LXIII), proposed by the Council President, was adopted without a vote.

Later in the year, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the General Assembly summarizing the situation with regard to assistance to the Comoros. The report stated that the Secretary-General had sent a Mission to the Comoros in May 1977 to consult with that Government on the nature and extent of its needs.

On 3 November, the Secretary-General reported to the Assembly on the recommendations and conclusions of that Mission, as well as those of a supplementary mission in September. He outlined major factors contributing to the critical situation in the Comoros, many of them long-term underlying problems inherited from the past. In addition, he reported that the Government was faced with post-independence problems compounding the difficulties. The Government's approach to development was described and a programme of proposed international assistance was put forward. The projects within the programme were divided into those critically urgent, those necessary to accelerate development and some urgent

small-scale technical co-operation projects. Also listed in detail were the needed agricultural tools and equipment, and hospital supplies.

With this report before it, on 13 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted resolution 32/92, without vote, on the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee. The Second Committee had approved the text of the resolution, without vote, on 10 November 1977 on the proposal of 57 Member States.

By the preambular paragraphs of this resolution, the General Assembly observed, among other things, that the Government and people of the Comoros had made substantial sacrifices in reorganizing and improving administration in both the economic and social fields.

By the operative paragraphs of resolution 32/92, the Assembly *inter alia* endorsed the assessment and recommendations of the report of the Mission to the Comoros. It urged Member States and regional and intergovernmental organizations to respond generously with the assistance necessary to meet the costs of the programme outlined in the report of the Mission. Further, it urged the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to give increased assistance to the Comoros and to co-operate with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective programme of international assistance to that country. It also decided to include the Comoros in the list of the least developed countries.

The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General *inter alia* to continue his efforts to mobilize assistance, to arrange for a further review of the economic situation and to keep the situation under surveillance, maintaining close contact with the international community.

(For text of resolution and list of sponsors, See **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

Documentary references

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Plenary meetings 2081-2083.

E/5939 and Corr.1. Report of Committee for Development Planning on its 13th session, Headquarters, New York, 11-21 April 1977.

E/L.1786. Draft decision proposed by Council President.

E/6020. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 63rd session (decision 252(LXIII)).

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meeting 41.
Plenary meeting 101.

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1977, of its 3rd special session and of its 62nd and 63rd sessions, Chapter III F.

A/32/208 and Add.1,2. Report of Secretary-General. (Add.1:

Report of United Nations Mission to Comoros, 21-28 May 1977.)

A/C.2/32/L.24. Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 10 November 1977, meeting 41.

A/32/265/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution I.

Resolution 32/92, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/265/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 13 December 1977, meeting 101.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/42 of 1 December 1976 relating to assistance to the Comoros, in which it requested the Secretary-General to mobilize financial, technical and economic assistance from the international community, particularly from the developed countries and the appropriate organizations within the United Nations system, with a view to meeting the short-term and long-term development needs of this newly independent country,

Recalling its resolution 31/156 of 21 December 1976, in which it recommended specific action by the developed countries in favour of developing island countries,

Having regard to the particularly exceptional circumstances in which the Comoros acceded to independence on 6 July 1975,

Taking note of the island character of this developing country and of the serious economic situation with which it had to deal immediately after its accession to independence,

Having regard to Economic and Social Council decision 252(LXIII) of 29 July 1977, in which the Council took note, *inter alia*, of the view of the Committee for Development Planning concerning the inclusion of the Comoros in the list of the least developed countries,

Having regard to the very substantial sacrifices made by the Government and people of the Comoros in reorganizing and improving the administration in both the social and economic fields,

Noting the statement of the representative of the Secretary-General, which emphasized the urgency of providing increased assistance adapted to the real needs of the young republic of the Comoros,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Mission to the Comoros which reviews the extremely critical economic situation in the Comoros and contains, *inter alia*, a list and the cost of urgent projects formulated by the Government of the Comoros that require international assistance,

1. Endorses the assessment and recommendations of the United Nations Mission to the Comoros;

2. Draws the attention of the international community to the critical budgetary situation confronting the Comoros;

3. Calls the attention of the international community to

the list of urgent projects submitted by the Government of the Comoros for financing, as described in the report transmitted by the Secretary-General;

4. Urges Member States and regional and intergovernmental organizations to respond generously and to continue to provide the Comoros with the economic, financial and material assistance necessary to meet the cost of the projects and other measures referred to in the report of the Mission;

5. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system—in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization—to grant increased assistance to the Comoros and to co-operate with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance to that country;

6. Decides to include the Comoros in the list of the least developed countries;

7. Expresses its deep satisfaction regarding the measures taken by the Secretary-General to organize an effective programme of international assistance to the Comoros;

8. Notes with appreciation the assistance already provided or pledged to the Comoros by Member States, regional and intergovernmental organizations and the organizations of the United Nations system;

9. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to the Comoros;

(b) To ensure that adequate financial and budgetary arrangements are made to continue the mobilization of resources and to co-ordinate the international programme of assistance to the Comoros;

(c) To arrange for a review of the economic situation in the Comoros in time for the matter to be considered by the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-fifth session;

(d) To keep the situation in the Comoros under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and international financial institutions, and to report on the question to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session.

Assistance to Djibouti

On 13 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted, without objection, resolution 32/93 on assistance to Djibouti. The Assembly thereby recalled its recent admission of the country to the United Nations and expressed awareness of problems facing Djibouti which derived from an inadequate social and economic infrastructure and which had been aggravated by a long drought and other factors.

Among other actions taken by the Assembly in adopting the resolution, the Assembly appealed strongly to Member States and to international institutions to give effective and sustained assistance to Djibouti to enable the Government to deal with the critical situation it was facing. The Assembly requested, *inter alia*, that the Committee for Development Planning con-

sider including Djibouti in the list of the least developed among the developing countries, and strongly recommended that Djibouti be included also in the list of the countries most seriously affected by world economic crises. It further requested the Secretary-General to mobilize assistance from the international community and to keep the situation under review.

Resolution 32/93 was adopted on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee. That Committee had approved, without vote, the text of the resolution on 10 November 1977, on the proposal of 67 Member States.

(For text of resolution and list of sponsors, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meeting 41.
Plenary meetings 3, 101.

A/C.2/32/L.14. Algeria, Burundi, Chad, Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mexico, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.2/32/L.14/Rev.1. Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Burundi, Chad, Congo, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: revised draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 10 November 1977, meeting 41.

A/32/265/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution II.

Resolution 32/93, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/265/Add.1, adopted without objection by Assembly on 13 December 1977, meeting 101.

The General Assembly,

Having warmly welcomed the admission of the Republic of Djibouti to the United Nations,

Taking note of the statement made by the President of the Republic of Djibouti in the General Assembly on the economic difficulties confronting his country,

Aware of the fact that Djibouti has to tackle certain specific tasks deriving from its recent accession to independence,

Aware also of the need for the improvement and enlargement of the social and economic infrastructure of Djibouti,

Deeply concerned at the situation prevailing in the country, aggravated by drought and other factors seriously affecting its economic and social life,

Recalling also the recent surveys carried out by the United Nations with a view to assessing Djibouti's short-term and long-term needs,

Further recalling its resolution 3421 (XXX) of 8 December 1975 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, in which it urged the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to extend assistance to the newly independent and emerging States,

Recalling recommendation 99 (IV) of 31 May 1976 adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its fourth session, held at Nairobi from 5 to 31 May 1976,

Noting that Djibouti is not included in the list of the least developed countries or in the list of the most seriously affected countries,

1. Strongly appeals to Member States and to the international institutions concerned—in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Food Programme—to give effective and sustained assistance to the Government of Djibouti so as to enable it to deal successfully with the critical situation arising from the drought and the economic difficulties which that country is experiencing;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to mobilize financial, technical and economic assistance from the international community, particularly from the developed countries and competent agencies of the United Nations, in order to meet the short-term and long-term development needs of this newly independent country;

3. Requests the Committee for Development Planning to treat as a priority matter at its fourteenth session and to give favourable consideration to the inclusion of Djibouti in the list of the least developed countries and to submit its conclusions to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-fifth session;

4. Invites in the meantime Member States, particularly the developed countries, and United Nations agencies to grant Djibouti, in view of its difficult economic situation, the same favourable treatment as is enjoyed by the least developed among the developing countries;

5. Strongly recommends that Djibouti should be included in the list of the most seriously affected countries;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the question under review and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Assistance to Guinea-Bissau

On 13 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted, without objection, resolution 32/100 on assistance to Guinea-Bissau. It thereby voiced its deep concern at the serious economic situation in Guinea-Bissau resulting from more than 11 years of a war of national liberation, the return of large numbers of refugees and the lack of infrastructure for development.

By the operative paragraphs of the resolution, the Assembly, among other actions, urgently appealed to Member States and international institutions to assist Guinea-Bissau in meeting its economic development needs. It requested the Secretary-General to mobilize the financial, technical and economic assistance

of the international community, and further requested the Committee for Development Planning to give favourable consideration to the inclusion of Guinea-Bissau in the list of the least developed among the developing countries. In addition, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to keep the situation in Guinea-Bissau under review.

Resolution 32/100 was adopted on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee. The Second Committee had approved the text, without vote, on 22 November 1977 on the proposal of 80 Member States.

(For text of resolution and list of sponsors, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meetings 41, 49-51.
Fifth Committee, meeting 61.
Plenary meeting 101.

A/C.2/32/L.21. Algeria, Angola, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaïre, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 22 November 1977, meeting 51.

A/C.2/32/L.57. Administrative and financial implications of 80-power draft resolution, A/C.2/32/L.21. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/32/72, A/C.5/32/73, A/32/8/Add.21, A/32/446. Administrative and financial implications of, *inter alia*, draft resolution IX recommended by Second Committee in A/32/265/Add.1. Statement and report by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

A/32/265/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution IX.

Resolution 32/100, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/265/Add.1, adopted without objection by Assembly on 13 December 1977, meeting 101.

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned at the serious economic situation in Guinea-Bissau as a result of more than eleven years of a war of national liberation, the return of large numbers of refugees and the total lack of infrastructure for development,

Recalling that Guinea-Bissau is included in the list of the most seriously affected countries,

Recalling its resolution 3421 (XXX) of 8 December 1975 on

the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, in which it urged the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to extend assistance to the newly independent and emerging States,

Recalling recommendation 99 (IV) of 31 May 1976 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, particularly paragraph 4 thereof, in which the Conference recommended that measures of assistance should be undertaken by the appropriate organs of the United Nations system in favour of the newly independent States in Africa,

Recalling further its resolution 3339 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, in which it invited Member States, particularly the developed countries, to provide economic assistance to the newly independent State of Guinea-Bissau,

1. Urgently appeals to Member States and the international institutions concerned—in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the international financial institutions, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Food Programme—to assist the Government of Guinea-Bissau in an effective and continuous manner so as to enable it to deal effectively with the difficult situation resulting from the long liberation struggle and the return of large numbers of refugees from neighbouring countries, and to meet its economic development needs;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to mobilize the financial, technical and economic assistance of the international community, in particular the developed countries and the appropriate organizations of the United Nations system, with a view to meeting the short-term and long-term development needs of this newly independent country;

3. Requests the Committee for Development Planning at its fourteenth session, as a matter of priority, to give favourable consideration to the question of the inclusion of Guinea-Bissau in the list of the least developed countries and to submit its conclusions to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-fifth session;

4. Invites in the meantime Member States, particularly the developed countries, and the organizations of the United Nations system to grant Guinea-Bissau the same benefits as those enjoyed by the least developed among the developing countries in the light of prevailing conditions in Guinea-Bissau;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to keep this matter under review and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Assistance to Sao Tome and Principe

At its July/August 1977 session, the Economic and Social Council considered the question of assistance to Sao Tome and Principe. By decision 252(LXIII) it took note of a statement made on behalf of the Secretary-General on efforts to mobilize financial, technical and economic assistance from the international community to meet the development needs of Sao Tome and Principe, as requested by the General Assembly on 21 December 1976.⁴⁹ The Secretary-General's representative reported that the Secretary-General had sent a mission to the country in June 1977 to review the situation with the Government. It was estimated

that assistance amounting to \$13 million would cover the most immediate, urgent needs with regard to training of national personnel and establishment of communications facilities; if trained administrators and managers were supplied, there was hope that development of the country's rich natural resources would eventually lead to self-sufficiency.

On 29 July 1977, the Council adopted decision 252(LXIII) by which it took note of the statement made on behalf of the Secretary-Gen-

⁴⁹ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 198-99, text of resolution 31/187.

eral, and also noted the observations made in the report of the April 1977 session of the Committee for Development Planning that although the per capita gross domestic product appeared higher than the limiting value used by the Committee, in view of the serious difficulties facing that country the Committee would examine more recent and detailed information at its next session.

In addition, by decision 252(LXIII), the Council requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize assistance for Sao Tome and Principe. This decision, proposed by the Council President, was adopted without a vote.

Later in the year, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the General Assembly summarizing the situation in Sao Tome and Principe. The information reported was essentially the same as that reported by the representative of the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council in July 1977. In addition, a detailed statement of needs, prepared by the Government of Sao Tome and Principe, was appended to the report.

On 13 December 1977, the Assembly adopted resolution 32/96, without objection, on the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee. The text had been approved by the Second Committee on 18 No-

vember 1977, without vote, on the proposal of 60 Member States.

By resolution 32/96, the General Assembly noted, among other things, that its appeal for assistance to Sao Tome and Principe had not met with the desired response. It noted, too, the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Sao Tome and Principe and the statement submitted by the Government on its most urgent needs.

By operative paragraphs of the resolution, the Assembly renewed its appeal and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize financial, technical and economic assistance from the international community to meet the development needs of Sao Tome and Principe, and to send a special mission to the country to continue consultations with the Government. The Secretary-General was further requested to ensure the circulation of the mission's report to all Member States and organizations concerned, to keep the situation in Sao Tome and Principe under review, and to maintain close contact on the matter with Member States, intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and international financial institutions.

(For text of resolution and list of sponsors, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Documentary references

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Plenary meetings 2081-2083.

E/5939 and Corr.1. Report of Committee for Development Planning on its 13th session, Headquarters, New York, 11-21 April 1977.

E/L.1786. Draft decision proposed by Council President.

E/6020. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 63rd session (decision 252(LXIII)).

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meetings 41, 49, 50.
Fifth Committee, meeting 61.
Plenary meeting 101.

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1977, of its 3rd special session and of its 62nd and 63rd sessions, Chapter III F.

A/32/220 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General. (Add.1: Letter of 19 July from Secretary-General to States Members of United Nations or members of specialized agencies.)

A/C.2/32/L.29. Algeria, Angola, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, France, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia: draft resolution, as orally amended

by sponsors, approved without vote by Second Committee on 18 November 1977, meeting 50.

A/C.2/32/L.48. Administrative and financial implications of 60-power draft resolution, A/C.2/32/L.29. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/32/72, A/C.5/32/73, A/32/8/Add.21, A/32/446. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolution V recommended by Second Committee in A/32/265/Add.1. Statement and report by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

A/32/265/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution V.

Resolution 32/96, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/265/Add.1, adopted without objection by Assembly on 13 December 1977, meeting 101.

The General Assembly,

Mindful of its resolution 31/187 of 21 December 1976, in which it expressed deep concern at the serious economic and social situation in Sao Tome and Principe as a result of the total lack of infrastructure for development,

Recalling its resolution 31/156 of 21 December 1976, in which it urged all Governments, in particular those of the developed countries, to lend their support, in the context of their assistance programmes, for the implementation of the specific action envisaged in favour of developing island countries within the framework of their development plans and priorities,

Noting that the appeal made in resolution 31/187 for assistance to Sao Tome and Principe thus far has not met with the desired response,

Having noted the report of the Secretary-General on assis-

tance to Sao Tome and Principe and the statement submitted by the Government of that country on its most urgent needs.

Having noted the report of the Committee for Development Planning, in which the Committee decided to examine at its fourteenth session the question of the inclusion of Sao Tome and Principe in the list of the least developed countries, on the basis of more recent and more detailed information,

1. Renews the appeal made in its resolution 31/187;

2. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts for the mobilization of the financial, technical and economic assistance of the international community, in particular of the developed countries and the appropriate organizations within the United Nations system, with a view to meeting the short-term and long-term needs of Sao Tome and Principe;

(b) To ensure that adequate financial and budgetary arrangements are made to continue the mobilization of resources and to co-ordinate the international programme of assistance to Sao Tome and Principe;

(c) To send a special mission to Sao Tome and Principe with a view to continuing the consultations with the Government on urgent needs and identifying the economic problems facing the country, and to ensure that the report of the mission is issued in time to enable the Economic and Social Council to consider the question at its sixty-fifth session;

(d) To ensure that the report of the special mission is circulated to all Member States and to all regional and international organizations concerned, including the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund;

(e) To keep the situation in Sao Tome and Principe under constant review and to maintain close contact with Member States, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and international financial institutions, and to report on the question to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session.

Assistance to Seychelles

On 13 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted, without objection, resolution 32/101, on assistance to Seychelles, and thereby voiced its concern about the economy of Seychelles and noted the specific tasks arising from its recent attainment of independence.

By operative paragraphs of the resolution, the Assembly urgently appealed to Member States, especially the developed countries, and the international institutions concerned to grant Seychelles technical and financial assistance in a manner that would enable it to establish the necessary social and economic infrastructure essential for the well-being of its people.

In addition, the Assembly requested the Committee for Development Planning to consider the inclusion of Seychelles in the list of the least developed among the developing countries, and further requested the Secretary-General to mobilize assistance and to keep the situation in Seychelles under review.

Resolution 32/101 was adopted on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee. That Committee had approved the text, without vote, on 22 November 1977, on the proposal of 57 Member States.

(For text of resolution and list of sponsors, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meetings 41, 49-51.
Fifth Committee, meeting 61.
Plenary meeting 101.

A/C.2/32/L.43. Algeria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, as orally amended by Madagascar and by sponsors, approved without vote by Second Committee on 22 November 1977, meeting 51.

A/C.2/32/L.58. Administrative and financial implications of 57-power draft resolution, A/C.2/32/L.43. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/32/72, A/C.5/32/73, A/32/8/Add.21, A/32/446. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution X recommended by Second Committee in A/32/265/Add.1.

Statement and report by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

A/32/265/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution X.

Resolution 32/101, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/265/Add.1, adopted without objection by Assembly on 13 December 1977, meeting 101.

The General Assembly.

Having heard the statement of the representative of Seychelles concerning the serious economic and social situation in Seychelles as a result of the lack of infrastructure for development,

Concerned by the adverse effects which the international economic situation has had upon the economy of Seychelles,

Noting that Seychelles is faced with certain specific tasks arising from its recent attainment of independence,

Recalling its resolution 3421 (XXX) of 8 December 1975 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, in which it urged the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to extend assistance to the newly independent and emerging States,

Recalling further recommendation 99 (IV) of 31 May 1976 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Develop-

ment, particularly paragraph 4 thereof, in which the Conference recommended that measures of assistance should be undertaken by the appropriate organs of the United Nations system in favour of the newly independent States in Africa,

1. Urgently appeals to Member States, especially the developed countries, and the international institutions concerned—in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Labour Organisation—to grant Seychelles, in the light of the prevailing conditions, technical and financial assis-

tance in an effective and continuous manner so as to enable it to establish the necessary social and economic infrastructure which is essential for the well-being of its people;

2. Requests the Committee for Development Planning at its fourteenth session to consider the question of the inclusion of Seychelles in the list of the least developed countries and to submit its conclusions to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-fourth session;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to mobilize the financial, technical and economic assistance of the international community mentioned in paragraph 1 above, to keep this matter under review and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Assistance to Zambia

At its July/August 1977 session, the Economic and Social Council again considered the question of assistance to Zambia to allow it to develop normally and enhance its capacity to implement United Nations sanctions against the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia. The Council heard a statement made on behalf of the Secretary-General by the Co-ordinator of United Nations Assistance to Zambia, who pointed out among other things that the financial burden of applying sanctions against Southern Rhodesia was greater for Zambia than for any other Member State and that the assistance received was not commensurate with the exceptional costs involved.

On 26 July 1977, the Council adopted without vote resolution 2093(LXIII), by which it again commended the decision of the Government of Zambia to implement sanctions against Southern Rhodesia in accordance with the Security Council's resolution of 29 May 1968,⁵⁰ and expressed its appreciation for the sacrifices made by the Government and people of Zambia in forgoing opportunities for economic and social development. The Council also voiced its appreciation for the assistance pledged in the past and its satisfaction with the measures taken by the Secretary-General to organize an effective programme of assistance for Zambia.

The Council also noted that the direct cost to Zambia of applying sanctions was estimated at \$744 million over the past 11 years, that

the Government had already undertaken a number of long-term development projects designed to counter the adverse effects of sanctions, and that Zambia wished the programme of co-operation between it and the United Nations to be continued until the situation in relation to the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia was satisfactorily resolved.

By operative paragraphs of the resolution, the Council endorsed the appeal of the Security Council to the international community to provide technical, financial and material assistance to Zambia, and called on Member States and the United Nations system to make every effort to assist Zambia. Among other things, it requested the Secretary-General to continue the programme of co-operation between Zambia and the United Nations, to keep the situation under review and to consult, as appropriate, with Member States, regional organizations, intergovernmental agencies, regional and international financial institutions and specialized agencies of the United Nations system.

Resolution 2093(LXIII) was sponsored by Yugoslavia on behalf of the States members of the Economic and Social Council belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

⁵⁰ See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 152-54, text of resolution 253 (1968).

Documentary references

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Plenary meetings 2079, 2080.

E/6050. Statement by Co-ordinator of United Nations Assistance to Zambia on behalf of Secretary-General.

E/L.1781. Yugoslavia (on behalf of States members of Economic and Social Council belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

E/L.1782. Statement of programme budget implications of draft resolution in E/L.1781. Statement by Secretary-General.

Resolution 2093 (LXIII), as introduced by Yugoslavia, E/L.1781, adopted without vote by Council on 26 July 1977, meeting 2080.

The Economic and Social Council,
Recalling Security Council resolutions on the question of Southern Rhodesia, in particular resolution 232 (1966) of 16 December 1966 declaring that the situation in Southern Rhodesia constituted a threat to international peace and security, and resolution 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968 imposing mandatory

sanctions against the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia.

Commending the decision of the Government of Zambia in 1968 to implement progressively United Nations mandatory sanctions against Southern Rhodesia in accordance with Security Council resolution 253 (1968), culminating in the closure of the border with Southern Rhodesia in 1973,

Appreciating the very substantial sacrifices made by the Government and the people of Zambia in terms of the opportunities forgone for the economic and social development of the country since the unilateral declaration of independence by Southern Rhodesia in November 1965,

Recalling Security Council resolution 277 (1970) of 18 March 1970, requesting, *inter alia*, Member States and the United Nations system to increase their assistance to Zambia as a matter of priority,

Recalling further Security Council resolution 329 (1973) of 10 March 1973, appealing to all States for immediate technical, financial and material assistance to Zambia to enable it to enhance its capacity to implement fully the mandatory sanctions policy and requesting the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the appropriate organizations of the United Nations system, to organize with immediate effect all forms of financial, technical and material assistance to enable Zambia to carry out its policy of economic independence from the racist regime of Southern Rhodesia,

Appreciating the assistance received until now from certain Member States and the United Nations system,

Noting with satisfaction the measures taken so far by the Secretary-General to organize an effective programme of international assistance to Zambia,

Having heard the statement made on behalf of the Secretary-General and that of the representative of Zambia,

Noting that:

(a) The real cost to Zambia includes not only the direct cost of applying sanctions and the cost of the contingency measures necessitated by them, but also heavy recurrent expenditure, and the diversion of limited financial and human resources from the country's national development,

(b) The direct cost to Zambia of applying sanctions is estimated at approximately \$744 million over the past eleven years, of which approximately \$544 million has been incurred during the period 1973-1977,

(c) The Government of Zambia has already undertaken a number of long-term development projects designed to counter the adverse effects of sanctions,

(d) The Government of Zambia wishes to continue the programme of co-operation between Zambia and the United Nations until the situation in relation to the minority racist regime of Southern Rhodesia is resolved satisfactorily,

Bearing in mind the provisions of Articles 49 and 50 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing that Zambia is confronted with special economic problems arising from the implementation of the measures decided upon in Security Council resolution 253 (1968), and especially in the context of the increasing momentum and pressure of political development in southern Africa,

1. Strongly endorses the appeal of the Security Council to the international community to provide technical, financial and material assistance to Zambia;

2. Calls upon all Member States to continue to provide Zambia with ample and appropriate assistance, bilaterally and multilaterally, whenever possible in the form of grants, to enable Zambia to bear the great cost arising from the implementation of sanctions and to carry out its normal development programme;

3. Requests the United Nations and all its organizations and specialized agencies to make every effort to assist Zambia;

4. Requests the United Nations Special Fund to give special consideration to the needs of Zambia;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the programme of co-operation between Zambia and the United Nations until the situation in relation to the minority racist regime of Southern Rhodesia is resolved satisfactorily;

6. Further requests the Secretary-General to keep the situation under constant review, to hold consultations, as appropriate, with representatives of Governments of all interested Member States, regional organizations, intergovernmental agencies, regional and international financial institutions, and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, and to report thereon to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-fourth session.

Other documents

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1977, of its 3rd special session and of its 62nd and 63rd sessions, Chapter III C.

E/6051. Summary of programme budget implications of resolutions and decisions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its 62nd and 63rd sessions.

Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

Report of the Secretary-General

In a report to the 1977 session of the General Assembly, on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Secretary-General reviewed developments in four areas: consultations and exchange of information; co-operation with regard to the situation in southern Africa; co-operation in the field of economic and social development; and co-operation in the field of information and publicity.

The Secretary-General noted that there had been consultations, exchanges of information and reciprocal representation at meetings at both the political and secretariat levels of the two organizations. Among other things, the re-

port noted that the Chairman of OAU for 1976-1977 had visited United Nations Headquarters in October 1976, had addressed the General Assembly and had had discussions with the Secretary-General on matters of common interest. The Secretary-General for his part had attended and addressed the fourteenth session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU in July 1977 at Libreville, Gabon, and had conferred there with many African heads of State and Government and with leaders of liberation movements.

The report also noted that during the year the Special Committee against Apartheid organized, in consultation with OAU, a World Conference for Action against Apartheid at Lagos,

Nigeria, from 22 to 26 August 1977. In addition, the Chairman of the Special Committee attended several OAU meetings, and representatives of the South African liberation movements recognized by OAU—the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania—were invited by the Special Committee for consultations in March 1977. These liberation movements, as well as the South West Africa People's Organization and the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, were also invited by the Special Committee to attend the World Conference at Lagos.

The report further noted that another joint endeavour of the United Nations and OAU was the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, which was held at Maputo, Mozambique, from 16 to 21 May 1977.

The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the United Nations Council for Namibia continued to maintain a close working relationship with OAU; in particular, an OAU representative participated in their work. Both bodies were also represented at meetings of the OAU Council of Ministers and the fourteenth OAU Assembly in June and July 1977, and at the meeting of the OAU Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa held at Luanda, Angola, in June 1977.

Also during the year, the report noted, excellent co-operation between OAU and the Economic Commission for Africa continued and a number of joint ventures were undertaken. The secretariats of the two bodies participated reciprocally in meetings of their respective institutions, as well as in joint meetings concerning specific areas of activity, namely in the fields of trade, industry and transport.

The Secretary-General also reported that periodic and ad hoc consultations, reciprocal attendance at meetings and exchange of information and technical co-operation in the field of economic and social development characterized relations between OAU and a number of United Nations bodies and specialized agencies.

In the field of public information and pub-

licity, the United Nations Office of Public Information, within the framework of co-operation between the two organizations, continued through its channels to disseminate information concerning the problems of attainment of independence, racial discrimination and apartheid in Africa.

Decisions of the General Assembly

On 11 November 1977, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (32/19) on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity by which, inter alia, it took note of the report of the Secretary-General and commended his efforts to promote such co-operation. The Assembly expressed its deep appreciation of the outstanding contribution made by OAU in the work of the United Nations bodies concerned. The Assembly invited OAU and the United Nations to co-operate fully in the speedy implementation of the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia (see p. 183) and the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid (see p. 149). It commended the efforts of OAU to find solutions to African problems of vital importance to the international community and reaffirmed the determination of the United Nations to intensify its efforts to put an end to the remaining vestiges of colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid in southern Africa.

In addition, the Assembly requested United Nations bodies to continue to take effective measures to associate OAU closely and regularly with all their work concerning Africa. It also requested the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to strengthen co-operation at the political, economic, cultural and administrative levels between the United Nations and OAU, and to report again to the Assembly in 1978.

Resolution 32/19 was adopted by the Assembly without vote, on the basis of a proposal by 29 African States.

(For text of resolution and list of sponsors, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session
Plenary meetings 34, 65, 66.

Report of the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, Lagos, Nigeria, 22-26 August 1977, Vols. I and II. U.N.P. Sales Nos.: E.77.XIV.2 and corrigendum; E.77.XIV.3 and corrigendum.

A/32/109/Rev.1 (S/12344/Rev.1). Letter of 6 June from Chairman of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and Acting President of United Nations Council for Namibia (transmitting report of International Conference in Support of Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, Maputo, Mozambique, 16-21 May 1977).

A/32/207. Report of Secretary-General.

A/32/L.19 and Add.1. Algeria, Angola, Burundi, Chad, Congo, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire: draft resolution.

Resolution 32/19, as proposed by 29 powers, A/32/L.19 and Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 11 November 1977, meeting 66.

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, including in particular resolution 31/13 of 16 November 1976,

Taking note of the relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its fourteenth ordinary session, held at Libreville from 2 to 5 July 1977,

Taking into account the statement made by the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at the 34th plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 14 October 1977,

Commending the important role which the Organization of African Unity continues to play in helping to achieve the objectives of the United Nations in the world in general and on the African continent in particular,

Noting with satisfaction the initiatives which the Organization of African Unity has taken with a view to promoting multilateral co-operation among African States and the efforts exerted to further, with the collaboration of the United Nations, social and economic development in Africa,

Noting with satisfaction the continued efforts of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations bodies concerned, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to help solve the serious social and economic problems which affect the African continent,

Taking note with satisfaction of the successful co-operation between the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations in organizing the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977, and the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, held at Lagos from 22 to 26 August 1977, and of the ensuing positive results,

Aware of the urgent need to give increased assistance and support to the victims of colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid resulting from the intensified acts of provocation and aggression against neighbouring countries by the apartheid regime in South Africa and Namibia and the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia,

Conscious of the need to take effective steps for the widest possible dissemination of information relating to the struggle of the African peoples concerned for their liberation from colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Reaffirming the determination of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations to work closely towards the establishment of the new international economic order,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and commends his efforts in promoting such co-operation;

2. Expresses its deep appreciation of the outstanding contribution made by the Organization of African Unity in the relevant work of the United Nations bodies concerned;

3. Invites the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations to co-operate fully in the speedy implementation of the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and

Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977, and the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid, adopted by the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, held at Lagos from 22 to 26 August 1977;

4. Commends the efforts of the Organization of African Unity to find solutions to African problems of vital importance to the international community;

5. Reaffirms the determination of the United Nations, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to intensify its efforts to put an end to the remaining vestiges of colonialism and racial discrimination and to apartheid in southern Africa;

6. Recognizes that it is important that the United Nations and the specialized agencies be closely associated, where appropriate, with the efforts of the Organization of African Unity to promote social and economic co-operation in Africa;

7. 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, and, in this connexion, draws attention once again to the Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and Apartheid established by the Organization of African Unity;

8. Requests once again the United Nations bodies, in particular the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia, to continue to take effective measures to associate closely the Organization of African Unity regularly with all their work concerning Africa;

9. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned within the United Nations system to continue and intensify their co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and, through it, with the national liberation movements of Zimbabwe and Namibia, in particular within the context of General Assembly resolution 31/30 of 29 November 1976;

10. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the efforts he is making on behalf of the international community to provide effective programmes of assistance to various African States experiencing grave economic difficulties because of special political and geo-economic circumstances;

11. Requests all Member States, regional and international organizations as well as the organizations of the United Nations system to give full and generous support to the programmes of assistance being organized by the Secretary-General;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and on the development of co-operation between the Organization of African Unity and the organizations concerned with the United Nations system.

Other documents

A/32/61. Letter of 15 March from Egypt (transmitting documents of First Conference of Heads of State and Government of OAU and League of Arab States, Cairo, 7-9 March 1977).

A/32/310. Letter of 25 October from Tunisia (transmitting resolutions and decisions of 29th regular session of Council of Ministers of OAU, Libreville, Gabon, 23 June-3 July 1977, and of 14th regular session of Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, Libreville, 2-5 July 1977).

S/12298. Letter of 17 March from Egypt (transmitting Political Declaration of First Afro-Arab Summit Conference, Cairo 7-9 March 1977).

United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

The United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa continued during 1977 to grant scholarships for education and training to persons from Namibia, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia and territories formerly under Portuguese administration. Awards of scholarships for inhabitants of territories formerly under Portuguese administration were discontinued in 1976, following the attainment of independence by those territories, but scholarships granted earlier were continued until completion of the course of study for which they had been granted.

In his report to the General Assembly on the progress of the Programme, covering the period from 23 October 1976 to 24 October 1977, the Secretary-General stated that 35 States had contributed \$1,971,760 to the Programme, and pledges from 13 Member States, totalling \$92,726 were outstanding. Total contributions to the Programme since its establishment in 1967 amounted to \$11,731,275. In addition, the following 21 States had offered scholarships for study in their own countries: Algeria, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Israel, Jamaica, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahirriya, Mauritius, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Romania, the Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda and the USSR.

As at 24 October 1977, the total number of scholarship holders was 1,386. There were 143 from Angola, 18 from Cape Verde, 37 from Guinea-Bissau, 21 from Mozambique, 191 from Namibia, 11 from Sao Tome and Principe, 460 from South Africa and 505 from Southern Rhodesia.

Applications and awards under the Programme for the period from 23 October 1976 to 24 October 1977 were as follows:

	Applications received	New awards granted	Awards renewed	Current scholarship holders
Namibia	56	42	149	191
South Africa	459	205	255	460
Southern Rhodesia	1,498	239	266	505
Territories formerly under Portuguese administration			230	230
Total	2,013	486	900	1,386

The Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, established by the Assembly in 1968, held three meetings in 1977, at which it considered various aspects of the develop-

ment and growth of the Programme. The Committee was particularly concerned about finding ways and means to raise the level of financial resources in order to meet the rising costs of scholarships and the increased demands created by the continuing influx of refugee students from southern Africa into neighbouring States.

On 28 November 1977, the General Assembly, without objection, adopted resolution 32/37, by which it reaffirmed that the Programme had been a significant and worthwhile effort of the international community and that its continuation and expansion during this crucial period was desirable. It recognized that additional funds were essential if the Programme was to continue in operation at a satisfactory level. It expressed its appreciation to all those who had made voluntary contributions to the Programme, commended the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee for strengthening and expanding it, and again appealed to all States, organizations and individuals to make generous contributions.

Resolution 32/37 was adopted on the recommendation of the Assembly's Fourth Committee, which had approved it unanimously on 9 November 1977, on the basis of a proposal sponsored by 52 powers.

(For text of resolution and list of sponsors, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

CONTRIBUTIONS PLEDGED TO THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

(23 October 1976-24 October 1977)

Country	Pledge (in US dollars)
Australia	21,714
Austria	26,000
Barbados	500
Benin	1,000
Brazil	5,000
Burma	1,000
Canada	235,849
Cyprus	484
Denmark	167,954
Ethiopia	5,000
Finland	78,761
France	100,000
Germany, Federal Republic of	50,000
Ghana	1,740
Greece	7,000
India	1,000
Indonesia	2,500
Iran	5,000
Ireland	11,282
Italy	15,265
Japan	270,000
Kenya	1,706
Liberia	1,000
Libyan Arab Jamahirriya	36,000
Malaysia	1,000
Mali	2,000

Country	Pledge (in US dollars)	Country	Pledge (in US dollars)
Mauritania	1,024	Switzerland	14,644
Netherlands	81,210	Togo	600
New Zealand	15,283	Trinidad and Tobago	1,250
Nigeria	6,500	Tunisia	20,000
Norway	476,100	United Kingdom	139,130
Pakistan	50,505	United States	50,000
Peru	1,000	Yugoslavia	2,000
Philippines	4,000		
Saudi Arabia	10,119		
Sweden	142,366	Total	2,064,486

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session
Fourth Committee, meetings 16, 18, 20.
Plenary meeting 83.

A/32/65 and Add.1. Emergency assistance for South African student refugees. Report of Secretary-General.

A/32/283. Report of Secretary-General (covering period 23 October 1976-24 October 1977).

A/C.4/32/L.7. Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, approved unanimously by Fourth Committee on 9 November 1977, meeting 20.

A/32/343. Report of Fourth Committee.

Resolution 32/37, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/32/343, adopted without objection by Assembly on 28 November 1977, meeting 83.

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolutions on the United Nations Educational

and Training Programme for Southern Africa, in particular resolution 31/31 of 29 November 1976,

Recalling further its resolution 31/126 of 16 December 1976 on emergency assistance for South African refugee students,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the Programme for 1976/77,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on emergency assistance for South African student refugees,

Recognizing that, because of the continuing influx of refugee students from southern Africa into neighbouring States and the significant increases in the cost of educational and training awards, additional funds are essential if the Programme is to continue in operation at a satisfactory level,

Reaffirming that the Programme has been a significant and worthwhile effort of the international community and that its continuation and expansion during this crucial period are desirable,

1. Expresses its appreciation to all those who have made voluntary contributions to the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;

2. Commends the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa for the work they have accomplished in strengthening and expanding the Programme;

3. Appeals once again to all States, organizations and individuals to make generous contributions to the Programme in order to ensure its continuation and expansion in the light of the increased needs.

Chapter X

Questions concerning Asia and the Far East**The question of East Timor****Communications to the Security Council**

On 6 May 1977, the representative of Mozambique transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of a letter dated 27 April from the Democratic Republic of East Timor which charged that there had been large-scale killings in East Timor by the armed forces of Indonesia since the invasion of 7 December 1975; these amounted to a concerted crime of genocide. The letter annexed a report issued by the director of a research service in Canberra, Australia, on talks with Timorese refugees in Portugal about the situation in East Timor, and excerpts from a report prepared by an Indonesian Catholic organization.

On 23 May, the representative of Indonesia transmitted the texts of four statements concerning the latest situation in East Timor, which contradicted the information presented in the annexes to the letter from the representative of Mozambique.

On 30 September, the representative of Mozambique transmitted the text of a letter dated 29 September from the Standing Political Committee of the Frente Revolucionaria Timor Leste Independente (FRETILIN) and the Government of the Democratic Republic of East Timor, in which it was stated that a new wave of Indonesian offensives against East Timor was taking place and that the Democratic Republic of East Timor had rejected an offer of amnesty by Indonesia.

Decision of the Special Committee

The General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples considered the question of East Timor at three meetings in August 1977. A representative of FRETILIN, José Ramos-Horta, was invited to address the Committee, at his request. Indonesia expressed strong reservations to the granting of this hearing.

On 4 August, the Special Committee decided, without objection, to consider the question of East Timor at its 1978 session.

Consideration by the General Assembly

On 28 November 1977, the General Assembly adopted resolution 32/34 concerning East Timor. By this, it reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of East Timor to self-determination and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to achieve that right. It rejected the claim that East Timor had been integrated into Indonesia, inasmuch as the people of the territory had not been able to exercise freely their right to self-determination and independence. The Assembly also, among other things: requested the Special Committee to send a visiting mission to the territory with a view to achieving implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; requested the Secretary-General to send a special representative to make an on-the-spot investigation, establish contacts with FRETILIN, the Indonesian Government and other Governments concerned and prepare the ground for the visiting mission; drew the attention of the Security Council to the critical situation in the territory and recommended that it take steps to implement its 1975 and 1976 resolutions² with a view to securing the full exercise of the people's right to self-determination; and called upon the Indonesian Government and FRETILIN to facilitate the entry into East Timor of the International Committee of the Red Cross and other relief organizations in order to assist the people.

Resolution 32/34 was adopted by a recorded vote of 67 to 26, with 47 abstentions.

(For details of General Assembly consideration, see p. 867, and, for text of resolution 32/34, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

¹ See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing text of Declaration.

² See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 866, text of resolution 384 (1975) of 22 December 1975; and Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 752-58, text of resolution 389 (1976) of 22 April 1976.

Documentary references

Communications to the Security Council
S/12327. Letter of 6 May from Mozambique (transmitting letter of 27 April from representative of FRETILIN).
S/12336. Note verbale of 23 May from Indonesia (transmitting various statements concerning situation in East Timor).

S/12408. Letter of 30 September from Mozambique (transmitting letter of 29 September from representative of FRETILIN).
S/12469. Letter of 29 November from Secretary-General to President of Security Council (transmitting text of Assembly resolution 32/34 of 28 November 1977).

Assistance for the reconstruction of Viet Nam

On 20 September 1977, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam was admitted to membership in the United Nations (see p. 370) and on 14 October the General Assembly adopted a resolution (32/3) on assistance for the reconstruction of Viet Nam.

By the preamble to this resolution, the Assembly among other things expressed deep concern over the grave economic and social consequences of the long years of war, further aggravated by recent severe natural calamities. It recalled the Secretary-General's statement, in his 1975 report to the General Assembly, expressing the hope that the United Nations system would be able to assist countries in the Indo-Chinese peninsula in their efforts for national rehabilitation after the war, and recalled as well that the Economic and Social Council had called on all States to aid the reconstruction efforts of the people of Indo-China. The Assembly also noted the efforts made by the Secretary-General and by United Nations organs and agencies to mobilize this aid.

By the operative part of the resolution, the Assembly recommended that Viet Nam be in-

cluded in the list of countries most seriously affected by world economic crises. It appealed to the peoples and Governments of all Member States and to all economic, financial and social institutions to increase and intensify their efforts and contributions on a bilateral and/or multilateral basis to help the Vietnamese people in the reconstruction of their country. The Assembly also urged the Secretary-General to continue to encourage further mobilization of resources and efforts from the international community with a view to achieving the social and economic recovery of Viet Nam.

Resolution 32/3 was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which approved the text without vote on 6 October 1977. The text was sponsored by 55 Member States. (For list of sponsors and text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In pursuance of Assembly resolution 32/3, the Secretary-General dispatched a mission to Viet Nam in November/December 1977 to review the reconstruction needs and priorities.

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meetings 3, 6.
Fifth Committee, meeting 13.
Plenary meeting 34.

A/C.2/32/L.9. Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.
A/C.2/32/L.9/Rev.1. Algeria, Angola, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 6 October 1977, meeting 6.

A/C.2/32/L.11 and Rev.1, A/C.5/32/20, A/32/274. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution approved by

Second Committee in A/32/265. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/32/265. Report of Second Committee (part I) (on report of Economic and Social Council).

Resolution 32/3, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/265, adopted without vote by Assembly on 14 October 1977, meeting 34.

The General Assembly,
Having warmly welcomed the admission of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the United Nations,

Expressing profound admiration to the courageous Vietnamese people in their struggle for independence and national reunification and their constant efforts devoted to national reconstruction,

Deeply concerned over the grave economic and social consequences of the long years of war further aggravated by recent severe natural calamities,

Recalling the Secretary-General's statement in his report on the work of the Organization for 1974/1975 expressing the hope that the United Nations system would be able to assist countries in the Indo-China peninsula in their efforts for national rehabilitation after the war,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1944

(LVIII) of 7 May 1975 appealing to all States to come to the assistance of the people of Indo-China in their efforts to bring about the reconstruction of their countries, in accordance with the needs and requests of those countries, by ways and means which the latter deem most appropriate and with full respect for their national sovereignty,

Recalling further resolution 33 adopted by the World Conference of the International Women's Year, held at Mexico City from 19 June to 2 July 1975, on aid to the Vietnamese people,

Noting with appreciation the prompt and pertinent efforts made by the Secretary-General and by the organs, agencies and programmes of the United Nations to mobilize assistance to meet the most pressing humanitarian needs in Viet Nam and to help organize relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance to the Vietnamese people,

Further concerned that massive international assistance, notably in respect of food, equipment and project aid, remains urgently needed to speed up the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the social and economic infrastructure of the country,

Noting with satisfaction that the non-aligned group of countries has established, by resolution 28 adopted by the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976, a solidarity fund for the reconstruction of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam to help in the reconstruction effort,

1. Recommends that Viet Nam be included in the list of the most seriously affected countries;

2. Appeals to the peoples and Governments of all Member States and to all international economic, financial and social institutions to increase and intensify their efforts and contributions on a bilateral and/or multilateral basis to help the Vietnamese people in the reconstruction of their country;

3. Urges the Secretary-General to continue to encourage further mobilization of resources and efforts from the international community with a view to achieving the social and economic rehabilitation of Viet Nam;

4. Authorizes the Secretary-General to utilize the necessary resources for implementing the present resolution.

Chapter XI

Questions relating to the Middle East

In 1977, as in previous years, aspects of the situation in the Middle East occupied the attention of the Security Council and the General Assembly, as well as other United Nations bodies.

The Security Council on 21 October 1977 renewed for one year the mandate of the United Nations Emergency Force, established in 1956 in accordance with an agreement between Egypt and Israel and deployed in the zone of disengagement between Egyptian and Israeli forces in the Sinai region. The Council's decision was embodied in resolution 416(1977). With regard to the Israel-Syria sector, the Security Council twice renewed the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, which continued to supervise a 1974 agreement on disengagement between Israeli and Syrian forces in the area of the Golan Heights. The Council took these actions on 26 May and 30 November 1977 when it adopted resolutions 408(1977) and 420(1977).

The situation along the border between Israel and Lebanon continued to be the subject of periodic reports on the status of the cease-fire there by the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine; in November, as a result of escalation of violence, the Secretary-General expressed his concern and appealed to the parties to exercise restraint and to co-operate with efforts to re-establish peaceful conditions in the area. The Security Council was not convened.

The situation along the Israel-Jordan cease-fire line remained unchanged in 1977. No complaints were received from either country regarding cease-fire violations.

During the year, the Secretary-General reported to the Security Council and the General Assembly on consultations he had held with the parties concerned regarding the possibility of an early reconvening of the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East. The Security Council discussed his report at three meetings in March. At meetings held between 22 and 25 November, the General Assembly considered the situation in the Middle East and adopted a resolution (32/20) on 25 November by which, among other things, it called for the early convening of the Peace Conference under

the auspices of the United Nations and the co-chairmanship of the USSR and the United States, with the participation on an equal footing of all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The Security Council and the General Assembly also considered the second report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People. The Security Council held a meeting on the question on 27 October and adjourned without adopting a decision. The General Assembly on 2 December adopted two resolutions on the question of Palestine, by the first of which (32/40 A), among other things, it urged the Security Council to take a decision as soon as possible on the recommendations of the Committee on Palestinian rights, which it had endorsed; and authorized the Committee to continue to exert all efforts to promote the implementation of its recommendations. By the second resolution (32/40 B), the Assembly asked the Secretary-General to establish a Special Unit on Palestinian Rights in the Secretariat.

With regard to the situation in the Arab territories occupied by Israel, the Assembly took decisions on the treatment of the civilian population in those territories—as did the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council—based on the findings of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories. Decisions were also taken in 1977 on questions of: Israeli measures in the occupied Arab territories; permanent sovereignty over national resources in the territories; living conditions of the Palestinian people; and assistance to the Palestinian people.

The Assembly again took a number of decisions concerning the Palestine refugees and displaced inhabitants; among other things, it urged Governments to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the needs of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, in the light of the Agency's projected budgetary deficit.

Details of these and other, related actions on Middle East questions are described in the sections that follow.

The situation in the Middle East: status of the cease-fire

Egypt-Israel sector: United Nations Emergency Force

Communications and reports (January-October 1977)

By a note dated 12 January 1977, the President of the Security Council informed members that the Secretary-General intended to appoint, subject to agreement by the Council, Major-General Rais Abin of Indonesia to replace Lieutenant-General Bengt Liljestrand as Commander of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF). After consultations with members of the Council, the President said he had informed the Secretary-General that the Council consented to the proposed appointment and that China and the Libyan Arab Republic (subsequently the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) had dissociated themselves from the matter.

As the mandate of UNEF was to expire on 24 October 1977, the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council a report on the activities of the Force covering the period from 19 October 1976 to 17 October 1977. He said that throughout the period under review the situation in the UNEF area of operation had remained stable and that the Force had continued efficiently to discharge its mandate: supervising the observance of the cease-fire and assisting in the implementation of the Agreement between Egypt and Israel of 4 September 1975 and its Protocol of 22 September 1975.¹

As at 17 October, the strength of the Force stood at 4,297, made up of contingents from Australia, Canada, Finland, Ghana, Indonesia, Poland and Sweden, and assisted by 124 military observers of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine. In response to a request by the Secretary-General, the Polish Government provided 100 additional engineers in June 1977.

The Secretary-General said that Lieutenant-General Ensio P. H. Siilasvuo, Chief Co-ordinator of the United Nations Peace-keeping Missions in the Middle East, and General Rais Abin, UNEF Commander, had continued the practice of separate meetings with the military authorities of Egypt and Israel concerning the implementation of the terms of reference of the Force and the inspections carried out by UNEF in the areas of limited forces and armaments; in addition, the Chief Co-ordinator had continued to maintain contact with the parties at the ministerial level on important issues.

The Secretary-General also noted that the

problem of restrictions on the freedom of movement of personnel of certain contingents still existed. He reaffirmed his view that UNEF had to function as an integrated and efficient military unit, whose contingents must serve on an equal basis under the command of the Force Commander, and no differentiation could be made regarding the United Nations status of various contingents. He said he was continuing his efforts in this regard.

During the period under review, the report said, UNEF had continued to receive the full co-operation of the parties in carrying out its functions. There had been no significant violations of the cease-fire or the Agreement, although numerous limited incursions in the buffer zone by both parties by land and air had been observed and reported. In such cases, however, assurances that remedial action would be taken had been received from the party concerned. A number of complaints from both parties alleging violations by the other side had been taken up with the party concerned by the Force Commander or the Chief Co-ordinator. Complaints alleging overflights were, the report noted, often submitted by the parties, but on most occasions UNEF did not have the technical capability to assess them.

The report said that UNEF had maintained close contact with representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross and had extended its assistance in providing facilities for family reunions and student exchanges. During the period under review, 7,122 persons crossed from Egypt to Israeli-occupied territory, and 7,387 crossed from Israeli-occupied territory to Egypt.

Also in the report, the Secretary-General said that efforts continued at various levels to promote an early resumption of the negotiating process aimed at establishing a just and durable peace in the area, as called for by the Security Council in its resolution 388(1973) of 22 October 1973.² He noted that those efforts were described in the reports he had submitted to the Security Council on 28 February and to the General Assembly on 3 October 1977 (see pp. 284 and 288).

¹ See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 213.

² See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 213, text of resolution 338 (1973).

The Secretary-General said in conclusion that, while the situation in the Egypt-Israel sector had remained quiet, it was a precarious quiet. Unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem could be reached, the situation in the area would continue to be unstable and, with the passage of time, increasingly dangerous. Intensive efforts were being made at various levels to bring about an early resumption of the negotiating process aimed at the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East as called for by the Security Council in resolution 338(1973). He earnestly hoped that those efforts would be pursued by all concerned until the objective was attained. The Secretary-General affirmed once again that the continued presence of UNEF in the area was essential and he therefore recommended the extension of its mandate for one year.

Consideration by Security Council (21 October 1977)

The Security Council met on 21 October 1977 to consider the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Emergency Force. The President said that agreement had been reached on a draft resolution, by a provision of which the Council would ask the Secretary-General to report to it by 24 October 1978 on the developments in the situation and the steps taken to implement Security Council resolution 338(1973).

The President said that members of the Security Council had asked him to make it clear that they would expect the Secretary-General to report at an earlier date if he considered it appropriate and to continue his efforts to assist the early resumption of the negotiations for a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East. The President added that China and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had informed him that they would not participate in the vote on the draft resolution and that, as a result, they did not subscribe to the agreed statement.

The Security Council adopted the draft resolution as resolution 416(1977) by 13 votes to 0, with China and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya not participating in the voting.

By this text the Council, after recalling its earlier decisions concerning UNEF, also recalled the Secretary-General's view that any relaxation of the search for a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem could be dangerous, and his hope that urgent efforts would be undertaken by all concerned to tackle the Middle East problem in all its aspects, with a view both to maintaining quiet

in the region and to arriving at the comprehensive settlement called for by the Security Council in resolution 338 (1973).

By the operative provisions of the resolution, the Council decided: (a) to call on all the parties concerned to implement resolution 338(1973) immediately; (b) to renew UNEF's mandate for one year, that is, until 24 October 1978; and (c) to request the Secretary-General to submit at the end of that period a report on the developments in the situation and the steps taken to implement Council resolution 338(1973). The Council expressed its confidence that the Force would be maintained with maximum efficiency and economy.

(For text of resolution 416 (1977), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The representative of the United States, after welcoming the Council's action in extending the mandate of the Force, which he said was a constructive contribution to the maintenance of peace and stability in the region, observed that during the past year intensive diplomatic contacts and negotiations had taken place, with the aim of reconvening the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East by the end of 1977. It was eloquent testimony to the effectiveness of UNEF that that diplomacy could proceed in an atmosphere reflecting the urgency and importance of the issue, but without a sense of emergency or military confrontation. The United States believed that the presence of United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Sinai and on the Golan Heights had helped to make that possible. In agreeing once again to an extension of the Force, the parties had reaffirmed their commitment to the cease-fire and disengagement, as well as to the larger goal of a peaceful settlement in the Middle East. He and other speakers—including Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Mauritius, Panama, the United Kingdom and Venezuela—paid tribute to the nations whose forces were participating in UNEF, to their officers and men and to the two United Nations commanders.

A number of speakers, for instance Mauritius, said that in supporting a renewal of UNEF's mandate they did not look on the Force as a substitute for permanent peace in the Middle East. Romania's representative, for example, said that the maintenance of UNEF in the region, though useful and necessary, should not become an end in itself. The activities of the Force were conceived as limited in duration, so as to permit the countries concerned to embark on negotiations, pursuant to the relevant resolutions, to resolve the conflict in which they had been engaged for almost 30 years.

The spokesman for the USSR also noted that the question of renewing the mandate of UNEF could not be viewed separately from the over-all context of the situation in the Middle East. He said the USSR would continue to do everything in its power to achieve the kind of settlement in this area that would establish lasting peace and would not infringe the legitimate rights or interests of any people or State in the Middle East.

The representative of Benin said his Government recognized a certain usefulness in the Force for maintaining an unstable equilibrium in a multifaceted war situation, but was not prepared to allow the real situation to be masked or veiled. Benin, he added, noted that international imperialism had intensified its policy of resisting the democratic, progressive and anti-imperialist forces of the region.

The French representative said that the presence of the United Nations could not serve as a pretext for maintaining the status quo or for a lack of action, but was justified and had real significance only in combination with genuine and sustained efforts to seek a political solution to the fundamental problems of the region. France believed that a broader dimension had to be given to the efforts undertaken to reach a just and lasting settlement in the Middle East by peaceful means: it should not be forgotten that a part of the territory of one of the parties continued to be occupied by the forces of the other party.

According to the representative of Pakistan, there was often a tendency to look upon peace-keeping forces as a substitute for the more difficult and complex task of working out a peaceful settlement. Her Government sincerely hoped that the extension of the mandate would in no way lead to the slackening of efforts towards working out a permanent settlement, but would help to create the right political atmosphere, conducive to holding peace negotiations in the near future without further delay.

A number of speakers, among them the representatives of India and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, believed that a just and lasting peace in the area presupposed the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories and settlement of the problem of the Palestinians in accordance with their legitimate aspirations. Romania's representative said that such a peace would include also the establishment of a free and independent Palestinian State, and a guarantee of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of every State in the area. In that regard a positive role could be played by the Geneva Peace Conference,

with the participation of all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

The reconvening of the Geneva Peace Conference was also favoured by Benin, India, Pakistan, Panama and the United Kingdom; Panama's representative noted that the two Co-Chairmen—the USSR and the United States—were making special efforts to bring about a reconvening of the Conference.

The representative of Benin praised what he termed the courageous vigilance displayed by the Arab and Palestinian peoples in facing the situation; the Arab States had shown moderation and a readiness for peace, to facilitate a peaceful, just and lasting settlement of the problem. Benin, however, noted with regret what he termed the unacceptable intransigence of the Israeli leaders, who refused to make concessions that could open a way out of the dangerous and unstable situation referred to in the Secretary-General's report. The new ultra-reactionary regime in Israel had raised the stakes, he said, and was blocking the renewal of useful dialogue, a dialogue which could not exclude the Palestinians of PLO, who had asserted themselves as a nation through their courageous struggle. He also said that Benin was opposed to any policy of aggression and any policy of illegal occupation and colonization of other people's territory; the Israeli regime had to understand that the international community disapproved of its initiatives, which would only earn it further condemnation.

The Canadian representative noted that there were still restrictions on the freedom of movement of personnel of certain contingents in the Force and expressed concern that the Secretary-General's efforts to achieve freedom of movement for personnel of all contingents had not been successful. It was his Government's position that freedom of movement in the conduct of operations of a peace-keeping force was an essential element and it fully supported the Secretary-General's efforts in that regard.

Referring to the question of the financing of UNEF, the representative of the USSR said that his Government did not intend to bear expenditures connected with the performance by UNEF of additional functions arising out of the Sinai Agreement of 4 September 1975, which had been concluded on a separate basis and which in fact by-passed the Geneva Peace Conference. Benin's representative said that Benin was making no financial commitment with regard to contributions for the maintenance of the activities of the Force.

The representatives of China and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, who did not participate in the vote, stated that the position of their Governments with regard to UNEF remained the same. The Libyan representative said that Security Council resolutions 242(1967)³ and 338(1973), on which the presence of UNEF was based, were irrelevant as a framework for a just and lasting solution to the questions of

Palestine and the Middle East. Any just and lasting solution had to be based on the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, including that of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by the use of force.

³ See Y.U.N., 1967, pp. 257-58, text of resolution 242(1967) of 22 November 1967.

Documentary references

Communications and reports (January-October 1977)
S/12274. Note, dated 12 January, by President of Security Council.

S/12290 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General submitted under General Assembly resolution 31/62 of 9 December 1976 concerning Peace Conference on Middle East.

S/12416. Report of Secretary-General on UNEF (for period 19 October 1976-17 October 1977).

S/12417 (A/32/240 and Add.1). Reports of Secretary-General.

Consideration by Security Council (21 October 1977)

Security Council, meeting 2035.

S/12416. Report of Secretary-General on UNEF.
S/12419. Draft resolution.

Resolution 416(1977), as proposed following consultations among Council members, S/12419, adopted by Council on 21 October 1977, meeting 2035, by 13 votes to 0, with 0 abstentions (China and Libyan Arab Jamahiriya did not participate in voting).

The Security Council,
Recalling its resolutions 338 (1973) of 22 October, 340 (1973) of 25 October and 341 (1973) of 27 October 1973, 346 (1974) of 8 April and 362 (1974) of 23 October 1974, 368 (1975) of

17 April, 371 (1975) of 24 July and 378 (1975) of 23 October 1975, and 396 (1976) of 22 October 1976,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Emergency Force,

Having noted the developments in the situation in the Middle East,

Recalling the Secretary General's view that any relaxation of the search for a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem could be dangerous and his hope that urgent efforts would be undertaken by all concerned to tackle the Middle East problem in all its aspects, with a view both to maintaining quiet in the region and to arriving at the comprehensive settlement called for by the Security Council in its resolution 338 (1973),

Noting that the Secretary-General recommends the extension of the mandate of the Force for one year,

1. Decides:

(a) To call upon all the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973);

(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Emergency Force for a period of one year, that is, until 24 October 1978;

(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit at the end of this period a report on the developments in the situation and on the steps taken to implement resolution 338 (1973);

2. Expresses its confidence that the Force will be maintained with maximum efficiency and economy.

S/INF/33. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1977. Decisions, p. 13.

A/32/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1976-15 June 1977, Chapter 1 A.

Israel-Syria sector: United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

Report of Secretary-General (23 May 1977)

Before the expiration of the six-month mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) on 31 May 1977, the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council a report on the operations of the Force during the period from 23 November 1976 to 23 May 1977. The Secretary-General observed that UNDOF had continued to supervise the area of separation between Israeli and Syrian forces and inspect the areas of limitation of armaments and forces in accordance with its mandate. With the co-operation of both parties, UNDOF had been able to contribute to the maintenance of the cease-fire called for by the Security Council in its resolution 338(1973) of 22 October 1973.⁴

As at 23 May 1977, the strength of the Force stood at 1,248, made up of contingents from Austria, Canada, Iran and Poland, and including 86 military observers detailed from the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine. Command of UNDOF continued to be exercised by Major-General Hannes Philipp. The Secretary-General reported that Major Ernst Pellegrini of Austria had been killed by the explosion of an anti-personnel mine.

The Secretary-General reported that UNDOF's task had been facilitated by the close contact maintained by the Force Commander and his staff with the military liaison staffs of Israel

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 213, text of resolution 338 (1973).

and the Syrian Arab Republic. In his capacity as Chief Co-ordinator of the United Nations Peace-keeping Missions in the Middle East, Lieutenant-General Ensio P. H. Siilasvuo had continued to take part in high-level contacts and, as occasion required, in meetings between the Force Commander and military representatives of Israel or the Syrian Arab Republic, concerning the functions of the Force.

Despite the efforts made towards resolving the question of freedom of movement, the existing arrangements still fell short of what was required and of what was provided for in the Protocol to the Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian Forces of 31 May 1974.⁵ The Secretary-General said that efforts were continuing to secure full acceptance of that principle.

Concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 338(1973), calling for negotiations between the parties, the Secretary-General stated that renewed efforts aimed at establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East had been undertaken.

The Secretary-General observed that the existing quiet in the Israel-Syria sector should not obscure the fact that the main elements of the Middle East problem remained unresolved and that the situation in the area would continue to be unstable and dangerous unless real progress could soon be made towards a just and durable settlement of the problem in all its aspects. He reiterated his belief that, unless the opportunity was seized to resume negotiations as soon as possible in a meaningful way, there would be a growing and serious danger that the situation would deteriorate once again. The Secretary-General said he considered that the continued presence of UNDOF in the area was essential and he therefore recommended that the Security Council extend the mandate of the Force for a further period of six months, until 30 November 1977.

Consideration by Security Council (26 May 1977)

The Security Council met on 26 May 1977 to consider the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force.

The Secretary-General told the Council that he had been informed by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic that it assented to the extension of the mandate of UNDOF for a further period of six months. The Government of Israel had also expressed its agreement, he said.

The Council had before it a draft text which

it adopted as resolution 408(1977), by a vote of 12 to 0. Benin, China and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya did not participate in the voting.

By this text, the Security Council, after among other things noting the efforts made to establish a durable and just peace in the Middle East area and the urgent need to continue and intensify such efforts, and expressing its concern over the prevailing state of tension in the area, decided: (a) to call on the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338(1973); (b) to renew UNDOF'S mandate for another six months, that is, until 30 November 1977; and (c) to request the Secretary-General to submit at the end of that period a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338(1973).

(For text of resolution 408(1977), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Following the adoption of the resolution, the President of the Council read out the text of a statement on behalf of the Council noting that the Secretary-General in his report had said: "The present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector should not obscure the fact the main elements of the Middle East problem remain unresolved and that the situation in the area will continue to be unstable and dangerous unless real progress can soon be made towards a just and durable settlement of the problem in all its aspects."

The President said that that statement reflected the view of the Security Council. He added that he had been asked by Benin, China and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to say that, as they had not participated in the vote on the resolution, they took the same position with regard to his statement on behalf of the members of the Council.

The representative of the United States observed that the performance of UNDOF had been an unqualified success. The parties had scrupulously observed their obligations under the terms of the Disengagement Agreement. There had been no serious incidents, nor had the area of disengagement been a source of significant military tension between the armed forces of Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic. He paid tribute to the professionalism and dedication of the men who had served and were serving in UNDOF; it should also be recognized that the United Nations had built up over the years an impressive institutional experience and expertise in the area of peace-keeping operations.

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 198.

He went on to say that the United States in the past few months had embarked on a new round of consultations with the aim of resuming the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East. The Secretary of State of the United States had recently discussed with the Foreign Minister of the USSR the shared responsibilities of the two countries as Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference, and they had agreed to direct their efforts towards reconvening the Conference later in the year.

The spokesman for the USSR said that stepped-up efforts should be made to reconvene the Geneva Conference, with the Palestine Liberation Organization taking part on an equal footing; no decision affecting the Arab people of Palestine should be taken without their participation and, in particular, against their will. He also noted the talks that had taken place between the USSR Foreign Minister and the United States Secretary of State and said the two Co-Chairmen, who had agreed to make joint efforts to reconvene the Conference later in the year, were convinced of its importance.

The representative of the USSR went on to praise the constructive approach taken by the Syrian Arab Republic and said that the USSR shared Syria's view that the renewal of UNDOF's mandate should not be viewed as automatic or routine, but should be used to speed up the implementation of the resolutions calling for full withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied territories and for exercise of the national rights of the Palestinians. His Government, he said, did not object to the renewal of the mandate for six months, but stressed its view that the stationing of the Force was of a temporary nature and could not be used to delay a comprehensive settlement.

The representative of Mauritius also said that the Syrian Arab Republic had shown great restraint and understanding and was bending backwards not to increase tension in the area. However, his country's agreement to renewal of the UNDOF mandate should not be construed as being automatic or routine. The opportunity should be used for renewed efforts to bring about a just and lasting peace on the basis of resolutions 242(1967)⁶ and 338(1973).

The representative of the United Kingdom also said that the renewal of the mandate should not be seen as an end in itself but as the means to an end—to establish a full, just and lasting peace in the Middle East through negotiations between the parties concerned. The presence of the Force could not act as a substitute for peace, but was there to provide the conditions

which were necessary to enable negotiations to take place. He noted that a certain amount of progress had been made towards preparing the way for negotiations to resume in the second half of the year, though a number of important differences between the parties remained. The renewal of the mandate of UNDOF provided further time to carry on with the process that had been begun and to help in narrowing those differences. It was vital that the time should be well used and that the pace of the peace-making process should not be allowed to slacken, he stated.

France's spokesman said that the renewal did not touch upon the substance of the problem and, therefore, did not alleviate France's concern at the lack of progress towards a settlement. That absence of progress was all the more deplorable in view of the fact that, when the mandate of the Force was renewed in November 1976, the Council had unanimously expressed the hope that the parties would use the intervening period to exert new efforts to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. The parties still had that chance, he said, adding that UNDOF was not in itself an active factor in the negotiation process but the symbol of hope for a just and lasting solution based on reasoned and reasonable views.

The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany said that the renewal, as with the previous ones, was meant to provide the parties with another opportunity to achieve progress towards a peace settlement. It could not be the purpose and the justification of UNDOF to serve as a substitute for a peace settlement, which was overdue. His Government, he said, shared the general concern that this goal was still far from being achieved.

The Canadian representative said it was a sad fact that, since UNDOF's establishment three years earlier, there seemed to have been no further significant steps by the parties principally concerned to establish the just and durable peace which the 1974 Agreement envisaged. A lesson of United Nations history had been that peace-keeping operations which were not accompanied by peace-making activity failed to prevent further outbreaks of fighting. The dispute between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic might not be solvable bilaterally, he said, but the machinery existed for multilateral negotiations. He urged all parties concerned to convene and attend a renewed Geneva Conference.

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1967, pp. 257-58, text of resolution 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967.

A number of other speakers, including Benin, India, Mauritius, Pakistan, Panama, Romania and Venezuela, also favoured the resumption of the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East, with the participation of all the parties concerned, to achieve a negotiated settlement of the question.

The representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, who together with the representatives of China and Benin did not participate in the vote, reiterated his Government's position that Security Council resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973), on which the presence of UNDOF was based, were irrelevant to any solution of the Middle East problem.

Pakistan's representative said that a special responsibility lay on those in a position to influence the situation. Cease-fires and peace-keeping arrangements were no substitute for peace and should not be allowed to become a protective screen behind which Israel could pursue its policies of annexation and expansion. They must lead, he said, to the establishment, at an early date, of a peace which ensured the rights and security of all the peoples of the region and brought about the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all occupied territory. He hoped that all possible efforts, through the United Nations and outside it, would be made to that end. Among others calling for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied territories were Benin, France, India and Mauritius. The representative of Benin reaffirmed that there would be no lasting peace in the Middle East without the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Arab territories and there was no chance for a negotiated settlement of the Middle East crisis if the Palestinian national entity continued to be disregarded.

A number of members paid tribute to the Commander of UNDOF and the forces under his command for the way in which they continued to discharge their duties on the Golan Heights. Tribute was also paid to the nations contributing forces to UNDOF.

Report of Secretary-General (23 November 1977)

Before the mandate of UNDOF was due to expire, on 30 November 1977, the Secretary-General on 23 November submitted to the Security Council a report giving an account of the activities of the Force during the period from 24 May to 23 November. He said that UNDOF had continued to carry out its functions effectively in accordance with its mandate and with the co-operation of both parties.

The Secretary-General referred again to the

question of freedom of movement of UNDOF contingents, noting that the existing arrangements still fell short of what was required, since restrictions on freedom of movement still existed. He said that limited progress had been made on the matter, particularly with regard to freedom of movement during inspections in the areas of limitations of armaments and forces. Efforts to achieve full freedom of movement for personnel of all contingents were being pursued.

With regard to the maintenance of the ceasefire, the Secretary-General reported that there had been one serious shooting incident when, on 16 November, two members of the Iranian battalion, while on patrol duty inside the area of separation, had come under fire from the Israeli side of the line. Both men had been wounded and a strong protest had been lodged with the Israeli authorities.

With regard to the Security Council's request that he report on the implementation of resolution 338(1973), the Secretary-General observed that intensive efforts had been made during the year to promote an early resumption of the negotiating process aimed at establishing a just and durable peace in the area. Those efforts were being pursued, and he had continued to keep in touch with the parties concerned and the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East.

The Secretary-General went on to warn that the current quiet in the Israel-Syria sector should not obscure the fact that the main elements of the Middle East problem remained unresolved; the situation in the area would continue to be unstable and dangerous unless real progress could soon be made towards a just and durable settlement of the problem in all its aspects. He expressed the hope that intensive efforts at various levels being made in pursuit of that goal would contribute to an early resumption of the Geneva Peace Conference as a first step towards such a settlement. Failing such a development, there would be a growing and serious danger that the situation could deteriorate once again. In the prevailing circumstances, he considered the continued presence of UNDOF in the area to be essential and he therefore recommended that the Security Council extend the mandate of the Force for a further period of six months, until 31 May 1978.

Consideration by Security Council (30 November 1977)

The Security Council met on 30 November 1977 to consider the report of the Secretary-

General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force. The Secretary-General informed the Council that the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic agreed to the extension of UNDOF's mandate for another period of six months; the Government of Israel had also expressed its consent. The Secretary-General reiterated that the situation in the area would continue to be unstable and potentially dangerous unless real progress could soon be made towards a just and durable settlement and he hoped that the Geneva Peace Conference could be reconvened in the near future. He assured the Council that in the meantime the Force would continue to do its utmost to maintain quiet in the area in accordance with the terms of the Disengagement Agreement.

The Security Council then adopted as resolution 420(1977), by a vote of 12 to 0, a draft text on the renewal of the mandate. Benin, China and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya did not participate in the voting.

By this text the Council, having noted the efforts made to establish a durable and just peace in the Middle East area and the urgent need to continue and intensify such efforts, and expressing its concern over the prevailing state of tension in the area, decided: (a) to call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338(1973); (b) to renew the mandate of UNDOF for another six months, that is, until 31 May 1978; and (c) to request the Secretary-General to submit at the end of that period a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338 (1973).

(For text of resolution 420(1977), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Following the adoption of the resolution, the President of the Council read out a complementary statement on behalf of the members of the Council, noting that the Secretary-General in his report had said: "The present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector should not obscure the fact that the main elements of the Middle East problem remain unresolved and that the situation in the area will continue to be unstable and dangerous unless real progress can soon be made towards a just and durable settlement of the problem in all its aspects." The President said that that statement reflected the view of the Security Council. He added, on behalf of Benin, China and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, that, as they had not participated in the vote on the resolution, they took the same position with regard to the statement he had read out.

The representative of China said that, as the

resolution mainly concerned the question of the United Nations Force, on which his Government had always held a different position of principle, China had not participated in the vote.

According to the representative of the USSR, the question of renewing the mandate of UNDOF was linked to the whole question of a Middle East settlement and he reiterated his Government's position that there could be no peace in the Middle East until the causes of the conflict were removed—namely, Israel's occupation of Arab territories and its denial to the Arab people of Palestine of their inalienable rights—and until the independent existence and the security of all the peoples and States in the area were guaranteed. He said that experience had showed that any kind of partial or separate agreement could not lead to a solution of the Middle East problem; such agreements served only to complicate the situation even more.

He said that the USSR held that the stationing of United Nations forces in the Middle East was a strictly temporary measure and must not serve to delay a comprehensive settlement in that part of the world. He hoped that the renewal of UNDOF's mandate would be used for a businesslike, constructive and realistic search for a Middle East settlement within the framework of the Geneva Peace Conference.

A number of speakers stressed that renewal of the mandate was not to be regarded as an end in itself. The representative of Venezuela, for example, said that, while UNDOF's presence had prevented confrontations and had been useful in preserving peace in the region, the renewal of its mandate should not become routine for the Security Council. The Force was a palliative, not a final answer, and should in no way postpone or delay the solution of the substantive problems relating to the Middle East. Efforts directed to the attainment of a lasting peace in the region should be continued and intensified.

The spokesman for the United States observed that, amid the intense diplomacy of the past six months, UNDOF had kept its vigil on the Golan Heights, contributing an element of stability to the region and providing important reassurance to the parties and to the international community. Its effectiveness could be measured by the lack of attention it drew to itself, thus permitting the energies of the parties and of the international community to be directed away from the battlefield and into peaceful negotiation.

In the view of the representative of the United Kingdom, the role which the Force had

played over the past three and a half years in maintaining the cease-fire and supervising the Disengagement Agreement—above all in providing the necessary climate of confidence for efforts towards a just and lasting settlement—remained a very important one.

The representative of France said that extension of the mandate was a necessary element in efforts to achieve a solution by peaceful means, the first stage being the reconvening of the Geneva Conference. For a settlement, he said, it was necessary for Israel to evacuate all territories occupied in 1967, to recognize the right of the Palestinians to a homeland, and to recognize the right of all States in the region to live in peace within secure, recognized and guaranteed boundaries. Pakistan expressed a similar view.

The representative of Benin said that peace

for all peoples in the Middle East was indivisible and global and could be achieved by the enthusiastic participation of all the parties to the conflict in a peace conference, which should lead to Israel's unconditional withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and the solution of the central problem in the crisis, which was the Palestinian question.

The Indian representative said he did not see why, after three and a half years, the parties concerned should not be expected to keep the peace themselves without the necessity of an expensive United Nations force. They should be expected to exercise the utmost restraint themselves and move in the direction of responding positively to any peace initiatives that might be taken by the Secretary-General in pursuance of Council resolution 338(1973) and its implementation.

Documentary references

Report of Secretary-General (23 May 1977)
S/12333. Report of Secretary-General on UNDOF (for period 23 November 1976-23 May 1977).

Consideration by
Security Council (26 May 1977)

Security Council, meeting 2010.

S/12333. Report of Secretary-General on UNDOF.
S/12337. Draft resolution.

Resolution 408 (1977), as proposed in S/12337, adopted by Council on 26 May 1977, meeting 2010, by 12 votes to 0 (Benin, China and Libyan Arab Jamahiriya did not participate in voting).

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,

Having noted the efforts made to establish a durable and just peace in the Middle East area and the urgent need to continue and intensify such efforts,

Expressing concern over the prevailing state of tension in the area,

Decides:

(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 30 November 1977;

(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit at the end of this period a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338 (1973).

S/12290 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General submitted under General Assembly resolution 31/62 of 9 December 1976 concerning Peace Conference on Middle East.

S/12338. Note, dated 26 May, by President of Security Council.

S/INF/33. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1977. Decision, p. 12.

Report of Secretary-General (23 November 1977)
S/12453. Report of Secretary-General on UNDOF (for period 26 May-23 November 1977).

Consideration by Security
Council (30 November 1977)

Security Council, meeting 2051.

S/12453. Report of Secretary-General on UNDOF.
S/12459. Draft resolution.

Resolution 420 (1977), as proposed in S/12459, adopted by Council on 30 November 1977, meeting 2051, by 12 votes to 0 (Benin, China and Libyan Arab Jamahiriya did not participate in voting).

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,

Having noted the efforts made to establish a durable and just peace in the Middle East area and the urgent need to continue and intensify such efforts,

Expressing concern over the prevailing state of tension in the area,

Decides:

(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 31 May 1978;

(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit at the end of this period a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338 (1973).

S/12460. Note, dated 30 November, by President of Security Council.

S/INF/33. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1977. Decisions, p. 12.

A/32/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1976-15 June 1977, Chapter 1 A.

The situation in the Israel-Lebanon sector

During 1977, the situation in the Israel-Lebanon sector continued to be the subject of periodic reports on the status of the cease-fire there, submitted by the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO) and transmitted to the Security Council by the Secretary-General. From January to December, the Chief of Staff issued monthly reports in which he assessed the nature and frequency of incidents occurring in the sector, as well as complaints submitted by the parties and the results of UNTSO investigations. The Chief of Staff noted in his reports that UNTSO observers were stationed in the Israel-Lebanon sector on the Lebanese side of the Armistice Demarcation Line, in accordance with the consensus approved by the members of the Security Council on 19 April 1972,⁷ to observe the cease-fire between Israel and Lebanon called for by the Council. The reports of the Chief of Staff concerned developments observed and reported by UNTSO observers in that context.

The reports covering January, February and March 1977 indicated a low level of activity, with only a few cases of firing across the Armistice Demarcation Line and crossing violations. However, Israeli forces personnel had continued to occupy daily, during daylight hours, six positions on the Lebanese side of the Line.

The Chief of Staff reported that ground activity had increased significantly in April in the north-eastern part of the sector, with 31 cases of firing across the Line, two crossing violations and five overflights by Israeli jet aircraft. For the month of May, he reported that ground and air activity was at a low level. In the months of June and July, ground and air activity had increased, with 37 cases of firing across the Line, five crossing violations and 27 reported overflights by Israeli jet aircraft. One naval violation by Israel was observed.

In reports covering the months of August and September, the Chief of Staff said that ground activity had increased significantly along the entire Armistice Demarcation Line and remained at a high level. Two special reports were submitted to the Secretary-General by the Chief of Staff—on 20 and 23 September—concerning intensified fighting which began on 16 September in the El Khiam area, and ground activity along the entire Armistice Demarcation Line and the line between Lebanese territory and Israel-occupied Syrian territory. The Chief

of Staff said that attempts by UNTSO to arrange for a cease-fire between de facto forces in the El Khiam area had not been successful because of the refusal of the Lebanese Christian de facto forces to co-operate in the negotiation process or to allow any of four attempted reliefs of the United Nations Observation Post (OP) Khiam, after agreements had supposedly been reached.

The Chief of Staff reported that the fighting ended on 26 September as a result of an agreement by all concerned to a general cease-fire in southern Lebanon. The relief of OP Khiam was finally completed on 28 September, after the military observers had spent 10 days in the OP or its shelter, including nine days under heavy-weapons fire.

In connexion with the work of UNTSO in the sector, the Secretary-General, in a comment appended to the special report of 23 September, pointed out that the United Nations observation posts were spread far apart and there were blind spots along the Armistice Demarcation Line and the line between Lebanese territory and Israel-occupied Syrian territory which could not be observed from the OPS, even during daylight hours. Furthermore, the movement of UNTSO observers had been severely restricted for some time because of hijackings of their vehicles, firing on them by irregulars, and mined roads in the area of fighting between de facto forces. The Secretary-General paid tribute to the UNTSO observers and the United Nations Field Service officers assigned to the sector, who had continued to perform the tasks entrusted to them by the Security Council in difficult and dangerous circumstances.

In the report covering the month of October, the Chief of Staff said that ground and air activity in the sector had been at a low level. The general cease-fire of 26 September had been partially respected by all. However, he said, de facto forces had continued to hinder UNTSO operations. Approximately 70 per cent of the incidents reported in October involved de facto forces identified by observers as Christian, and the types of incidents (hijacking, denial of freedom of movement, armed theft, forced entry into OPS, mined roads and shooting) continued to force partial curtailment of the normal daily UNTSO patrolling of the Ar-

⁷ See Y.U.N., 1972, p. 160.

mistice Demarcation Line, the Chief of Staff stated.

Events from 5 to 13 November were the subject of two special reports by the Chief of Staff, to the effect that violations of the general cease-fire had increased in intensity and number in southern Lebanon. These included an exchange of automatic weapons fire on 5 November between de facto forces in Naqoura and penetration by an Israeli forces patrol boat into Lebanese territorial waters. The de facto forces had initiated the exchange. On 6 November, Israeli forces were observed firing artillery and mortar rounds across the Armistice Demarcation Line, rounds which fell in and around the village of Naqoura. Israeli news agencies reported that the firing was in response to rocket attacks by de facto forces in southern Lebanon directed at the city of Nahariya in Israel on 6 November, in which two people were reported killed. On 8 November, further artillery and rocket-fire exchanges were observed. On 9 November, an Israeli forces air attack, consisting of 12 Phantom and Mirage jet aircraft, was directed against five target areas south of Tyre. Approximately 110 bombs were dropped by the aircraft; casualties and destruction were reported to be heavy. Also reported during the period were six reconnaissance overflights by jet aircraft and five violations of the Armistice Demarcation Line, all by Israeli forces. Internal fighting between de facto forces in southern Lebanon also increased.

In a comment appended to the special report of 10 November, the Secretary-General expressed his growing concern at the continuing escalation of tension and violence in the Israel-Lebanon sector. He particularly deplored the sequence of events, including a rocket attack on Nahariya on 8 November, causing Israeli casualties, followed by Israeli air strikes on 9 November which caused heavy loss of life and extensive destruction in southern Lebanon. He reiterated his appeal to all parties to exercise restraint and to co-operate with efforts to re-establish peaceful conditions in the area.

The Chief of Staff reported that during the month of December no ground or naval activity was observed and air activity was at a low level. However, UNTSO operations in Lebanon continued to be hindered by incidents with de facto forces involving hijackings, denial of freedom of movement, armed thefts, forced entry into OPS, mined roads and shooting at or into the immediate vicinity of OP relief/logistics operations. The Lebanese authorities submitted a complaint during the period alleging that Israeli forces had penetrated Lebanese territory in

the vicinity of Chebaa on 27 December and arrested four Lebanese. The complaint could not be confirmed owing to the restrictions described above.

Communications in connexion with the events of early November were received from Israel, Lebanon and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

In a letter dated 10 November addressed to the President of the Security Council, the representative of Lebanon charged that between 5 and 9 November Israel had: (1) sunk a fishing boat inside Lebanese territorial waters; (2) shelled the town of Tyre and several villages in the western sector of southern Lebanon, causing casualties and material damage; and (3) bombed several Lebanese towns, killing at least 60 and injuring 120 civilians. The Lebanese Government, he said, was reserving its right to call a meeting of the Security Council at an appropriate time.

In a letter dated 11 November addressed to the Secretary-General, the representative of Israel said that, following the internecine Arab slaughter which had taken place in Lebanon over the previous two years, the situation in the south of the country bordering on Israel had remained unsettled. Forces of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in the area had, he said, attempted on numerous occasions to annihilate the Lebanese Christian community there, numbering some 50,000 men, women and children. The Government of Israel had committed itself to the defence of the lives of those Christians. After serious outbreaks of violence between PLO and the Christians, a cease-fire in southern Lebanon entered into force on 26 September 1977.

The representative went on to state that negotiations were set in train for the withdrawal of the PLO forces from the area and for the re-entry of the reconstituted Lebanese army into southern Lebanon. Various elements within PLO declared themselves opposed to the cease-fire and announced that they would take steps to sabotage it. They sought to reactivate military action in the area, not only to prevent the Lebanese army from re-establishing itself over sovereign Lebanese territory but also to prejudice the current negotiations for the reconvening of the Geneva Peace Conference, the letter added. From the end of September to the beginning of November, PLO had launched eight rocket attacks across the border with Israel. Then, on 6 November, an attack using 122-millimetre Katyusha rockets with a range of 22 kilometres was launched against Nahariya, killing two civilians. A further barrage on 8 November killed one and injured five. Israel,

he said, had no alternative but to strike at the sources of attack, namely, terrorist bases, training camps and ammunition stores. The fault for the damage and casualties lay with the PLO terrorist groups, which as a matter of policy located their military installations in or near civilian centres in the hope of inhibiting action against them.

By a letter dated 14 November, the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, in his capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group of Member States, transmitted to the President of the Security Council a letter from the Permanent Observer of PLO stating that the Political Department of PLO wished to draw a clear picture of the various facets of the latest Israeli aggression against a number of peaceful towns, villages, and Palestinian refugee camps in the south of Lebanon. The letter stated that such brutal aggression was related to the Israeli political campaign aimed at creating in the south of Lebanon a new *fait accompli*, to be achieved by evacuating the villages in preparation for direct or indirect control of the south. Then, the new situation would be used as a form of extortion to put pressure on the Arab coun-

tries and to jeopardize peace efforts in the region in an attempt to nullify agreements between the Lebanese authorities and PLO.

In a letter dated 15 November to the President of the Security Council, the representative of Lebanon noted that the President had communicated to Council members a document not originating from the Government of Lebanon and not approved by it concerning recent events on the southern frontier of Lebanon. The document in question, he noted, claimed to provide a clear picture of the various facets of the Israeli aggression, but it did not add any new information and, moreover, represented further deliberate interference in a matter pertaining exclusively to Lebanese sovereignty. He quoted from a statement of 3 October by the Lebanese Minister for Foreign Affairs to the effect that Lebanon was determined to defend its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity against any aggression and to demand respect for its rights by all means, especially for its exclusive right to raise any issue relating to its territory, problems or citizens.

Documentary references

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S/11663/Add.43,44. Further reports on status of cease-fire in Israel-Lebanon sector (special reports on developments, periods 16-19 and 20-22 September 1977).

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periods 5-9 November 1977 and 10-13 November 1977). S/11663/Add.49,50. Further reports on status of cease-fire in Israel-Lebanon sector (November and December 1977).

S/12443. Letter of 10 November from Lebanon.

S/12444 (A/32/337). Letter of 11 November from Israel.

S/12446. Letter of 14 November from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (circulating letter of 10 November 1977 from PLO).

S/12448. Letter of 15 November from Lebanon.

Financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

In 1977, the General Assembly considered the questions of the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) in its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee and in two plenary meetings.

In order to allow adequate time for the consideration of the Secretary-General's report and other related documents on the financing of the Forces, the Assembly decided, by a resolution adopted on 25 October, to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into short-term commitments for UNEF and UNDOF. Thus, by resolution 32/4 A, adopted by 77 votes to 4, with 24 abstentions, the Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments, not exceeding \$6,083,333 per month

for UNEF and not exceeding \$1,359,583 per month for UNDOF, for the period from 25 October to 30 November 1977.

The General Assembly also decided to apportion the expenses involved among Member States in accordance with the scheme set forth in resolutions it had adopted on 22 December 1976.⁸

The resolution on short-term commitments had been submitted to the Fifth Committee by its Chairman and approved on 24 October by 66 votes to 2, with 18 abstentions.

By resolution 32/4 B, adopted on 2 December 1977, the Assembly appropriated, to the

⁸ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 226-28, text of resolutions 31/5 C and D.

Special Account maintained for this purpose,⁹ \$76,321,000 for the operation of UNEF for the period from 25 October 1977 to 24 October 1978 inclusive.

By resolution 32/4 C, adopted on 2 December together with resolution 32/4 B, the Assembly appropriated \$6,490,912 to the Special Account for the operation of UNDOF for the period from 1 June to 24 October 1977, appropriated \$11,611,871 to that Special Account for the period 25 October 1977 to 31 May 1978, and authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNDOF at a rate not to exceed \$1,607,000 per month for the period from 1 June to 24 October 1978 inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond 31 May 1978, the current limit of its mandate (see section above, resolution 420(1977) of 30 November 1977).

By these decisions the Assembly also set forth ad hoc arrangements for apportioning the authorized expenses among Member States.

When the Fifth Committee discussed the financing of the Forces on 30 November 1977, it had before it the report on the subject submitted by the Secretary-General, and a related report prepared by the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ).

The Secretary-General noted in his report that the statement of expenses of UNEF and UNDOF for the period from 25 October 1976 to 24 October 1977 included the amounts of \$970,000 and \$243,000, described as unencumbered balances. The actual strength of UNEF during that period was about 2 per cent less than had been projected in the budget for that year and further economies had been achieved in the amount spent for rations.

The Secretary-General observed that as of 24 October 1977 he had received \$312.2 million in contributions from Member States for the four-year period from 25 October 1973. The balance due from Member States amounted to \$50 million of which only \$19.8 million could be considered collectable. In this context the Secretary-General indicated that he would not be able to continue to meet obligations of the Forces on the current basis, particularly those due to troop contributors, unless a remedy was found to the mounting shortfall.

He estimated the cost of UNEF for the period from 25 October 1977 to 24 October 1978 at \$78.7 million, which included proposed new rates of reimbursement to troop-contributing countries for troops' pay and allowances (\$680 per man-month plus a supplementary \$200 per man-month for certain specialists, com-

mencing on 25 October 1977—the current rates were \$500 and \$150, respectively). The cost of UNDOF—if its mandate was further extended beyond 30 November 1977—would be of the order of \$1.4 million per month from 1 December 1977 onwards. Should the General Assembly approve the new reimbursement rates, an apportionment of \$1.7 million per month would be required in respect of UNDOF.

The Secretary-General estimated that, on the basis of the new rates of reimbursement, the total cost of UNEF and UNDOF for the fifth year of the Force would be \$98.6 million.

In its report, ACABQ noted that the estimates for 1977-1978, leaving aside the proposed additional provision for new rates of pay and allowances, were approximately \$6.2 million lower than the 1976-1977 revised apportionments. The proposed additional provision for pay and allowances recommended by the Secretary-General amounted to \$12,180,000. The Advisory Committee noted that with the inclusion of this amount the estimates for 1977-1978 represented an increase of nearly \$6 million over the 1976-1977 revised apportionments.

The Advisory Committee did not raise any objections to the Secretary-General's proposal for new rates of pay and allowances for troops serving in the Forces, but recognized that the problem was primarily a political one and should be dealt with by the Fifth Committee. The Advisory Committee was of the opinion that the cost of the Forces in 1977-1978 should not exceed \$95.6 million, and it recommended a \$2,858,000 reduction in cost estimates beyond October 1977, but considered that the Secretary-General should be allowed flexibility in applying the reductions to such items as he deemed appropriate.

When the reports of the Secretary-General and ACABQ were discussed in the Fifth Committee, many Member States noted the financial difficulties facing UNEF and UNDOF and emphasized that the operation of the Forces should be conducted with a maximum of efficiency and economy. The representatives of Australia, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Panama, Sweden, the United Kingdom and Venezuela were among those supporting the recommendations of the Secretary-General and ACABQ. Sweden expressed its concern over the increasing gap between the amounts appropriated and the payments received and said that a solution to the problem should be found as a matter of urgency.

⁹ See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 216-17, resolution 3211 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1977.

Denmark and Japan, among others, noted with regret the amount of \$30.2 million referred to as uncollectable and appealed again to States to reconsider their position, bearing in mind the collective responsibility required by the Charter of the United Nations.

Albania said the creation and use of UNEF was an interference in the internal affairs of sovereign States and in gross violation of the Charter. It could not accept any extension of the mandate of the Forces; Security Council resolutions had failed to make a distinction between the aggressor and the victim or to condemn Israeli aggression.

Czechoslovakia was among those Members which considered that the unliquidated obligations for the period from 1973 to 1977—amounting to almost \$21 million—should be apportioned among Member States, in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations. Czechoslovakia also supported the view that the practice of reimbursing some of the costs relating to UNEF and UNDOF from the regular budget should be discontinued.

Referring to the question of the increase in the rates of reimbursement for troops, the representative of the USSR said that it would increase the over-all estimates by over \$12 million, while the report of the Secretary-General did not provide any justification for the new rates. He recommended that much larger reductions of expenses be made and that auditing of UNEF and UNDOF accounts be carried out annually.

Australia, Austria, Finland, Ghana, Ireland, Nepal, Poland and Sweden welcomed the proposed reimbursement rate increase but said the new rates still fell short of the actual costs borne by troop contributors; the majority of these States suggested more frequent review, preferably on an annual basis.

Argentina introduced in the Fifth Committee two parallel draft resolutions—co-sponsored also by Australia, Austria, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Kenya, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Sweden and Venezuela—the purpose of which, Argentina said, was to provide the Assembly with a structure that would enable it to take decisions necessary for financing the two Forces.

By the preambular paragraphs of the resolutions, which the General Assembly adopted on 2 December, the Assembly established a procedure different from that applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget, taking into account the special responsibilities of the per-

manent members of the Security Council in the financing of such operations and the fact that the economically more developed countries were in a position to make relatively large contributions.

With regard to UNEF, the subject of the first resolution, the Assembly appropriated \$76,321,000 for the operation of the Force for the period from 25 October 1977 to 24 October 1978 inclusive. This figure would be apportioned in various specific amounts among four groups of States, as defined in an Assembly resolution of 11 December 1973¹⁰ (the five permanent members of the Security Council, States listed as economically developed, those defined as economically less developed, and others defined as least developed States). The amounts were subdivided proportionally according to whether the assessment was for 1977 or 1978, in accordance with the scale of assessments for that year, notwithstanding the apportionment provisions of resolution 32/4 A of 25 October 1977 (above).

An amount of \$6,490,912 was appropriated by the terms of the second resolution, for the operation of UNDOF for the period from 1 June to 24 October 1977, and \$11,611,871 was appropriated to the Special Account for UNDOF for the period from 25 October 1977 to 31 May 1978.

The Assembly specified that the apportionment formula to be applied in both cases was an ad hoc arrangement, without prejudice to the positions of principle that might be taken by Member States in any consideration by the Assembly of arrangements for the financing of peace-keeping operations.

Three recently admitted Member States—Angola, Samoa and Seychelles—were to be included in the groups of States defined as least developed and their contributions would be calculated in accordance with the provisions of an Assembly resolution (32/39 of 2 December 1977) relating to the scale of assessments for contributions of States to the United Nations budget (see p. 1028).

The Assembly also stressed the need for voluntary contributions for the Forces, both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, and asked him to ensure that the Forces were conducted with the maximum efficiency and economy.

The Fifth Committee had approved both draft resolutions on 30 November 1977 by a single vote of 81 to 2, with 14 abstentions. The

¹⁰ See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 222-23, text of resolution 3101 (XXVIII).

operative paragraph by which the Assembly appropriated \$76.3 million for UNEF, on which a separate vote had been requested, was approved by 82 votes to 9, with 6 abstentions. The same provision was separately voted on in the Assembly, where it was adopted by 115 votes to 9, with 2 abstentions.

The General Assembly then adopted the two draft resolutions by a single recorded vote of 115 to 2, with 10 abstentions, as resolutions 32/4 B and C.

On the same day, the Assembly endorsed a recommendation, approved without vote by the Fifth Committee, to approve the new rates of reimbursement to troop-contributing countries proposed by the Secretary-General. The vote on decision 32/416 was 112 in favour to 3 against, with 10 abstentions.

During the discussion of the resolutions, the representatives of Democratic Yemen and the Syrian Arab Republic stated that since Israel continued to occupy Arab territories illegally as a result of aggression and to establish new settlements there, the cost of financing the Forces should be borne by the aggressor. To continue to finance UNEF and UNDOF, Democratic Yemen said, was tantamount to ratifying the occupation. Iraq reiterated its position in opposition to the financing of the Forces and stated that it would not vote for the resolutions. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya said it would not take part in the vote since the Security Council resolutions mentioned therein did not provide the

basis for a practical solution to the Middle East problem.

The representative of Israel observed that his Government regarded the presence of UNEF and UNDOF as an integral part of the Agreement on Disengagement of Forces of 18 January 1974 between Israel and Egypt.¹¹

The representatives of Bulgaria and the USSR stated that their countries would accept no responsibility regarding the costs and additional expenses arising from the new tasks entrusted to the Forces, following the agreement concluded between Israel and Egypt on 4 September 1975¹² outside the framework of the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East. The maintenance of UNEF, the USSR said, should not serve to delay an over-all settlement of the question.

Benin said it would be unable to participate in the financing of UNEF and UNDOF, and cautioned that care must be taken not to give the Forces a permanent character; the virtually automatic renewal of their mandates placed a financial burden on the small developing countries which was difficult to bear.

Reiterating his country's position opposing the inclusion of expenditures for UNDOF and UNEF on the United Nations regular budget, the representative of China announced that he would not participate in the vote on the resolutions.

¹¹ See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 190.

¹² See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 213.

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session
Fifth Committee, meetings 23, 52.
Plenary meetings 45, 90.

A/C.5/32/L.11. Draft resolution submitted by Fifth Committee Chairman, approved by Fifth Committee on 24 October 1977, meeting 23, by 66 votes to 2, with 18 abstentions. A/32/299. Report of Fifth Committee (part I).

Resolution 32/4 A, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/32/299, adopted by Assembly on 25 October 1977, meeting 45, by 77 votes to 4, with 24 abstentions.

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the present appropriation for the United Nations Emergency Force, as provided by section I, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution 315 C of 22 December 1976, does not extend to periods beyond 24 October 1977,

Recalling further that the present authority of the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, as provided by section III of General Assembly resolution 31/5 D of 22 December 1976, expires on 24 October 1977,

Taking note of Security Council resolution 416 (1977) of 21 October 1977, by which the Council renewed the mandate

of the United Nations Emergency Force for the period from 25 October 1977 to 24 October 1978 inclusive,

Noting further that the present mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, which was renewed by the Security Council in resolution 408 (1977) of 26 May 1977, continues until 30 November 1977 inclusive,

1. Decides to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Emergency Force at a rate not to exceed \$6,083,333 per month for the period from 25 October to 30 November 1977 inclusive, and for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force at a rate not to exceed \$1,359,583 per month for the period from 25 October to 30 November 1977 inclusive, in order to allow adequate time for consideration by the General Assembly of the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the Forces;

2. Also decides to apportion the above-mentioned expenses among Member States in accordance with the scheme set forth in General Assembly resolutions 31/5 C and D.

A/32/339 and Corr. 1,2. Report of Secretary-General.

A/32/386. Report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/32/L.23. Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Kenya, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Sweden, Venezuela: draft resolution, approved (draft resolutions A and B together) by

Fifth Committee on 30 November 1977, meeting 52, by 81 votes to 2, with 14 abstentions.
A/32/299/Add.1. Report of Fifth Committee (part II), draft resolutions A and B.

Resolutions 32/4 B and C, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/32/299/Add.1, adopted together by Assembly on 2 December 1977, meeting 90, by recorded vote of 115 to 2, with 10 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Albania, Syrian Arab Republic

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Yemen.

B

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolutions 340 (1973) of 25 October 1973, 346 (1974) of 8 April 1974, 362 (1974) of 23 October 1974, 368 (1975) of 17 April 1975, 371 (1975) of 24 July 1975, 378 (1975) of 23 October 1975, 396 (1976) of 22 October 1976 and 416 (1977) of 21 October 1977,

Recalling its resolutions 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973, 3211 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3374 B (XXX) of 28 November 1975, 31/5 C of 22 December 1976 and 32/4 A of 25 October 1977,

Reaffirming its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations, a different procedure is required from that applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council in the financing of such operations, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963 and other resolutions of the Assembly,

I

1. Decides to appropriate to the Special Account referred

to in section II, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution 3211 B (XXIX) the amount of \$76,321,000 for the operation of the United Nations Emergency Force for the period from 25 October 1977 to 24 October 1978 inclusive;

2. Decides further, as an ad hoc arrangement, without prejudice to the positions of principle that may be taken by Member States in any consideration by the General Assembly of arrangements for the financing of peace-keeping operations, to apportion the amount of \$14,156,315, pertaining on a pro rata basis to the period from 25 October to 31 December 1977 inclusive, among Member States in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1977 and the amount of \$62,164,685, pertaining on a pro rata basis to the period from 1 January to 24 October 1978 inclusive, among Member States in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1978 and, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2 of Assembly resolution 32/4 A of 25 October 1977:

(a) To apportion an amount of \$46,763,599 for the above-mentioned twelve-month period among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (a) of General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII), of which \$8,687,730 shall be apportioned in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1977 and \$38,075,869 in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1978;

(b) To apportion an amount of \$27,896,680 for the above-mentioned twelve-month period among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (b) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII) and section II, paragraph 2 (b), of resolution 3374 B (XXX), of which \$5,144,405 shall be apportioned in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1977 and \$22,752,275 in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1978;

(c) To apportion an amount of \$1,624,530 for the above-mentioned twelve-month period among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (c) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII) and section II, paragraph 2 (c), of resolution 3374 B (XXX), of which \$312,855 shall be apportioned in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1977 and \$1,311,675 in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1978;

(d) To apportion an amount of \$36,191 for the above-mentioned twelve-month period among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (d) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII), section IV, paragraph 1, of resolution 3374 B (XXX) and section III, paragraph 1, of resolution 31/5 C, of which \$11,325 shall be apportioned in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1977 and \$24,866 in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1978;

II

1. Stresses the need for voluntary contributions to the United Nations Emergency Force both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the United Nations Emergency Force is conducted with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

III

1. Decides that Angola, Samoa and Seychelles shall be included in the group of Member States mentioned in paragraph 2 (d) of General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) and that their contributions for the United Nations Emergency Force shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (f) of Assembly resolution 32/39 of 2 December 1977;

2. Decides further that, in accordance with regulation 5.2 (c) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the contributions to the United Nations Emergency Force until 24 October 1977 of the Member States listed in paragraph 1

of the present section shall be treated as miscellaneous income to be set off against the appropriations apportioned in section I above.

C

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administration and Budgetary Questions,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolutions 350 (1974) of 31 May 1974, 363 (1974) of 29 November 1974, 369 (1975) of 28 May 1975, 381 (1975) of 30 November 1975, 390 (1976) of 28 May 1976, 398 (1976) of 30 November 1976, 408 (1977) of 26 May 1977 and 420 (1977) of 30 November 1977,

Recalling its resolutions 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973, 3211 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3374 C (XXX) of 2 December 1975, 31/5 D of 22 December 1976 and 32/4 A of 25 October 1977,

Reaffirming its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations, a different procedure is required from that applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council in the financing of such operations, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963 and other resolutions of the Assembly,

I

Decides to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in section II, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution 3211 B (XXIX) the amount of \$6,490,912 authorized and apportioned by section III of General Assembly resolution 31/5 D for the operation of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 June to 24 October 1977 inclusive;

II

1. Decides to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of \$11,611,871 for the operation of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 25 October 1977 to 31 May 1978 inclusive;

2. Decides further, as an ad hoc arrangement, without prejudice to the positions of principle that may be taken by Member States in any consideration by the General Assembly of arrangements for the financing of peace-keeping operations, to apportion the amount of \$3,576,871, pertaining on a pro rata basis to the period from 25 October to 31 December 1977 inclusive, among Member States in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1977 and the amount of \$8,035,000, pertaining on a pro rata basis to the period from 1 January to 31 May 1978 inclusive, among Member States in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1978 and, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2 of Assembly resolution 32/4 A of 25 October 1977:

(a) To apportion an amount of \$7,116,563 for the period from 25 October 1977 to 31 May 1978 inclusive among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (a) of General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII), of which \$2,195,126 shall be apportioned in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1977 and \$4,921,437 in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1978;

(b) To apportion an amount of \$4,240,645 for the period from 25 October 1977 to 31 May 1978 inclusive among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (b) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII) and section II, paragraph 2 (6), of resolution 3374 C (XXX), of which \$1,299,835 shall be apportioned in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1977 and \$2,940,810 in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1978;

(c) To apportion an amount of \$248,588 for the period from 25 October 1977 to 31 May 1978 inclusive among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (c) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII) and section II, paragraph 2 (c), of resolution 3374 C (XXX), of which \$79,049 shall be apportioned in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1977 and \$169,539 in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1978;

(d) To apportion an amount of \$6,075 for the period from 25 October 1977 to 31 May 1978 inclusive among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (d) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII), section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 3374 C (XXX) and section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 31/5 D of which \$2,861 shall be apportioned in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1977 and \$3,214 in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1978;

III

Authorizes the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force at a rate not to exceed \$1,607,000 per month for the period from 1 June to 24 October 1978 inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 420 (1977) of 30 November 1977, the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution;

IV

1. Stresses the need for voluntary contributions to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force is conducted with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

V

1. Decides that Angola, Samoa and Seychelles shall be included in the group of Member States mentioned in paragraph 2 (d) of General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) and that their contributions for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (f) of Assembly resolution 32/39 of 2 December 1977;

2. Decides further that, in accordance with regulation 5.2 (c) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the contributions to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force until 24 October 1977 of the Member States listed in paragraph 1 of the present section shall be treated as miscellaneous income to be set off against the appropriations apportioned in section II above.

A/32/339 and Corr.1,2, para. 21. Recommendation submitted by Secretary-General for action by General Assembly.

A/32/386. Report of ACABQ, para. 12.

A/32/299/Add.1. Report of Fifth Committee (part II), para. 10.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/416).

The search for a peaceful settlement

The situation in the Middle East: Peace Conference on the Middle East

Communications and reports (January-March 1977)

On 7 January 1977, the Secretary-General brought to the attention of the Security Council the texts of two resolutions which had been adopted by the General Assembly on 9 December 1976. By one of these resolutions (31/61),¹³ the Assembly requested the Security Council to take effective measures, within an appropriate timetable, for the implementation of all relevant resolutions of the Council and the Assembly on the Middle East and Palestine. By the second resolution (31/62),¹⁴ the Assembly asked the Security Council to meet to consider the situation in the area in the light of a report which the Secretary-General was asked to submit to the Council not later than 1 March 1977 in connexion with the convening of the Peace Conference on the Middle East.

In response to the Assembly's request, the Secretary-General on 28 February submitted a report to the Security Council on the consultations he had held with the parties concerned regarding the possibility of an early convening of the Geneva Peace Conference.

He said that in the latter part of December 1976 and in January 1977 he had held initial consultations with the representatives of the parties and of the two Co-Chairmen of the Peace Conference on the Middle East (the USSR and the United States). Between 31 January and 12 February he had visited Egypt, the Syrian Arab Republic, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Jordan and Israel, and had met with the leaders of those countries. He had also met in Damascus with Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). The main object of his mission, he said, was to get clarification of the views of the parties concerned as to the best course to follow in resuming the negotiating process, and to consult with them as to the best means of overcoming the various obstacles in the way of that objective. His consultations had also provided an opportunity for an exchange of views on the wider aspects of the Middle East problem itself. He said that all the parties had expressed a desire for an early resumption of the negotiating process through the convening of the Peace Conference on the Middle East. The problem was to find agreement on the conditions under which the Conference could be convened.

The Secretary-General went on to state that

the most immediate difficulty was the question of participation. The position of the Arab States was that PLO should be invited to participate in any future meetings of the Peace Conference on the Middle East. The position of the Israeli Government was that the Conference should be reconvened on the original basis, with the participation the same as at the meeting of the Geneva Conference which took place in December 1973. The Arab Governments maintained that PLO was the only legitimate representative of the Palestinians. Israel, on the other hand, was not prepared to recognize PLO as the representative of the Palestinians but was prepared to negotiate with Jordan concerning the Palestinian question. Israel would not object to the inclusion of Palestinian representatives in the delegation of Jordan. The position of PLO was that it had to be invited to participate in the Peace Conference from the outset on an equal footing with all the other parties as the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

In discussing possible ways of overcoming the difficulty, the Secretary-General said he had found that the difference between the parties was too fundamental to be bridged by procedural devices, such as the possibility of a unified Arab delegation.

Commenting further on the attitude of the parties towards the Peace Conference, he said that Israel regarded it as a continuous process, within whose framework negotiations could take place in different forms and, if necessary, in different places, according to the aspect of the problem involved. Israel preferred a comprehensive solution of the Middle East problem; if, however, in the current circumstances, that could not be achieved, it was prepared to work out limited arrangements within the framework of the Geneva Peace Conference.

For its part, the Secretary-General said, the Arab side emphasized that its interest was to work out a comprehensive settlement, within the Geneva framework and under United Nations auspices, involving, in the first place, the solution of the Palestinian question and the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied territories.

¹³ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 246-47, text of resolution 31/61.

¹⁴ Ibid., p. 247, text of resolution 31/62.

He went on to say that, obviously, the attitude of PLO towards Israel as reflected in the Palestine National Charter (formerly called the Covenant), the attitude of Israel towards PLO, and the nature and context of the Palestinian entity in a future settlement were among the key issues where adjustments of attitude would have an important bearing on the prospects of success of the Peace Conference. Without such basic changes in attitude, the Secretary-General said, it would be difficult to make progress in resolving the substantive aspects of the Middle East problem.

There was no doubt, he continued, that all concerned were earnestly desirous of moving towards a negotiated settlement. In order to achieve that, however, a determined effort was needed to overcome the lack of confidence and the mutual distrust and fears of all the parties as to the consequences of making compromises and concessions. In the existing situation, he said, lack of communication and understanding presented a major obstacle in the way of efforts to establish a just and lasting peace in the area.

The main elements of the Middle East problem remained intractable and extremely difficult to deal with, the Secretary-General observed, but he believed that there was an increasing consciousness in the area that an opportunity existed to resume negotiations in a meaningful way and that, if that opportunity were not seized, there were grave dangers that the situation would deteriorate once again, with incalculable consequences not only for the Middle East but for the international community as a whole.

By a letter dated 23 March to the President of the Security Council, the representative of Egypt requested that a meeting of the Council be held to discuss the situation in the Middle East, in the light of the Secretary-General's report.

Consideration by Security Council (25-29 March 1977)

The Security Council held three meetings—on 25, 28 and 29 March 1977—to consider the Secretary-General's report. The representatives of Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President informed the Council that the representative of Egypt had requested the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the discussions in accordance with previous Council decisions in that respect. He understood that the proposal had not been put

forward under rule 37¹⁵ or rule 39¹⁶ of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, but that, if approved, the invitation would confer on PLO the same rights as were conferred when a Member State was invited to participate under rule 37.

Speaking in his capacity as the representative of the United States, the Council President said his Government could not agree to the proposal and considered that the terms on which past invitations had been extended to PLO were inappropriate. He asked that the proposed invitation be put to a vote. It was adopted by a vote of 10 in favour to 1 against (United States), with 4 abstentions (Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom).

In presenting his report to the Security Council, the Secretary-General reiterated his observation that, in order to overcome the remaining problems facing a resumption of the Geneva Peace Conference, certain changes of attitude on all sides were desirable. He remained hopeful that the diplomatic efforts currently under way might contribute to such changes and he noted that recent statements by the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Peace Conference at the highest level contained elements that might further the negotiating process. He once again emphasized the necessity of taking advantage of the prevailing favourable climate for taking definitive steps forward towards a settlement.

The representative of Egypt also stressed that the time was propitious for initiating real progress in the right direction towards a genuine peace and stability in the area and not mere movement. The role of both Co-Chairmen, the United States and the USSR, should lead towards that goal, he said, and he expressed the hope that the current opportunity would not be missed as others before it had been.

The presence of the representative of PLO in the Council, he said, was another manifestation of the preoccupation of the Council with the important and overriding fact that the participation of the representatives of the Palestinian people was essential in any debate con-

¹⁵ Rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure reads: "Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may be invited, as the result of a decision of the Security Council, to participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council when the Security Council considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected, or when a Member brings a matter to the attention of the Security Council in accordance with Article 35 (1) of the Charter."

¹⁶ Rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure reads: "The Security Council may invite members of the Secretariat or other persons, whom it considers competent for the purpose, to supply it with information or to give other assistance in examining matters within its competence."

cerning the situation in the Middle East; the Council had been wisely consistent in that policy during the past 15 months in inviting the PLO representatives to participate.

The representative of Egypt went on to recall that, in its historic resolution 31/62 of 9 December 1976, the General Assembly had affirmed its determination to strive for peace in the Middle East by calling for the early convening of the Peace Conference under the auspices of the United Nations and the co-chairmanship of the USSR and the United States. That resolution was historic because 122 Member countries had supported it. Israel, he noted, chose to oppose it in order to demonstrate two things: first, its usual defiance of the United Nations and the will of the vast majority of the Members, and, second, its defiance of the peace process in the Middle East itself. Israel had intensified its repressive policies in the occupied territories, leading to the conclusion that it had no desire to reach a peaceful settlement, that it was interested only in expansion and the annexation of Arab land.

Faced with that situation, the Security Council should, in the view of Egypt, act to promote the process toward the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the area, as envisaged in Assembly resolution 31/62. That peace should, he said, include primarily the Palestinian people. The Council should also show clearly to Israel that it could no longer condone Israel's disregard for its resolutions and decisions. Finally, the Council should call for the prompt convening of the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East with the participation of all the parties. Should the Council fail in that endeavour, a great threat would confront the whole world and not only the Middle East.

The representative of Jordan said that, while the quest for peace was stalemated within the framework of the Security Council and the United Nations as a whole, Israel had been busy devouring the occupied Arab territories and inflicting upon them a territorial, cultural and national genocide. In a year or two, he said, quite apart from the awesome suffering of the people under occupation, there would be very little left to talk about.

Pending the achievement of a just and viable peace in the area, he continued, the Government of Jordan urged the Security Council not to abandon the occupied territories and their people as free-for-all grazing ground. It proposed that the Council set up a three-man monitoring team from among those of its members acceptable to Israel, to be installed at Government House in Jerusalem to oversee

the strict observance in the occupied territories of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949. The team would report monthly to the Security Council on any and all violations of the integrity and inviolability of the territories and people.

The representative of Israel said his Government rejected out of hand the proposal by Jordan for a monitoring team as another excuse to bypass the main problem, namely, sitting down face to face and negotiating for peace. Israel, he said, also rejected out of hand General Assembly resolution 31/62 and would not be a party to any moves arising out of that resolution, whose purpose was to change the ground rules of the Geneva Peace Conference and substitute a dictated settlement for direct negotiations between the parties. In Israel's view, the only resolution on which moves towards peace could be based was Security Council resolution 338(1973),¹⁷ which was adopted unanimously and was then accepted by both sides to the conflict.

The Israeli representative went on to say that Israel was prepared for a reconvening of the Geneva Peace Conference at any time without any pre-conditions whatsoever, especially with regard to the question of participation. In that connexion, he said that Israel, while recognizing the importance of the Palestinian Arab issue and while willing to accept the participation of Palestinian Arabs from the West Bank in the Jordanian delegation, could not countenance sitting at a table with representatives of PLO, an organization which had only recently reaffirmed that its purpose was the destruction of the State of Israel. Israel, he declared, was not prepared to negotiate with those who called for its destruction; it had no intention of committing national suicide.

The representative of the Syrian Arab Republic said that Israel, while claiming readiness to attend the Geneva Conference immediately, at the same time imposed several impossible conditions which it hoped, and indeed knew, the Arabs would not and could not accept. The truth was, he said, that Israel was not interested in peace and did not even want the Geneva Conference to reconvene. It did not want peace because peace meant that it would have to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories. It was playing for time to consolidate its grip on Arab land, establish more settlements and present the world with more faits accomplis.

¹⁷ See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 213, text of resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973.

The representative of PLO, who also doubted Israel's desire for peace, noted that Israel was using the question of participation as an excuse. But, he said, PLO, as the representative of the Palestinian people, was entitled to participate in any forum dealing with the future of the Palestinians. That was not only the position of the Arab States but the will of the international community and the General Assembly. He added that PLO continued to reject Security Council resolution 242(1967) of 22 November 1967,¹⁸ which completely ignored the national rights of the Palestinian people; PLO considered that a settlement of the Palestinian problem could be achieved only with the recognition of those rights, as defined by the Assembly in its resolution 3236(XXIX) of 22 November 1974.¹⁹ The Palestine National Council at a recent meeting had, he said, among other things declared that any settlement or agreement affecting the rights of the Palestinian people and reached in its absence was null and void.

A number of speakers during the Council's discussion shared that view, among them the representative of the USSR, who said it was obvious that no decision of the Geneva Peace Conference affecting the destiny of the Palestinians could be adopted without them—let alone against them. His Government therefore supported, as it had always done, equal participation in the Conference by the Palestinian people as represented by PLO. He went on to say that a resumption of the Geneva Conference at an early date was required in moving towards a just and genuine peace because that was the international machinery created for that purpose. Being one of the Co-Chairmen, the USSR would, he said, continue its efforts to convene the Conference and help it carry out its work in a constructive manner.

The representative of Pakistan said that the refusal of Israel to sit with PLO representatives in the peace negotiations was unreasonable, and justified the mistrust and suspicion felt by the Arabs about the eventual outcome of the peace negotiations. Israel's attitude towards the Palestinian people had to change if a lasting peace in the Middle East was to be achieved.

The representative of India regretted that some parties were disposed to link the question of PLO participation with the future of a Palestinian entity, thus unrealistically using an ideal objective as a pre-condition for commencement of negotiations. The Council should try to maintain the momentum towards negotiations by adopting a consensus statement containing certain basic elements, such as recognition of the legitimate national rights of the

Palestinian people. If a consensus was not possible, India was of the opinion that the Council should adjourn until a more auspicious time.

The representative of Canada stated that any viable peace settlement had to have as its fundamental basis Security Council resolution 242(1967) in all its elements, including the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied territories, the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war and the possibility for all the States in the region to live in peace within secure and recognized borders. Clearly, he said, such a peace settlement, to be viable, would also have to take due account of the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinians. The surest route to the restoration of peace to the area was negotiations between the parties concerned as called for by resolution 338(1973). The Council should refrain from prejudging difficult issues which could be resolved only by negotiations and instead concentrate on proclaiming the necessity for all parties concerned to meet at the Geneva Conference table.

The spokesman for France was gratified to note that all parties recognized that momentum towards negotiations should continue without interruption. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany supported an early resumption of the Geneva Conference, and urged that the Secretary-General continue his mission of good offices with all parties concerned to enable them to bridge the remaining gaps. His Government remained ready, individually and as part of the European Community, to contribute actively to the achievement of that goal.

The representative of the United Kingdom said the Council should not try to provide its own solution to the problems set out in the Secretary-General's report but should express its conviction that the negotiations should be resumed as soon as possible and should press upon the parties the need for moderation and for a willingness to compromise in overcoming the remaining obstacles.

In the view of the representative of Yemen, the Council should act in accordance with the United Nations Charter and force Israel to withdraw from all the occupied Arab territories and to recognize the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the rights to self-determination, sovereignty and independence. It was imperative, he said, that the Geneva Conference be resumed, with PLO participation.

¹⁸ See Y.U.N., 1967, pp. 257-58, text of resolution 242 (1967).

¹⁹ See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 226-27, text of resolution 3236 (XXIX).

The spokesman for the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya said the Palestine question was the core of the Middle East problem and could only be resolved when the Palestinians returned to their homeland and exercised their right to self-determination. Security Council resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973) could in no way be the basis for a solution, he said, as they had been bypassed by events and developments in the attitude of the United Nations and international public opinion. Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly in 1974 and 1975 reflected the proper approach to the question, he said.

The representative of the United States said his Government was continuing the intensive bilateral consultations initiated by the visit of the United States Secretary of State to the Middle East in February 1977. President Jimmy Carter was preparing a series of meetings with leaders of the Middle East nations. The United States, he said, hoped to identify common ground among the parties and to find ways of bridging the wide gaps that existed. If there was to be a return to the Geneva Conference, flexibility had to be shown by all parties on the key issues involved.

At the conclusion of the three meetings, the President of the Council stated that, after consultations with the members of the Council, it had been agreed to adjourn the discussion.

Communications and reports (October-November 1977)

On 3 and 18 October 1977, the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly and the Security Council respectively a report on the situation in the Middle East as called for by the Assembly in resolution 31/61 of 9 December 1976.²⁰

The Secretary-General said that immediately after his visit to the Middle East in February 1977, he had sent representatives to Moscow and Washington for the purpose of briefing the two Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East on his consultations with the parties concerned and his findings. Since then, he said, efforts to resume the negotiating process had continued at various levels in New York and elsewhere. He and his immediate advisers on the Middle East had been in close contact with the two Co-Chairmen.

He went on to report on a number of developments that had taken place in the Middle East and which had a bearing on the search for a peaceful settlement in the area. In July, the Government of Israel had legalized three existing settlements in the West Bank of Jordan. In the following month, it decided to

apply Israeli laws in the fields of health, labour and other services to the Arab population of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Later in August, it authorized the establishment of three new settlements in the West Bank. The Arab States and PLO had strongly protested those decisions, which they considered to be deliberate acts to consolidate Israeli occupation and pave the way for annexation.

The Secretary-General also drew attention to the situation in southern Lebanon, where fighting between de facto forces had flared up recently with renewed intensity. A deterioration of the situation could have considerable implications in the wider context of the Middle East problem, he said.

He noted that, in his report to the thirty-second (1977) session of the General Assembly on the work of the Organization, he had expressed the view that, in the current critical stage in the search for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, it was of vital importance that all the Governments and parties concerned should refrain from any moves likely to heighten tension or to affect current efforts to resume the negotiating process, which was entering a new, intensified phase. As he had said in his report on the work of the Organization, it was more than ever urgent and vital that the parties preserve the spirit of moderation and realism and channel that spirit into the arduous and lengthy process of negotiation. If that were not to happen, he greatly feared that a major international crisis would have to be faced in the not too distant future.

In an addendum to his report, the Secretary-General informed the Assembly on 26 October that he had received a letter from the representative of Israel calling attention to what was termed a factual error in the report regarding Israel's decision to apply certain Israeli laws to the occupied territories. The intention of the Israeli Government, the letter said, was rather to equalize the services given to residents of the occupied territories with those given to residents of Israel. The former law continued to be administered, the letter stated.

In a letter dated 11 November 1977 to the Secretary-General, the representative of Israel drew attention to a statement broadcast that day over television by the Prime Minister of Israel, Menachem Begin, to the people of Egypt, in which, among other things, he appealed for an end to wars, bloodshed and threats between the two peoples and invited them to start, instead, on the road of friend-

²⁰ See footnote 13.

ship and co-operation. He recalled that two days earlier President Anwar Sadat of Egypt had stated that he was ready to come to Jerusalem and address the Knesset, and said that the President would be welcome in Israel and that he, for his part, would be ready to go to Cairo.

Consideration by the General Assembly

The General Assembly considered the agenda item entitled "The situation in the Middle East" at meetings held between 22 and 25 November 1977.

During the Assembly's discussion, a majority of Members expressed the hope that the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East could be reconvened at an early date. A statement issued on 1 October 1977 by the two Co-Chairmen, the USSR and the United States, was viewed as a positive development as it not only stressed that the settlement of the conflict should involve all parties concerned and all questions but also laid down the main principles which should govern an eventual solution. It was pointed out that the co-operation of the Co-Chairmen was essential, and their responsibility great, in unblocking the way to a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

According to the representative of the USSR, the resumption of the work of the Geneva Conference—with a view to attaining a comprehensive political settlement—was becoming an increasingly pressing matter. He noted that, in the joint USSR/United States statement of 1 October, it was stressed that the two Governments believed that the only right and effective means of achieving a fundamental solution to all aspects of the Middle East problem in its entirety were negotiations within the framework of the Geneva Peace Conference specially convened for that purpose, with the participation in its work of all the parties involved in the conflict. The Co-Chairmen had affirmed their intention to facilitate in every way, through joint efforts and in their contacts with the parties concerned, the speedy resumption of the Conference.

The spokesman for the United States observed that since the Assembly had last discussed this issue the Middle East had been an arena of intense diplomatic activity aimed at a single and simple goal—the resumption of direct negotiations between the parties in order to achieve a comprehensive peace. While the setting of the goal—a Geneva Conference by the end of 1977—was easy, achievement of that goal had proved elusive, he said. All the parties were agreed that the key substantive

questions to be addressed were: the nature of peace; Israeli withdrawal, agreement on final borders, and arrangements to make those borders secure; and the Palestinian question, for which representatives of the Palestinian people as well as of the Governments concerned had to be included in the negotiating process. Procedural problems remained to be resolved, but he stressed that procedural arrangements did not in themselves determine the outcome of negotiations—only the negotiations themselves produced agreements.

The representative of Belgium, speaking on behalf of the nine member countries of the European Community, noted that since the beginning of the year a whole range of efforts had been made. Together with the action taken by the Secretary-General, a number of countries had undertaken similar efforts on a bilateral basis. The new United States Administration, in particular, had taken a series of initiatives with a view to finding grounds for mutual understanding between the parties. All those initiatives had then culminated in intensive diplomatic activity at the beginning of the current Assembly session. The members of the European Community welcomed all those peace efforts, he said, as well as the co-operation between the two Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference which became evident at the time of their statement of 1 October.

The representative of India, for his part, maintained that there should be a further intensification of efforts by the international community to promote the early convening of the Geneva Conference.

The Polish representative said that the world could not afford to start another decade of frightful suspense and concern over the Middle East conflict. He and many other speakers said that a peaceful solution was possible, if it were comprehensive in scope and based on three inseparable elements: first, withdrawal by Israel from all territories occupied since 1967; second, implementation of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, which included the right to self-determination and independent statehood; third, safeguarding of the right to independent existence and security of all States in the region, including the State of Israel, and granting of effective international guarantees of their frontiers. Security Council resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973) and other decisions of the Council and the General Assembly provided an adequate basis for precisely such a settlement in the best interests of all the parties concerned, including Israel. The best way to bring such a settlement to fruition

would be the prompt resumption of the Geneva Conference.

The representative of the Syrian Arab Republic gave a detailed historical account of Israel's aggressive policies towards the Palestinian people and the neighbouring Arab States. He said that the time had come for the United Nations to put an end to the situation of stagnation and obstruction in the Middle East, which had been created by Israel in order to perpetuate its aggression and occupation and to prevent the Palestinian people from exercising their national and human rights. The existence of any people or any State, he said, could not be imposed at the expense of other peoples or other States. Similarly, the security of a State could not be based on regional or geographical expansionism. As to the conditions for an over-all settlement of the Middle East problem, he said that the termination of Israel's occupation of Arab lands was the first condition, and Israel had therefore to withdraw from all the territories occupied since 1967. The second fundamental condition was to allow the Arab people of Palestine to exercise their inalienable national rights and to set up an independent State on their land. Similar views were expressed by Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Morocco, Qatar and Yemen, among others.

The representative of PLO said that the settlement of the Middle East conflict could be achieved only when the relevant resolutions and the principles of the United Nations Charter were respected and implemented. A just peace could reign, he said, only when the question of Palestine was resolved, justice restored, and the Palestinian people regained their rights.

A number of speakers commended President Anwar Sadat of Egypt for his recent initiative in going to Jerusalem and addressing the Israeli Knesset. The representative of Nepal called the visit courageous and said that what was needed in the Middle East was the building of bridges that would lead to a lasting peace for all concerned. The Belgian representative, speaking for the European Community, quoted from a statement made in Brussels on 22 November by the nine Ministers for Foreign Affairs, that they shared the hopes raised by the courageous initiative of President Sadat and his historic meeting with the Israeli leaders. They hoped that the unprecedented dialogue begun in Jerusalem would open the way to comprehensive negotiations leading to a just and lasting over-all settlement taking account of the rights and concerns of all the interested parties. The representative of the United States

called the visit a remarkable event in the political life of the Middle East.

The Canadian representative observed that a new atmosphere appeared to have emerged, and the psychological barrier which had existed for so long seemed to have been broken by the leaders of Egypt and Israel. Canada, he said, hoped that the dialogue would be expanded to include Israel's other neighbours and representatives of the Palestinian people. The Canadian Government believed that the Member States of the United Nations had a moral and political responsibility to encourage the continuation and broadening of the dialogue which had taken place the previous week in Jerusalem so that comprehensive negotiations leading to a final peace settlement could get under way as soon as possible in a constructive atmosphere.

A number of speakers, among them Colombia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway and Portugal, expressed similar views.

Others, however, including the representatives of a number of Arab States, took the view that no Arab leader had the right to act independently or, as Iraq's representative put it, transcend his limits and affect the national rights and dignity of all Arabs, particularly the Palestinians. The representative of the Syrian Arab Republic said the visit of the Arab President to the leaders of the Zionist racist entity was a tragedy for every free Arab. Among its seriously damaging effects on the Arab cause, he said, were that it split Arab ranks, saved Israel from its isolation, imparted legitimacy to the Zionist entity, and facilitated Israeli manoeuvres aimed at replacing a comprehensive settlement with unilateral agreements and partial settlements that would allow Israel to return gradually to the step-by-step policy and gain time to consecrate the status quo. Finally, he said, it weakened any means of pressure on Israel by granting Israel what it wanted in the way of recognition, acceptance and normal relations beforehand, without its having to fulfil any of the basic prerequisites of such normal relations, such as withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and full recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people.

The representative of Israel said that a momentous and historic event had taken place a few days before: old suspicions and barriers had been broken down as rhetoric gave way to dialogue, and the limits of what seemed possible were suddenly expanded to new horizons. The visit to Israel by the President of Egypt left no doubt that the common people of both countries profoundly desired peace. It was

perhaps too much to hope, he went on, that the General Assembly would take note of the events in Jerusalem and encourage all the parties to the conflict to get together, open a dialogue and negotiate an end to the war. If the Assembly once again chose condemnations over negotiations, it would merely testify to its own irrelevance. In Jerusalem the previous weekend, he said, the process of peace-making was dramatically advanced. If the Assembly was not prepared to encourage that process, it should at least refrain from interfering.

Israel, he said, was firmly committed to the process of negotiation on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973) in order to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. In those negotiations, at Geneva or elsewhere, everything had to be negotiable.

On 25 November, the General Assembly adopted resolution 32/20, by 102 votes to 4, with 29 abstentions. The text was sponsored by 33 Members.

By the preambular part of this resolution, the Assembly among other things expressed its concern that the Arab territories occupied since 1967 had continued, for more than 10 years, to be under illegal Israeli occupation and that the Palestinians, after three decades, were still deprived of the exercise of their inalienable national rights. It reaffirmed that the acquisition of territory by force was inadmissible and that all territories thus occupied had to be returned. The establishment of a just and lasting peace in the region, based on full respect for the United Nations Charter and Assembly resolutions, was an urgent necessity.

The Assembly took note of the joint statement on the Middle East issued on 1 October 1977 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR and the Secretary of State of the United States in their capacities as Co-Chairmen of the Peace Conference on the Middle East.

Also by the preamble to this resolution, the Assembly reaffirmed that peace was indivisible and that a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East problem had to be based on a comprehensive solution, under the auspices of the United Nations, taking into account all aspects of the Arab-Israeli conflict, in particular the attainment by the Palestinian people of all their inalienable national rights and Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories. It expressed its conviction that the early convening of the Peace Conference with the participation of all parties concerned, including PLO, in accordance with relevant Assembly

resolutions, was essential for the realization of a just and lasting settlement.

By the operative provisions of this text, the Assembly:

(1) condemned Israel's continued occupation of Arab territories, in violation of the Charter, the principles of international law and repeated resolutions of the United Nations;

(2) reaffirmed that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, in which all countries and peoples in the region could live in peace and security within recognized and secure boundaries, could not be achieved without Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied since 5 June 1967 and the attainment by the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights;

(3) called anew for the early convening of the Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations and the co-chairmanship of the USSR and the United States, with the participation on an equal footing of all parties concerned, including PLO;

(4) urged the parties to the conflict and all other interested parties to work towards the achievement of a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the problems and worked out with the participation of all parties concerned within the framework of the United Nations;

(5) requested the Security Council, in the exercise of its responsibilities under the Charter, to take all necessary measures to ensure the implementation of relevant United Nations resolutions and to facilitate the achievement of such a comprehensive settlement aiming at the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the region;

(6) requested the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to inform all concerned, including the Co-Chairmen; and

(7) also requested him to report to the Security Council periodically on the development of the situation and to submit to the Assembly in 1978 a comprehensive report covering, in all their aspects, the developments in the Middle East.

(For text of resolution 32/20, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Communications (November-December 1977)

By a note verbale dated 28 November 1977, the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya transmitted to the Secretary-General two communiques.

The first of these contained a declaration issued on 18 November by the Libyan General People's Congress, following President Sadat's announcement of his intention to visit the occupied territories and "to hold discussions with the terrorist Begin" and with "the Israeli Knesset gangsters." The General People's Congress declared among other things that President Sadat's intended visit constituted a crime against the whole Arab nation. The Egyptian President was representing only himself; the Egyptian and the Arab people could not be held responsible and would not be bound by whatever he undertook, since no Arab ruler had the right to act individually on the Arab national cause. If President Sadat went ahead with the projected visit, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya would withdraw its recognition of the Egyptian Government, demand the expulsion of Egypt from the League of Arab States and the immediate relocation of its headquarters from Cairo, and, finally, would enforce an Arab boycott against Egypt.

The second communique contained a statement issued on 23 November by the Libyan Secretariat for Foreign Affairs to the effect that, inasmuch as the disgraceful and treacherous visit of the Egyptian President had taken place, the Libyan Government had taken steps to: withdraw its recognition of the Egyptian Government on the grounds that that Government no longer had confidence and respect as a legitimate Arab Government; apply the Arab boycott against the Zionist enemy to Egypt as well; close Libyan air space and airports to Egyptian planes, and close its territorial waters to vessels carrying the Egyptian flag; and request of sister Arab Governments the expulsion of the Egyptian Government from the League of Arab States and the immediate relo-

cation of the headquarters of the Arab League from the Egyptian capital.

By a letter dated 5 December 1977, the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya transmitted the text of a declaration made at the conclusion of a Summit Conference held at Tripoli between 2 and 5 December 1977. In the 10-point declaration, which was signed by the heads of State of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Algeria, the Syrian Arab Republic and Democratic Yemen and by the Chairman of PLO, the Conference among other things condemned President Sadat's visit as constituting high treason against the Egyptian people and their armed forces. It decided to work for the elimination of the results of the visit and to freeze political and diplomatic relations with Egypt and implement the Arab boycott of the Zionist enemy against Egyptian individuals, companies and institutions dealing with the Zionist enemy.

Commenting on the declaration, the representative of Egypt, in a letter dated 8 December, said that while the participants at the Tripoli meeting were paying lip service to the Palestinian cause, their acts past and current had in fact belied that position. What Egypt was seeking, he said, was the achievement of a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East problem in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations and its relevant resolutions and, in particular, a solution that would realize the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

By a letter dated 6 December, the representative of Israel transmitted extracts from an interview conducted on 4 December with the President of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on the American Broadcasting Company television network programme, "Issues and Answers."

Documentary references

Communications and reports (January-March 1977)

- S/12271, S/12272. Letters of 7 January from Secretary-General to President of Security Council (transmitting texts of General Assembly resolutions 31/61 and 31/62, both of 9 December 1976).
S/12290 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General submitted under General Assembly resolution 31/62 concerning Peace Conference on Middle East.
S/12306. Letter of 23 March from Egypt.

Consideration by Security Council (25-29 March 1977)

Security Council, meetings 1993, 1995, 1997.

S/12290 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General.

S/12306. Letter of 23 March from Egypt (request to convene Council).

S/INF/33. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1977. Decisions, p. 11.

Communications and reports (October-November 1977)

- A/32/261. Letter of 5 October from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (transmitting final communique of extraordinary meeting of Foreign Ministers of Islamic Conference, New York, 3 October 1977).
A/32/311 (S/12428), A/32/313. Notes verbales of 20 and 26 October from Syrian Arab Republic (transmitting telegram by religious leaders of Jordan and notes of 17 and 21 September 1977).
A/32/240 (S/12417) and Add.1. Reports of Secretary-General.
A/32/340. Letter of 11 November from Israel.

Consideration by the General Assembly

General Assembly—32nd session
Plenary meetings 77-82.

A/32/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1976-15 June 1977, Chapter 1 A.

A/32/61. Letter of 15 March from Egypt (transmitting documents of First Conference of Heads of State and Government of OAU and League of Arab States, Cairo, 7-9 March 1977).

A/32/133. Letter of 6 July from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (transmitting final communiqué of 8th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Tripoli, 16-22 May 1977).

A/32/151. Letter of 18 July from Portugal (transmitting communiqué issued on 18 July 1977).

A/32/202 (S/12392). Letter of 31 August from Israel (transmitting statement issued after meeting of Palestinian Central Council, Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic, 25 and 26 August 1977; and 15-point programme adopted at 13th session of Palestine National Council, Cairo, Egypt, 12-20 March 1977).

A/32/235. Letter of 23 September from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (transmitting resolutions of 8th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Tripoli, 16-22 May 1977).

A/32/240 (S/12417) and Add.1. Reports of Secretary-General.

A/32/255 (S/12410). Letter of 30 September from Sri Lanka (transmitting declaration adopted by Ministers for Foreign Affairs of non-aligned countries at extraordinary meeting, New York, 30 September 1977).

A/32/337 (S/12444). Letter of 11 November from Israel.

A/32/L.38 and Add.1,2. Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Comoros, Cuba, Djibouti, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 32/20, as recommended by 33 powers, A/32/L.38 and Add.1,2, adopted by Assembly on 25 November 1977, meeting 82, by roll-call vote of 102 to 4, with 29 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Canada, El Salvador, Israel, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Fiji, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea,

Paraguay, Samoa, Sweden, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

The General Assembly,

Having discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East,"

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject, in particular resolutions 3414 (XXX) of 5 December 1975 and 31/61 of 9 December 1976,

Taking into account the decisions of the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976, concerning the situation in the Middle East and the question of Palestine,

Deeply concerned that the Arab territories occupied since 1967 have continued, for more than ten years, to be under illegal Israeli occupation and that the Palestinian people, after three decades, are still deprived of the exercise of their inalienable national rights,

Reaffirming that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible and that all territories thus occupied must be returned,

Reaffirming also the urgent necessity of the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the region, based on full respect for the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations as well as for its resolutions concerning the problem of the Middle East including the question of Palestine,

Taking note with satisfaction of the joint statement on the Middle East issued on 1 October 1977 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Secretary of State of the United States of America in their capacities as Co-Chairmen of the Peace Conference on the Middle East,

Reaffirming that peace is indivisible and that a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East problem must be based on a comprehensive solution, under the auspices of the United Nations, which takes into account all aspects of the Arab-Israeli conflict, in particular the attainment by the Palestinian people of all their inalienable national rights and the Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories,

Convinced that the early convening of the Peace Conference on the Middle East with the participation of all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, in accordance with relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, is essential for the realization of a just and lasting settlement in the region,

1. Condemns Israel's continued occupation of Arab territories, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and repeated resolutions of the United Nations;

2. Reaffirms that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, in which all countries and peoples in the region can live in peace and security within recognized and secure boundaries, cannot be achieved without Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied since 5 June 1967 and the attainment by the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights;

3. Calls anew for the early convening of the Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations and the co-chairmanship of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, with the participation on an equal footing of all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization;

4. Urges the parties to the conflict and all other interested parties to work towards the achievement of a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the problems and worked out with the participation of all parties concerned within the framework of the United Nations;

5. Requests the Security Council, in the exercise of its responsibilities under the Charter, to take all necessary measures in order to ensure the implementation of relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to facilitate the achievement of such a comprehensive settlement aiming at the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the region;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to inform all con-

cerned, including the Co-Chairmen of the Peace Conference on the Middle East;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council periodically on the development of the situation and to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session a comprehensive report covering, in all their aspects, the developments in the Middle East.

S/12486. Letter of 8 December from Secretary-General to President of Security Council (transmitting text of General Assembly resolution 32/20 of 25 November 1977).

COMMUNICATIONS (NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1977)

A/32/388. Note verbale of 28 November from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (transmitting declaration and statement issued on 18 and 23 November 1977, respectively).

A/32/411. Letter of 5 December from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (transmitting Tripoli Declaration made at conclusion of Summit Conference, Tripoli, 2-5 December 1977).

A/32/419 (S/12478) Letter of 8 December from Egypt.

A/32/420. Letter of 6 December from Israel.

A/32/495. Letter of 20 December from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

The question of Palestine

The question of Palestine was again taken up in 1977 by both the Security Council and the General Assembly. Both bodies had before them the second report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People. This body was established by the Assembly on 10 November 1975²¹ and asked to consider and recommend to the Assembly a programme of implementation designed to enable the Palestinian people to exercise the rights recognized by the Assembly in its resolution of 22 November 1974,²² by which the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, including (a) the right to self-determination without external interference, and (b) the right to national independence and sovereignty. The Assembly also reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Palestinians to return to their homes and property from which they were displaced and uprooted, and called for their return.

The Committee's report was submitted to the Security Council in May 1976 and, later in the year, to the General Assembly. Its recommendations²³ included a timetable for Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories by 1 June 1977 and a two-stage plan for return of the Palestinians to their homes, with the establishment of an independent Palestinian entity.

The Security Council failed to adopt a resolution on the matter because of the negative vote of one of its permanent members.²⁴ Four members had abstained. The Assembly, by a resolution adopted on 24 November 1976,²⁵ took note of the report and endorsed the recommendations contained in it as a basis for the solution of the question of Palestine. Also by that resolution, the Assembly urged the Security Council to consider once again, as soon as possible, the Committee's recommendations so that the necessary measures could be taken to implement them and achieve early progress towards a solution of the problem of Palestine and the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Communications and 1977 report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

In a letter dated 28 March 1977, the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People informed the President of the Security Council that, at an informal meeting held that day by the Committee, the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) had informed it that the Palestine National Council, meeting in Cairo in March 1977, had decided: (1) to consider the recommendations contained in the Committee's 1976 report as a positive and progressive step towards the achievement of the aspirations and rights of the Palestinian people, including the right of return and the right of self-determination, independence and national sovereignty; and (2) to declare that any settlement or agreement affecting the rights of the Palestinian people concluded in its absence would be null and void.

In a letter dated 8 June to the President of the Security Council, the Chairman of the Committee drew attention to the provision of Assembly resolution 31/20 by which it urged the Council to consider the Committee's recommendations again as soon as possible, in order to take the necessary measures to ensure their implementation. He noted that the Committee had pointed out several ways in which the United Nations, particularly the Security Council, could exercise an influential role in promoting and facilitating a peaceful settlement, and said that the Committee had been encouraged by recent statements by leaders of States playing an important role in the efforts to achieve progress towards peace in the Middle East. It

²¹ See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 248-49, text of resolution 3376 (XXX).

²² See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 226-27, text of resolution 3236 (XXIX).

²³ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 234.

²⁴ Ibid., p. 237.

²⁵ Ibid., pp. 245-46, text of resolution 31/20.

was the Committee's strong belief, he said, that delay in action by the Council would be prejudicial to progress currently being made, and that the requirements of the current situation demanded that at its next meeting on the question of Palestine the Council should endeavour urgently to promote a positive approach leading towards the solution of this problem. He added that the Committee remained anxious to support any constructive efforts aimed at overcoming the current stalemate.

By a letter dated 28 July, the Chairman of the Committee informed the President of the Security Council that on 26 July the Prime Minister of Israel had decided officially to approve the establishment of three Israeli settlements at Camp Kadum, Ofra and Maale Adu-min, situated on the West Bank of Jordan, which Israel had been illegally occupying since June 1967. The Chairman said that the decision was completely incompatible with the Committee's recommendations. The decision also constituted a violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and of a number of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.

The letter went on to say that the official approval of the establishment of Israeli settlements could not have any legal validity and, in fact, aggravated tensions in the region, artificially erected an additional obstacle to the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, and undermined efforts to promote a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East problem.

(For further details about the question of Israeli measures in occupied Arab territories, see p. 312.)

By a letter dated 13 September to the President of the Security Council, the Chairman of the Committee again drew attention to Assembly resolution 31/20 and asked the President to hold the necessary consultations with a view to convening a meeting of the Security Council at a suitable date. In the Committee's opinion, the meeting should in any case be held before the Assembly considered the question of Palestine, so that it could submit its conclusions concerning the discussion in the Council to the General Assembly. He attached to the letter a copy of the Committee's report containing the recommendations that the Council was asked to consider once again.

In its 1977 report, which it submitted on 19 September, the Committee reviewed its activities during the year, including its efforts to establish a dialogue with the members of the

Security Council which had been unable to support the report and recommendations of the Committee when the matter came before the Council in 1976. The Committee accordingly authorized its Chairman to address letters to the representatives of Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States, and also to the representative of Israel.

Since no replies were received to these letters, which were sent on 18 April, the Chairman met with the representatives of the five of those countries which were members of the Security Council. Summarizing the outcome of his contacts, he stated that the representatives had evidently appreciated the fact that the Committee's report would figure largely in the deliberations of the Security Council when it considered the question of Palestine, but had felt that in view of the current efforts being made it would be better if Council consideration were deferred to a more appropriate moment.

In conclusion, the Committee stated that having taken into account the various observations made on its report and recommendations and in the light of current events in the region, it unanimously decided to reaffirm the validity of its recommendations. It agreed that the date suggested—1 June 1977—for the withdrawal of Israeli occupation forces from territories occupied in 1967, although now passed, should be retained for its symbolic significance and as a timely reminder of the urgency of a peaceful solution under the auspices of the United Nations, and particularly on the basis of resolutions unanimously adopted but not as yet implemented. The Committee said it was also agreed that an intensification of efforts was necessary to implement those recommendations with minimum delay, and that the various sectors of the United Nations system should act in concert to promote their implementation by peaceful means.

In the course of the discussion in the Committee, the report said, suggestions were made as to ways and means by which the objectives of the Committee could be further advanced. It was felt, however, that a decision on these suggestions should be deferred until such time as the Security Council had considered the question of Palestine.

Annexed to the report was the text of the Committee's recommendations endorsed by the General Assembly in 1976 and the texts of the letters addressed by the Chairman in April to the representatives of Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Consideration by Security Council (27 October 1977)

At a meeting on 27 October 1977, the Security Council considered the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights. With the consent of the Council, the President invited the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to address the Council. He also informed the Council that the representative of Senegal had requested the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the discussion in accordance with previous decisions of the Council in that respect. He understood that the proposal had not been put forward under rule 37²⁶ or rule 39²⁷ of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, but that, if approved by the Council, the invitation would confer on PLO the same rights as were conferred when a Member State was invited to participate under rule 37.

The representative of the United States said his Government could not agree to the proposal and considered that the terms on which past invitations had been extended to PLO were inappropriate. He asked that the proposed invitation be put to a vote. It was adopted by 10 votes in favour to 1 against (United States), with 4 abstentions (Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom).

In accordance with the Council's decision, the PLO representative was invited to participate in the Council's discussion. The representatives of Egypt and the Syrian Arab Republic were also invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People reminded the Council that the Committee's recommendations, endorsed by the General Assembly in 1976, were based on two fundamental elements: on the one hand, the right of return of the Palestinians, in accordance with the Assembly's resolution of 11 November 1948 (194(III))²⁸ and the Security Council's resolution of 14 June 1967 (237(1967));²⁹ on the other hand, the right of independence and national sovereignty as defined in Assembly resolutions 181(II),³⁰ on the partition of former Palestine under British Mandate, and 273(III),³¹ on the admission of the State of Israel to membership in the United Nations. The sacred principle of the inadmissibility of the occupation of territory by force had also been taken into account in drawing up the recommendations, he observed. At the General Assembly's 1976 session, a vast majority of Members had agreed that the question of Pal-

estine was to be considered as the central element in the Middle East conflict and that consequently a just and lasting peace in the region could be achieved only if the legitimate rights and aspirations of the Palestinian people were taken into account. Most speakers, he recalled, had also stressed that a satisfactory and equitable solution to the Palestine question could not be achieved outside the framework of an over-all settlement of the Middle East problem.

He recalled that in 1976, although the recommendations had had the support of the majority of Members, they could not be adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Security Council. Since then, he said, he had undertaken direct contacts with Council members and the Committee had addressed various communications to the Council expressing its views on the basic principles underlying its work and stressing the need for action by the Council. This group of initiatives was to facilitate the Council's work towards the adoption of a positive approach likely to lead to the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights, he said, adding that the Committee was firmly convinced that the Council had to take such action. What was required was sincere political will based on the implementation of the decisions that had been adopted and the feelings that had been expressed by all the parties.

The Chairman went on to say that Israel's right to exist was no longer challenged by anyone, but Israel in turn had to recognize the legitimate rights of its neighbours. It had no right to continue to pose constant threats to the very survival of the planet.

He then appealed to the members of the Council—in particular those who did not vote for the General Assembly's recommendations on Palestine—not to put off once again the adoption of a positive approach to the question of the rights of the Palestinian people.

²⁶ Rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure reads: "Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may be invited, as the result of a decision of the Security Council, to participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council when the Security Council considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected, or when a Member brings a matter to the attention of the Security Council in accordance with Article 35 (1) of the Charter."

²⁷ Rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure reads: "The Security Council may invite members of the Secretariat or other persons, whom it considers competent for the purpose, to supply it with information or to give other assistance in examining matters within its competence."

²⁸ See Y.U.N., 1948-49, pp. 174-76, text of resolution 194 (III).

²⁹ See Y.U.N., 1967, pp. 190-91, text of resolution 237 (1967).

³⁰ See Y.U.N., 1947-48, pp. 247-56, text of resolution 181(II) of 29 November 1947.

³¹ See Y.U.N., 1948-49, p. 405, text of resolution 273 (III) of 11 May 1949.

It was no longer enough to recognize in private the reality of those rights; they had to be vested with the full weight of the Security Council's moral authority. In approving the recommendations of the General Assembly as a basis for a solution to the Palestine question, the Security Council would considerably increase the chances of a peaceful settlement in the Middle East, he declared.

During the discussion, the Council heard statements by 10 of its members, who made the following points, among others.

The representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya observed that the Palestinian people had for over a quarter of a century struggled in the cause of the restoration of their inalienable national rights in their own country, Palestine. They had been deprived of the exercise of those rights as a result of acts of oppression and terrorism perpetrated by Zionist racist gangs in collaboration with imperialist, colonialist forces. They had been expelled from their homes and lands and compelled to live in refugee camps and tents, while their homeland had been usurped and plundered by alien racist elements. But, he said, they would never cease to struggle for their rights and they were gaining increasing international support. He found it both frightening and dangerous that a super-power, the United States, was using its huge influence and might to serve the illegal and irresponsible dictates and goals of the fascist Zionist entity in occupied Palestine.

The representative of Pakistan praised the Committee for approaching its task in an objective and constructive spirit, bearing in mind the need to consolidate positive trends towards a peace settlement in the Middle East. He felt that the Council had to take cognizance of the fact that the problem of the Palestinians could not be dealt with as a problem of refugees; it concerned the destiny of an entire nation. It must be made clear that the aim of negotiations for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East had to include the achievement of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to their own State. He hoped the Council would endorse the Committee's recommendations.

The Romanian representative noted that previous efforts to get the Council to assume its responsibilities in this matter had not brought results, but the current time might be a turning point. It was generally recognized, he said, that peace was not possible in the Middle East unless there was a settlement of the Palestine problem taking account of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right

to be represented on an equal footing in any peace negotiations. The authority which should represent them was the Palestine Liberation Organization, recognized by the United Nations and by the vast majority of the States of the world as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. He also said that in the view of the Romanian Government the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the region could be founded only on Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied after the 1967 war, on a settlement of the problem of the Palestinian people in keeping with their legitimate aspirations, including the creation of a free and independent Palestinian State, and on the guarantee of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all States in the region.

The representative of the USSR shared that view, stating that the experience of recent years and the events taking place in the Middle East showed that there could be no peace in the region until the consequences of Israeli aggression had been eliminated and until the Arab people of Palestine were secure in the exercise of their lawful national rights. The USSR, he said, would continue to lend all possible support to the Palestinian people in their just struggle for their inalienable rights.

According to the Chinese representative, the Palestinian question was an important, integral part of the whole Middle East question. The rivalry between the two super-powers over this region was the crucial reason why the question of Palestine and the Middle East had remained unsettled over a long period. While each of them tried to outdo the other in clamouring for an over-all settlement, he said, in essence neither of them wanted a genuine settlement. Instead, both worked hard to maintain the state of "no war, no peace" so as to facilitate their control over the Middle East, motivated by the needs of their respective global strategies. He said that China supported the just struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab people against Zionism and hegemonism and for the recovery of their lost territories and the restoration of their national rights.

The spokesman for Benin said that if, since 1976 when the Committee's first report was submitted, the Council had been unable to take a decision, it was because of the diversionary tactics adopted by the enemies of peace in the Middle East. However, he added, the manoeuvres of the imperialists and their puppets to prevent the Council from recognizing the rights of the Palestinian people were doomed to failure. The determination of PLO in its legitimate

struggle against the oppressors was an invincible weapon; sooner or later the Palestinian people would triumph. Benin, he said, entirely approved the recommendations of the Committee on Palestinian rights, which were made with a view to achieving a just and lasting settlement. He went on to observe that, in order to satisfy certain private arrangements, the Council—subjected as usual to inadmissible pressures—was holding its meeting just for appearances and that no positive result was to be expected. Benin, as a member of the Council, sincerely regretted being involved in this "tragicomedy."

The representative of Mauritius said his country fully supported the report of the Committee. The world could ill afford at this critical time to ignore the rights of the Palestinians. He noted that efforts were under way to secure a comprehensive settlement on a lasting and just basis, with the participation of all parties concerned, and said that Mauritius would contribute towards securing such a settlement in any way it could.

The representative of India said he did not share the impression of the representative of Benin that the Council was participating in some sort of tragicomedy. He expressed India's support for the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, which remained inalienable and were protected by international law, although the question of their exercise had yet to be resolved. He hoped that the current diplomatic initiatives to reconvene the Peace Conference on the Middle East would succeed and that the legitimate rights and interests of all parties, including those of the Palestinian people, would be adequately ensured. Any other course of action would not result in a peace settlement that was just and enduring.

At the conclusion of the discussion, the President of the Council announced that, after consultations with Council members, it had been agreed that debate on the item would be adjourned and that the next meeting would be fixed after consultations among members.

Consideration by the General Assembly

The General Assembly considered the question of Palestine at meetings held between 28 November and 2 December 1977. It had before it, in addition to the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the following communications having a bearing on the question:

— a letter dated 10 August from the Chairman of the Committee transmitting the text of a resolution adopted by the Council of Min-

isters and approved by the Summit Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), held at Libreville, Gabon, in July 1977. By this resolution, among other things the Ministers: reaffirmed their total support for the Arab frontline States and the Palestinian people in their legitimate struggle to recover, by all means, their occupied territories and usurped rights; declared their support of PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people; endorsed the recommendations of the Committee on Palestinian rights and requested the General Assembly to take all measures for their implementation; and requested the Security Council to reconsider its position concerning those recommendations and to take measures to implement them;

— a letter dated 30 September from the representative of Sri Lanka transmitting the text of a declaration adopted that day at an extraordinary meeting in New York of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of non-aligned countries on the situation in the Middle East and the question of Palestine in the light of recent developments. By this declaration, the Ministers among other things said they considered it of prime importance that the Committee on Palestinian rights should continue to pursue its task. They invited all delegations to give their active support to the adoption of the Committee's report; and

— a letter dated 5 October from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya transmitting the text of the final communique of an extraordinary meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Islamic Conference held in New York on 3 October 1977, emphasizing among other things that it was of prime importance that the Committee should continue to pursue its task. All Islamic countries were invited to lend their active support towards the achievement of the adoption of the Committee's report.

Introducing the Committee's report in the General Assembly, the Chairman said that certain members of the Security Council felt it was not timely to take a decision on the question of the Committee's report and recommendations. He believed, however, that the peace efforts currently under way should not be a pretext for indefinitely immobilizing the Security Council. On the contrary, the recent progress in recognizing the rights of the Palestinians should serve as an incentive and encourage positive action by the Council on this matter. The Committee expected that the Council would resume its debate as soon as circum-

stances permitted. The Assembly for its part, he said, should grasp the opportunity and appeal again to the Security Council to approve the Committee's recommendations without delay.

The Committee's Rapporteur said that the recommendations of the Committee remained unchanged and their validity was undiminished, as the first steps in the envisaged timetable had not yet been taken. The pace of progress was slow, he said, but an important phase had been reached; the United Nations should either keep moving forward or suffer the consequences of its irresolution. As for the parties most directly involved, the generous first step should come from the temporary trespasser and not from the oppressed victims, he said.

A summary of some of the points made during the Assembly's discussion follows.

The PLO representative said that the schism resulting from the visit on 19 November by the President of Egypt to occupied Jerusalem had split the Arab world. The situation was fraught with dangers of new explosions, as extremism took over from moderation. He stressed that PLO would fight any attempt to whittle down or sweep away the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, to return to its land and to establish its own independent Palestinian State enjoying full independence with no strings attached. No one could impose on it a solution it rejected.

The representative of Jordan said there could never be peace in the Middle East until Palestinian Arab rights were recognized and restored. The Palestinians would not fade away from the face of the earth, no matter what happened. He noted that Jordan had within its borders at least 1 million Palestinian refugees and displaced persons; it pledged its unswerving support in every struggle and endeavour to restore their inalienable rights. He repeated that it was for the Palestinians to determine their future and shape their destiny, freely and without hindrance from any side. He urged support for the Committee's report, which he described as a position paper, a policy programme of implementation which grappled with most of the conceivable variables that might be raised and tried pragmatically to find appropriate solutions.

The Egyptian representative said that Egypt firmly believed that any solution to the Middle East problem should be made within the framework of the United Nations. Egypt had therefore called for a preparatory meeting to be held in Cairo, in which all the parties to the conflict, including PLO, the United Nations and the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Peace Confer-

ence on the Middle East, would take part. This preparatory meeting, he said, would make careful and proper preparation for the Peace Conference, thus avoiding many futile controversies. Egypt hoped that all parties would respond.

He went on to note that President Sadat in his historic address in Jerusalem on 20 November 1977 had emphasized that the Palestinian question lay at the heart of the problem. There would be no basis for true peace unless it was founded on justice, not on the occupation of other people's land. No one could seek for himself what he denied to others.

According to the spokesman for Israel, the report of the Committee on Palestinian rights, with its blatant disregard of Israel's own sovereign rights, bore no relation to the new era that had dawned in the Middle East—an era of direct dialogue based on mutual respect, in which the substantive issues separating Israel from its neighbours would be resolved not by sterile speeches but by face-to-face negotiations. Despite the obstacles which the Assembly continued to place in the path of peace, he said, Israel remained ready to enter into immediate negotiations with all its neighbours with a view to achieving a just and lasting peace. It had always maintained that a direct and open dialogue was the only way to attain that goal, and it urged that the constructive dialogue begun between Egypt and Israel be extended to all parties involved in the conflict. In the negotiations, everything had to be negotiable, without pre-conditions. In that context, he added, Israel was committed to a just solution of the Palestine Arab issue, to be sought within the framework of a comprehensive solution of the conflict as a whole.

The representative of the United States said that the General Assembly could not dictate to Israel and its Arab neighbours either the form of negotiations or the elements of a settlement, which was, unfortunately, precisely what the Committee on Palestinian rights was created to do. The United States, he said, did not believe that the work of the Committee was a practical contribution to the search for peace in the Middle East. The United States had opposed the creation of the Committee and had opposed its one-sided and unrealistic recommendations for a settlement.

According to the representative of Belgium, who spoke on behalf of the nine member countries of the European Community, the Palestinian problem was one of the questions at the centre of the Middle East conflict, a solution of which would be possible only if the legiti-

mate right of the Palestinian people to give effective expression to its national identity were translated into reality—which would, she said, take into account the necessity for a homeland for the Palestinian people. The nine Governments, while stressing that those legitimate rights had to be recognized by Israel, also insisted on the necessity for the Arab side, including the Palestinian people, to recognize Israel's right to live in peace within secure and recognized borders.

She went on to say that the nine countries continued to have reservations about the mandate of the Committee on Palestinian rights, which isolated one of the aspects of the settlement of the conflict, and they felt that the recommendations suffered, on the whole, from a fundamental lack of balance. In connexion with the recent attempts to promote the resumption of the negotiations in the framework of the Geneva Peace Conference, she recalled a statement of 29 June 1977 by the heads of Government of the nine countries, reaffirming that the representatives of the Palestinian people should participate in those negotiations on lines agreed between all interested parties.

The representative of Czechoslovakia said it had become clear that the just cause of the Palestinian people was receiving broad support throughout the world, not only from the socialist and the Arab countries but even from the majority of other countries—in particular of the developing countries, which, he said, had clearly expressed their support for the Arab people of Palestine and fully supported their just demands. His Government was convinced that a successful conclusion of the just struggle of the Arab States demanded, as a prerequisite, unity on their part and joint action. No one should be deceived by proposals to conduct separate negotiations whose purpose was to create favourable conditions for one side, with no account at all being taken of the fundamental rights and interests of the Arab people of Palestine and the interests of the Arab States as a whole. Czechoslovakia, he said, supported the proposal to resume the Geneva Peace Conference with the participation of all the interested parties, including PLO, on an equal footing. The Conference should serve as an effective tool for the solution of all problems of the Middle East, until the time when the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine could be ensured and the security of all the States in the Middle East guaranteed.

The spokesman for Yugoslavia noted that the Committee was the first United Nations body to have elaborated and defined the concept

and essence of Palestinian rights in a comprehensive manner, which would prove important in the search for a solution of the Middle East and Palestine questions. He went on to state that Israel's denial of the right of Palestinians to their State was unacceptable, because—according to United Nations resolutions—the legal basis for the establishment of both the Israeli and the Palestinian States was the same. The right to self-determination, national independence and sovereignty had its political basis in the fact that the international community as a whole, except Israel, had recognized the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. It was impossible, he said, to conceive legitimate rights without the right to self-determination. Israel's arguments for denying the rights of Palestinians were the need for secure borders and the alleged danger threatening Israel owing to the close vicinity of the Palestinian state. These arguments were unfounded, he said, and were motivated by Israel's policy of annexation. The best guarantee for Israel's security was respect for the security and territorial integrity of its neighbours. The continuation of the occupation could only create new disturbances and lead to new conflicts in the region. Security could be attained, he said, only through the creation of conditions liable to promote mutual trust, which could be achieved primarily through ending the occupation and accepting the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

According to the spokesman for Sri Lanka, there could be no settlement of the Middle East problem that did not recognize the Palestinian people's right to a State and a right to return to it. He said it was preposterous that Israel should demand recognition of itself as a State from a people who were themselves denied a right to a State. The most powerful State in the Middle East—in the military sense of the term—contended, he observed, that the existence of a Palestinian Arab State would endanger its security, and by that statement it vetoed the creation or even the possibility of the creation of that other State. He wondered whether any nation in the world enjoyed that type of security, that absolute guarantee. For Israel to demand such a guarantee of security was to raise serious doubts about the sincerity of its purposes.

He went on to say that the claim of PLO to represent and speak for the Palestinians was irrefutable, and he noted that the mayors of Jerusalem, Ramallah, Beit Sahour, Nablus, Halhoul, Hebron, Bethlehem, Beit Jala, Doura, Qalqilya and Gaza, the elected representatives

of the Palestinian Arabs under occupation, had recognized PLO as the leader of their struggle for the attainment of their legitimate rights. The Palestinian Arabs had a place at the negotiating table and they alone, he said, had the right to make their choice of representatives.

Sweden's representative said that President Sadat's visit to Israel was an historic event which could have an important influence on developments in the Middle East; his Government hoped that it would increase the possibility of an early convening of the Geneva Conference. He said the interests and rights of the Palestinian Arabs had not been sufficiently taken into consideration in the previous attempts at attaining a settlement of the Middle East question. Those rights included the right to form a State that would live in peace side by side with Israel. The Palestinians should also be assured participation in negotiations. The role of PLO, as the most representative spokesman for the Palestinian Arabs, had to be considered as fundamental in that context. The situation required the utmost wisdom and careful action on all sides, and he urged the parties to try to create a really viable peace process and avoid unnecessary discord.

On 2 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions on the question of Palestine. The first—resolution 32/40 A, adopted by a recorded vote of 100 to 12, with 29 abstentions—was sponsored by 31 powers.

By the preamble, the Assembly among other things expressed concern that no just solution to the problem of Palestine had been achieved and that this problem therefore continued to aggravate the Middle East conflict, of which it was the core, and to endanger international peace and security. It reaffirmed that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East could not be established without the achievement, *inter alia*, of a just solution of the problem of Palestine on the basis of the attainment of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right of return and the right to national independence and sovereignty in Palestine, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. The Assembly took note of decisions adopted on the question of Palestine by the Council of Ministers of OAU in July 1977, by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of non-aligned countries in September; and by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Islamic Conference, in October.

By the operative provisions of the text, the Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, took note of

its report and endorsed recommendations contained therein.

It noted with satisfaction that, during the consideration of the report of the Committee by the Security Council in October 1977, all Council members which participated in the discussion reaffirmed that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East could not be established without the achievement, in particular, of a just solution of the problem of Palestine on the basis of the attainment of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. It urged the Council to take as soon as possible a decision on the recommendations endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 31/20 as a basis for the solution of that problem.

The Assembly decided, by this resolution, to circulate the report to all competent United Nations bodies and urged them to take necessary action in accordance with the Committee's programme of implementation; it asked the Secretary-General to transmit the Committee's reports to all conferences on the Middle East held under the auspices of the United Nations, including the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East.

The Committee was authorized to continue to exert all efforts to promote the implementation of its recommendations, to send delegations or representatives to international conferences, where appropriate, and to report thereon to the Assembly in 1978. The Secretary-General was asked to continue to provide the Committee with all the necessary facilities for the performance of its tasks.

The Assembly decided to include the item "Question of Palestine" in the provisional agenda of its regular 1978 session.

(For text of resolution 32/40 A, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The second resolution—32/40 B—was sponsored by 25 Members and adopted by a recorded vote of 95 to 20, with 26 abstentions.

After recognizing the need for the greatest possible dissemination of information on the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and on the efforts of the United Nations to promote the attainment of those rights, the Assembly:

(1) requested the Secretary-General to establish within the United Nations Secretariat a Special Unit on Palestinian Rights which would (a) prepare, under the guidance of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, studies and publications relating to those rights, to relevant United Nations resolutions, and to the activities of

the Committee and other United Nations organs to promote the attainment of those rights, (b) promote maximum publicity for such studies and publications through all appropriate means, and (c) organize in consultation with the Committee, commencing in 1978, the annual observance of 29 November as the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People;

(2) further requested the Secretary-General to ensure the full co-operation of the Office of Public Information and other Secretariat units in enabling the Special Unit to perform its tasks; and

(3) invited all Governments and organizations to co-operate with the Committee and the Special Unit in the implementation of the resolution.

(For text of resolution 32/40 B, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Speaking in explanation of vote, the Israeli representative said that anti-Israeli activities were already costing the United Nations huge sums and the new proposals would add to the amount being spent to churn out hatred and vilification of his country. There was no prece-

dent for the Special Unit proposed, he said, and its establishment at the behest of PLO seriously prejudiced the impartiality of the Secretariat itself. That body, which had a role to play both in relation to the peace-keeping forces of the Middle East and in reconvening the Geneva Peace Conference, would, he warned, lose its standing as an honest broker and forfeit any positive role it might have played in bringing the parties together. He said that history would recall that when the Middle East stood for the first time in 30 years on the verge of serious and direct negotiations, the Assembly chose to ignore those opportunities and to reaffirm a series of hostile recommendations which blatantly disregarded the sovereign rights of a Member State.

The representative of Malta, Rapporteur of the Committee on Palestinian rights, said he wanted to remind the Assembly, in view of the remarks of the representative of Israel, that the Committee had made clear in its report that its work came within the framework of the United Nations and was complementary to the efforts for a just and lasting peace. Its work was not directed against any particular State.

Documentary references

Communications and 1977 report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People S/12308, S/12345, S/12377. Letters of 28 March, 8 June and 28 July from Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People to President of Security Council.

A/32/35. Report of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.

A/32/202 (S/12392). Letter of 31 August from Israel (transmitting statement issued after meeting of Palestinian Central Council, Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic, 25 and 26 August 1977; and 15-point programme adopted at 13th session of Palestine National Council, Cairo, Egypt, 12-20 March 1977).

A/32/217. Letter of 13 September from Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.

S/12399. Letter of 13 September from Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.

Consideration by Security Council (27 October 1977)

Security Council, meeting 2041.

S/12399. Letter of 13 September from Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People to President of Security Council (request to convene Council).

S/INF/33. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1977. Decisions, pp. 13-14.

Consideration by the General Assembly

General Assembly—32nd session
Fifth Committee, meeting 54.
Plenary meetings 84-91.

A/32/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1976-15 June 1977, Chapter 1 B.

A/32/35. Report of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People.

A/32/61. Letter of 15 March from Egypt (transmitting documents of First Conference of Heads of State and Government of OAU and League of Arab States, Cairo, 7-9 March 1977).

A/32/132 (S/12356). Letter of 30 June from Sudan (transmitting article and editorial published in *The Sunday Times* (London) of 19 June 1977).

A/32/133. Letter of 6 July from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (transmitting final communique of 8th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Tripoli, 16-22 May 1977).

A/32/151. Letter of 18 July from Portugal (transmitting communiqué issued on 18 July 1977).

A/32/155. Letter of 29 July from Oman.

A/32/160. Letter of 10 August from Chairman of Committee on Exercise of Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People (transmitting resolution adopted by Council of Ministers and approved by Conference of Heads of State and Government of OAU, Libreville, Gabon, 2-5 July 1977).

A/32/173 (also issued as S/12386, except annex). Letter of 19 August from Iraq (annexing letter of 15 August 1977 from Secretary-General of League of Arab States).

A/32/176 (S/12384). Note verbale of 17 August from Syrian

Arab Republic (transmitting official declaration of 16 August 1977).

A/32/192 (S/12388). Letter of 26 August from Cyprus.

A/32/210 (S/12396). Letter of 6 September from Jordan (transmitting memorandum issued on 22 August 1977).

A/32/235. Letter of 23 September from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (transmitting resolutions of 8th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Tripoli, 16-22 May 1977).

A/32/255 (S/12410). Letter of 30 September from Sri Lanka (transmitting declaration adopted by Ministers of Foreign Affairs of non-aligned countries at extraordinary meeting, New York, 30 September 1977).

A/32/261. Letter of 5 October from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (transmitting final communique of extraordinary meeting of Foreign Ministers of Islamic Conference, New York, 3 October 1977).

A/32/280. Letter of 18 October from Belgium.

A/32/301. Letter of 25 October from Canada.

A/32/310. Letter of 25 October from Tunisia (transmitting resolutions and decisions of 29th regular session of Council of Ministers of OAU, Libreville, Gabon, 23 June-3 July 1977, and of 14th regular session of Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, Libreville, 2-5 July 1977).

A/32/311 (S/12428). Note verbale of 20 October from Syrian Arab Republic (transmitting telegram by religious leaders of Jordan).

A/32/313. Note verbale of 26 October from Syrian Arab Republic (transmitting notes of 17 and 21 September 1977 to Secretary-General).

A/32/388. Note verbale of 28 November from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (transmitting declaration and statement issued on 18 and 23 November 1977, respectively).

A/32/411. Letter of 5 December from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (transmitting Tripoli Declaration made at conclusion of Summit Conference, Tripoli, 2-5 December 1977).

A/32/419 (S/12478). Letter of 8 December from Egypt.

A/32/492. Letter of 12 December from Viet Nam to President of General Assembly.

A/32/L.39 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Congo, Cuba, Djibouti, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/C.5/32/64 and Corr.1. Administrative and financial implications of 31-power draft resolution, A/32/L.39 and Add.1. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/32/403. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 31-power draft resolution, A/32/L.39 and Add.1. Report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 32/40 A, as proposed by 31 powers, A/32/L.39 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 2 December 1977, meeting 91, by recorded vote of 100 to 12, with 29 abstentions as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi,* Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger,

Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Austria, Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Guatemala, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Samoa, Surinam, Sweden, Uruguay.

* Subsequently Malawi advised the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, 3376 (XXX) of 10 November 1975 and 31/20 of 24 November 1976,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,

Having heard the statement of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people,

Deeply concerned that no just solution to the problem of Palestine has been achieved and that this problem therefore continues to aggravate the Middle East conflict, of which it is the core, and to endanger international peace and security,

Reaffirming that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East cannot be established without the achievement, inter alia, of a just solution of the problem of Palestine on the basis of the attainment of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right of return and the right to national independence and sovereignty in Palestine, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Taking note of the resolution on the question of Palestine adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-ninth ordinary session, held at Libreville from 23 June to 3 July 1977,

Taking note of the Declaration on the situation in the Middle East and the question of Palestine adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of non-aligned countries at their extraordinary meeting in New York on 30 September 1977,

Taking note also of the final communiqué of the extraordinary meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Islamic Conference, held in New York on 3 October 1977,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly;

2. Takes note of the report of the Committee and endorses the recommendations contained in paragraphs 43 and 44 of that report;

3. Notes with satisfaction that, during the consideration of the report of the Committee by the Security Council at its 2041st meeting, on 27 October 1977, all members of the Council who participated in the discussion reaffirmed that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East could not be established without the achievement, in particular, of a just solution of the problem of Palestine on the basis of the attainment of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people;

4. Urges the Security Council to take as soon as possible a decision on the recommendations endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 31/20 as a basis for the solution of the problem of Palestine;

5. Decides to circulate the report to all the competent bodies of the United Nations and urges them to take necessary action, as appropriate, in accordance with the Committee's programme of implementation;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the reports of the Committee to all conferences on the Middle East held under the auspices of the United Nations, including the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East;

7. Authorizes the Committee to continue to exert all efforts to promote the implementation of its recommendations, to send delegations or representatives to international conferences where such representation would be considered by it to be appropriate, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session;

8. Further requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Committee with all the necessary facilities for the performance of its tasks, including summary records of its meetings;

9. Decides to include the item entitled "Question of Palestine" in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session.

A/32/L.40 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Congo, Cuba, Djibouti, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/C.5/32/65 and Corr.1. Administrative and financial implications of 25-power draft resolution, A/32/L.40 and Add.1. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/32/403. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 25-power draft resolution, A/32/L.40 and Add.1. Report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 32/40 B, as proposed by 25 powers, A/32/L.40 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 2 December 1977, meeting 91, by recorded vote of 95 to 20, with 26 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi,* Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri

Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Central African Empire, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Ivory Coast, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Mexico, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Samoa, Surinam, Sweden, Uruguay, Venezuela.

* Subsequently Malawi advised the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,

Noting, in particular, the observations contained in paragraphs 38 to 42 of that report,

Recognizing the need for the greatest possible dissemination of information on the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and on the efforts of the United Nations to promote the attainment of those rights,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to establish within the Secretariat of the United Nations a Special Unit on Palestinian Rights which would:

(a) Prepare, under the guidance of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, studies and publications relating to:

(i) The inalienable rights of the Palestinian people;

(ii) Relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and other organs of the United Nations;

(iii) The activities of the Committee and other United Nations organs, in order to promote the attainment of those rights;

(b) Promote maximum publicity for such studies and publications through all appropriate means;

(c) Organize in consultation with the Committee, commencing in 1978, the annual observance of 29 November as the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People;

2. Further requests the Secretary-General to ensure the full co-operation of the Office of Public Information and other units of the Secretariat in enabling the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights to perform its tasks;

3. Invites all Governments and organizations to lend their co-operation to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights in the implementation of the present resolution.

The situation in the occupied territories

Treatment of civilian population in the Israeli-occupied territories

Decisions of the Commission on Human

Rights and the Economic and Social Council

At its thirty-third session in February/March 1977, the Commission on Human Rights considered the 1976 report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occu-

pied Territories and adopted two resolutions on the question of the violation of human rights in the territories occupied as a result of hostilities in the Middle East.

By the first, the Commission shared the Security Council's expressed anxiety over the serious situation in the occupied territories as a result of continued Israeli occupation. It expressed its alarm at the continuation by Israel of violations of human rights and fundamental

freedoms in those territories, in particular measures aimed at annexation, as well as torture and ill-treatment of detainees.

By the operative part of the resolution, the Commission called on Israel to take immediate steps for the return of the Palestinians and other displaced inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories to their homes. It deplored Israel's continued violations of the basic norms of international law and of international conventions, in particular its breaches of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949 (the fourth Geneva Convention), and Israel's persistent defiance of United Nations resolutions. It condemned a number of Israeli policies and practices in the occupied territories, which it enumerated in the resolution, and also condemned the massive deliberate destruction of the Syrian city of Quneitra perpetrated during Israeli occupation and prior to the withdrawal of Israeli forces in 1974. It reaffirmed that all measures taken by Israel to change the character or demographic composition and status of the occupied territories or any part thereof—including Jerusalem—were null and void. The Commission also declared null and void all measures taken by Israel with a view to changing the structure, status and established religious practices in the sanctuary of Al-Ibrahimi Mosque in the city of Al-Khalil (Hebron) and called on Israel to rescind all such measures taken.

The Commission called on Israel to release all Arabs imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and national liberation, and to accord them the treatment of prisoners of war. It asked the Secretary-General to collect all relevant information concerning detainees, such as their number, identity, place and the duration of their detention, and to make this information available to it at its 1978 session.

The Commission called on Israel to comply with its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights³² and to abide by its obligations under the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949. The Commission reiterated its call upon all States, international organizations and specialized agencies not to recognize any changes carried out by Israel in the occupied territories and to avoid any actions which might be used by Israel in pursuit of proscribed policies and practices.

The Commission requested the Secretary-General to bring this resolution to the attention of all Governments, competent United Na-

tions organs, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and international humanitarian organizations, to give it the widest possible publicity, and to report to the Commission at its 1978 session, when, it was decided, the matter would be given high priority under the new title "Question of the violation of human rights in the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine." The Secretary-General was requested to bring to the attention of the Commission all United Nations reports appearing between sessions of the Commission that dealt with the situation of the civilians of the occupied territories.

By the preambular part of the second resolution, the Commission recalled the General Assembly's resolution of 16 December 1976³³ by which it reaffirmed that the fourth Geneva Convention was applicable to all occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem. By the operative part of the text, the Commission deplored the failure of Israel to acknowledge the applicability of that Convention to all Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and urgently called upon Israel to acknowledge and to comply with the provisions of the Convention in those territories. The Commission urged all States parties to the Convention to exert all efforts to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in the occupied territories. The Secretary-General was requested to bring this resolution to the attention of all Governments, competent United Nations organs, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and international humanitarian organizations.

The Commission also decided to send a telegram to the Government of Israel expressing its deep concern at reports of the deaths of Arab detainees in Israeli prisons attributable to the conditions of their imprisonment, and called upon Israel to take urgent measures to ensure improvement in prison conditions and refrain from ill-treatment of detainees.

At its session in April/May 1977, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution (2085(LXII)) on the question of the violation by Israel of human rights in the occupied Arab territories. By this resolution, it took note of the action of the Human Rights Commission on the question, commended it for its vigilance and for action taken in connexion with the protection of human rights in the occupied territories, and requested it to pursue its efforts

³² See Y.U.N., 1948-49, pp. 535-37, text of Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

³³ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 263, text of resolution 31/106 B.

in this regard and continue to take appropriate measures. For details, see p. 694.

The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination also took decisions on the question of human rights in the occupied territories. For details, see p. 695.

Report of the Special Committee in 1977

The ninth report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories, established by the General Assembly in 1969, was transmitted to the Assembly on 17 October 1977. Among its principal observations was that Israel, as occupying power, had persisted in its violation of the fourth Geneva Convention throughout 1977 and that the day-to-day situation in the territories continued to be tense, marked by incidents which often led to injury and loss of life of innocent civilians. Such incidents, the report said, were directly attributable to the military occupation.

The report noted that the Government of Israel had continued to deny the Special Committee access to the occupied territories. As a result, it had been unable to conduct its investigations on the spot; however, as in the past, it had been able to follow developments on a day-to-day basis by examining: information gathered from various sources, such as the Israeli and Arab press; evidence furnished by Governments; oral testimony; information contained in United Nations documents; and information communicated by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and contained in ICRC publications.

The Special Committee reported that, on the basis of information received since the preceding report, the Government of Israel had continued to implement a policy of annexation and settlement of the occupied territories. The situation of civilians had given cause for concern in several areas, and the report included accounts of strikes, demonstrations, arrests, imposition of curfews and ill-treatment of youths. Accounts of ill-treatment of civilian detainees during and immediately after arrest, as well as during interrogation, trial and imprisonment, were cited in the report, and the pattern of arrests that emerged over the period under review showed a constantly swelling prison population; prison overcrowding was underlined as a major cause for concern. The Special Committee also concluded, on the basis of information received, that a strong *prima facie* case had been established that detainees were

subjected to treatment which could not be described as other than torture.

The Special Committee again referred to the destruction of structures in the town of Quneitra by Israel, and transmitted to the General Assembly a report prepared by an expert engaged to assess damages not covered in a previous survey, in particular damages to furniture and streets resulting from the destruction of the town in 1974.

A significant development during 1977, according to the Special Committee, was the emergence of a policy followed by the occupying power based on the assumption that the territories in question were not occupied territories. This belief, the report noted, was at the root of the thesis held by Israel that the fourth Geneva Convention did not apply to the occupied territories. However, the Special Committee said, it was universally recognized that the Convention did apply to the territories occupied as a result of the 1967 hostilities, as had been attested to by the many General Assembly resolutions on the subject, as well as the traditional stand taken by ICRC.

The Special Committee noted the continued preparation of detailed plans to settle the occupied territories, as formulated by the Israeli Minister of Agriculture, according to which a number of Israeli settlements, linked by a network of highways, were to be established in all parts of the occupied territories over the next 20 years. In the same context, the Special Committee noted a significant increase in reports of expropriation and purchase of land, including reports of Government budgetary appropriations for that purpose. It observed that such purchases were invalid; military conquest and occupation were not recognized as bestowing valid title to property.

The Special Committee noted that with the establishment of eight new settlements, bringing the number to 84, there were reported to be nearly 10,000 Israeli citizens settled in the occupied territories, not including those in East Jerusalem. The twin policies under which the territories and persons were governed were resulting in changes in the physical character and in the demographic composition of those territories, and the Special Committee saw no sign whatsoever that that pattern would change in the foreseeable future.

The Special Committee observed, in conclusion, that its findings reflected the continuing deterioration of the situation in the occupied territories, noticeable in the policy of annexation and settlement, the day-to-day life of the civilians, and the treatment of detainees. The

number of settlements continued to grow, as did the number of Israeli civilians living in the occupied territories and the number of major roads linking the extreme areas of those territories. The situation of the civilians living there continued to deteriorate as the frequency of incidents which affected day-to-day life continued to increase. In some areas civilians were directly subjected to interference by the occupying power, such as those who were expelled from certain areas in occupied Jerusalem; in other areas interference was indirect. The most serious deterioration recorded by the Special Committee during 1977 had been that of civilians in detention. The numerous reports confirming that ill-treatment of detainees occurred frequently during interrogation, the unsatisfactory manner in which trials were conducted and the situation of detainees in overcrowded prisons were matters of distress.

The Special Committee once more appealed to the international community, through the General Assembly, to assume its responsibility to end the occupation, thereby safeguarding the most fundamental of the human rights of the population of the occupied territories. Pending the early termination of the occupation, the Special Committee recommended that a suitable mechanism be established to safeguard the human rights of the civilian population which had been so long exposed to military occupation.

In that connexion, the Special Committee reiterated the proposal it had made in previous years for the adoption of an arrangement³⁴ based on the protecting-power formula envisaged under the fourth Geneva Convention in an effort to ensure protection of civilian persons in the occupied territories. In addition, and in view of the serious deterioration in the situation of detainees, the Special Committee urged the Assembly to ensure that a mechanism was set up, similar to that proposed by ICRC, establishing commissions of inquiry.

Communications

During the year several communications were received relating to the condition of the civilian population in the occupied territories.

By a letter dated 23 May 1977, the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya transmitted a letter of 19 May from the Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in which he charged that on 3 May Israeli military occupation forces in the West Bank had opened fire on Palestinian demonstrators, killing a 55-year-old woman and a 15-

year-old boy; the boy had been denied a religious burial by the Israeli forces. Israeli authorities had declared extensive territory in the areas of Jenin and Qabatyia to be closed, and farmers had been prevented from tilling their lands. There had been widespread reaction in the Palestinian towns of Nablus, Ramallah and Jenin, a general strike had been declared protesting the practices of the occupying force and approximately 70 Palestinians had been detained, the letter said.

By a letter dated 30 June, the representative of the Sudan, in his capacity as current Chairman of the Arab group of Member States, forwarded the text of an article entitled "Israel tortures Arab prisoners" and a related editorial that had appeared in *The Sunday Times* (London) of 19 June 1977.

By a note verbale dated 19 September, the representative of Egypt drew attention to a report published by the Swiss League for Human Rights about the common and systematic use of torture and of expropriation, confiscation and destruction of Arab property by Israel against the population of the occupied territories. The report was prepared by a four-man group headed by the League's President, the letter added.

On 20 October, the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic transmitted the text of a telegram addressed to the Secretary-General by Moslem and Christian leaders in Jordan urging that he intervene for the liberation of Archbishop Hilarion Capucci, who had been detained in Israeli prisons for three years and who was seriously ill.

On 7 November, the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, as current Chairman of the Arab group of Member States, transmitted the text of the testimony of journalists Paul Eddy and Peter Gillman of *The Sunday Times* (London), at hearings held at the United Nations Office in Geneva on 6 and 7 September 1977 under the auspices of the Special Committee, asking that it be distributed as a document of the General Assembly.

On 15 November, the representative of Israel transmitted excerpts from a briefing given on 29 July by the Attorney General of Israel to members of the press corps in Jerusalem, concerning the allegations of ill-treatment of prisoners in Israel as published in *The Sunday Times* of London on 19 June 1977. He also enclosed an article entitled "More insight on torture," by David Krivine, which was published in the

³⁴ See Y.U.N., 1972, p. 432.

Jerusalem Post on 28 October 1977. Both of these items, the letter said, showed the falsity of the trumped-up charges levelled against Israel without any grounding in fact or without any effort to substantiate the allegations by reference to the competent Israeli authorities.

Consideration by the General Assembly

The report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories was considered at the General Assembly's regular 1977 session by the Special Political Committee, which also had before it a report by the Secretary-General in which he described the measures he had taken to comply with an Assembly request³⁵ that he provide the necessary facilities and staff to the Special Committee and ensure the widest circulation of its report and of information regarding its activities and findings.

The Special Political Committee considered the question at meetings between 14 and 29 November. It approved three draft resolutions on 29 November which were adopted by the General Assembly on 13 December.

By the preambular part of the first of these (resolution 32/91 A), the Assembly among other things recalled that Israel and those Arab States whose territories had been occupied by Israel since June 1967 were parties to the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and that States parties to that Convention undertook not only to respect but also to ensure respect for the Convention in all circumstances.

By the operative part of the text, the Assembly: (1) reaffirmed that the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 was applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem; (2) strongly deplored Israel's failure to acknowledge the applicability of the Convention to those territories; (3) called again on Israel to acknowledge and comply with the provisions of the Convention in all the territories it had occupied, including Jerusalem; and (4) once more urged all States parties to the Convention to exert all efforts to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions.

The Assembly adopted the resolution by a recorded vote of 132 to 1, with 1 abstention; the Special Political Committee had approved the text by a roll-call vote of 114 to 1. The text was sponsored by Bangladesh, Chad, India, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.

(For text of resolution 32/91 A and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By a second resolution (32/91 B) the Assembly, having considered the expert's report on damage at Quneitra, expressed its appreciation of the report; condemned the massive deliberate destruction of Quneitra perpetrated by Israeli forces, reaffirmed that the Syrian Arab Republic was entitled to full compensation under international law and in equity for the damage, took note of the statements made by the Syrian representative reserving all the rights to full compensation for all damages, including those not covered by the expert's report, requested the Special Committee to complete the survey on damage in Quneitra, and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with all facilities required to complete this task.

This resolution was adopted by the Assembly by a recorded vote of 96 to 1, with 37 abstentions; the Special Political Committee had approved the text by a roll-call vote of 83 to 1, with 33 abstentions. The text was sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, the Byelorussian SSR, the Comoros, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mali, Pakistan, Senegal, Uganda, the Ukrainian SSR and Viet Nam.

(For text of resolution 32/91 B and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By the terms of the third resolution (32/91 C), the General Assembly commended the efforts of the Special Committee in performing its tasks, deplored the continued refusal of Israel to allow the Special Committee access to the occupied territories, and again called on it to allow such access.

The Assembly also by this resolution deplored Israel's continued and persistent violation of the fourth Geneva Convention and other applicable international instruments.

It condemned the following Israeli policies and practices and demanded that Israel desist from them immediately: (a) the annexation of parts of the occupied territories; (b) the establishment of Israeli settlements therein and the transfer of an alien population thereto; (c) the evacuation, deportation, expulsion, displacement and transfer of Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories, and the denial of their right to return; (d) the confiscation and expropriation of Arab property in the occupied territories and all other transactions for the acquisition of land involving the Israeli authorities,

³⁵ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 264-65, text of resolution 31/106 C of 16 December 1976.

institutions or nationals on the one hand, and the inhabitants or institutions of the occupied territories on the other; (e) the destruction and demolition of Arab houses; (f) mass arrests, administrative detention and ill-treatment of the Arab population; (g) the ill-treatment and torture of persons under detention; (h) the pilaging of archaeological and cultural property; (i) the interference with religious freedoms and practices, as well as with family rights and customs; and (j) the illegal exploitation of the natural wealth, resources and population of the occupied territories.

The Assembly reaffirmed that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or status of the occupied territories, or any part thereof, including Jerusalem, were null and void, and that Israel's policy of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in those territories constituted a flagrant violation of the fourth Geneva Convention and relevant United Nations resolutions.

The Assembly reiterated its call upon all States, international organizations and specialized agencies not to recognize any changes carried out by Israel in the occupied territories and to avoid actions, including those in the field of aid, which might be used by Israel in pursuit of its policies of annexation and colonization.

The Special Committee was asked to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the occupied Arab territories, to consult with ICRC, as appropriate, to ensure the safeguarding of the welfare and human rights of the population of the territories, and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arose. The Special Committee was also requested to continue to investigate the treatment of civilians in detention in the occupied territories and to submit a special report to the Secretary-General.

The Secretary-General was asked by the Assembly: to render all necessary facilities to the Special Committee, including those required for its visits to the occupied territories; to continue to make available additional staff as might be necessary to assist the Special Committee; to ensure the widest circulation of the reports of the Special Committee, and of information regarding its activities and findings, through the Office of Public Information; to reprint, where necessary, those reports of the Special Committee which were no longer available; and to report to the Assembly in 1978, when the item would again be included in the Assembly's agenda.

The Assembly adopted this resolution by a recorded vote of 98 to 2, with 32 abstentions; the Special Political Committee had approved the text by a roll-call vote of 84 to 2, with 30 abstentions. The text was sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, the Comoros, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Uganda and Viet Nam.

(For text of resolution 32/91 C and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

During the discussion, the Rapporteur of the Special Committee, introducing the Committee's report, said the Committee had not been able to obtain direct proof of violence stemming from the occupation because Israel had opposed its repeated requests in that connexion; nevertheless, it had reached its conclusions on the basis of information derived from the Israeli press and from all the other sources of information generally accepted as being sympathetic to the Government. He said the Special Committee had relied also on the evidence of individuals who had visited the site of the alleged occurrences. The Committee paid tribute to the journalists of The Sunday Times of London, who, in the face of many difficulties, had carried out a major investigation into the situation of civilian prisoners. The humanitarian aspect of that work could provide a useful basis for decisions to be adopted by the General Assembly with a view to improving the situation of the prisoners, he added.

He went on to observe that resistance would cease only when the occupation was ended, and Israel would not enjoy security until the Palestinians returned to their native land. Resistance and demonstrations were continuing and he cited the report of ICRC for the previous year that, as a reaction to the legitimate liberation struggle, Israel had detained 3,000 civilians for so-called security reasons and 400 for ordinary offences.

Another matter for concern, he said, was the torture and inhuman treatment of detainees during questioning. The Committee had ascertained that Israel had taken no effective measures to improve the situation. The exclusive powers of the interrogating official, and the lack of any humanitarian or legal defence against the inevitable abuses, lent credibility to the accusations which had been made.

The Rapporteur said the Special Committee believed that the international community should have the possibility of verifying the facts on the spot, since it remained convinced that Israeli practices affecting human rights in the territories were part of a scheme to establish in Palestine and in the occupied territories a Jewish

State where there would be no room for any alien element, whether religious or ethnic.

The representative of Israel said that the Special Committee and the General Assembly had let themselves be carried away over the past nine years by a campaign of calumny and vilification of Israel, in the service of the war-mongering policy of the Arab States. That evil campaign had reached new heights, he said, and the Israeli Government wished to denounce the nefarious and deliberate use of the United Nations for ends contrary to its Charter and detrimental to international peace. If the Special Committee's report were to be believed, the Arabs living in the territories administered by Israel were being permanently held hostage, their property was being expropriated and pillaged, they were being arrested and imprisoned for no valid reason, they were being judged by unjust courts and were being subjected to abominable tortures while in detention. That disgusting picture, he said, was the product of a sick imagination, one that Arab propaganda wanted to paint of Israel. To that end, it was using the Special Committee and the well-known automatic majority, and the United Nations was becoming an instrument to propagate perfidious anti-Semitism.

He charged that the Special Committee had reported on incidents in the territories in a selective, distorted way. Israel was doing its utmost to promote day-to-day coexistence between Arabs and Jews. All obstacles notwithstanding, life in common was coming about. Naturally there were strikes and demonstrations from time to time, but they were not frequent. The Arab residents desired stability and did not want to be involved in tragic events like those in Lebanon, he added.

As for the allegedly crowded conditions of the prisons, he said that by the end of 1976 plans were in the works to accommodate 1,000 prisoners by the end of 1977. In reply to the accusations of mistreatment of prisoners, he expressed strong reservations about the reliability or objectivity of the sources of the Special Committee's information.

The representative of Israel suggested that the Special Political Committee concentrate its efforts on adopting a single recommendation inviting Israel and the Arab States to initiate peace talks as soon as possible within the framework of Security Council resolutions 242(1967)³⁶ and 338(1973).³⁷ Such a recommendation, he maintained, would demonstrate a realistic attitude which would save the honour of the United Nations and constitute responsible interna-

tional action worthy of the Charter of the United Nations.

The spokesman for the Syrian Arab Republic said that the Special Committee deserved the highest praise for its courage and honesty in investigating the available evidence and in submitting a valuable report on the question, despite the fact that it had been prevented for the past nine years from entering the occupied territories. It was the only body through whose report the United Nations could view the occupied territories and the suffering inflicted on the Arab and Palestinian people as a result of the racist colonialist invasion. If conditions in the occupied territories were as the Israeli representative claimed, he wanted to know why Israel refused to co-operate with the Special Committee or to grant it permission to enter the territories, or submit information which would enable the Special Political Committee to present the true picture to the international community. These views were shared by a number of speakers. The observer for PLO added that if the Zionist authorities had nothing to hide, it would surely be to their advantage to let the Committee see the miracle they claimed to have wrought.

The Nigerian representative also expressed appreciation for the work of the Special Committee, whose report, he said, gave a truthful account of the various acts of Israeli authorities in the occupied Arab territories. It was not surprising that the Israeli practices had provoked an unending chain of spontaneous demonstrations by the Palestinians. The Israeli response had been one of increased repression, which in turn had provoked further demonstrations. It had brought about a vicious circle which could not be broken until the original causes of discontent were removed and until the Palestinians could freely exercise their inalienable rights to self-determination, freedom and independence in their own homeland.

He went on to observe that Israel's 1950 Law of Return allowed any Jew of any nationality to emigrate to Israel and acquire Israeli citizenship immediately. On the other hand, the hundreds of thousands of Palestinian Arabs who had been born in Palestine and had later been expelled from the area had been deprived of their rights of citizenship. According to Israeli law, there were a number of conditions that had to be met before a non-Jew

³⁶ See Y.U.N., 1967, pp. 257-58, text of resolution 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967.

³⁷ See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 213, text of resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973.

could become eligible for citizenship, and those requirements effectively prevented the refugees from acquiring Israeli nationality. It was high time, he declared, that Israel's backers abandoned their hypocritical attitude and condemned the continued violation of the basic rights of the Palestinians and the non-Jewish population in the occupied territories.

According to the representative of Bangladesh, the most important aspect of the Israeli occupation was the violation of the human rights of the population of the occupied territories and the denial of the right to return of hundreds of thousands of civilians who had fled their homes during and after the 1967 hostilities. Expropriations and purchases of land in those territories were invalid because military conquest and occupation bestowed no valid title to property. The constantly increasing prison population and strong evidence that detainees were subjected to torture highlighted the need for urgent action by the international community. Lengthy statements of universal condemnation of those Israeli practices were of no value if they did not result in substantive action. Member States had to assume their responsibility to end the Israeli occupation as soon as possible and in the meantime see that a suitable mechanism was established to safeguard the human rights of the civilian population. Israel had to acknowledge that the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, to which it was a signatory, was applicable to the territories it had occupied since the 1967 war and had to comply with its provisions and with the principles of international law. A number of speakers expressed similar views.

The representative of Belgium, speaking on behalf of the nine member countries of the European Community, said that, with regard to the humanitarian and demographic aspects of the problem, the nine Governments had stated on many occasions that in their view the fourth Geneva Convention was entirely applicable to the occupied territories. They regretted that Israel did not accept the principle of the applicability of that Convention, which conferred responsibilities on the occupying power and authorized certain measures with regard to the inhabitants, but prohibited any unilateral modification of the demographic and physical nature of occupied territories. For the same reasons, they remained opposed to any unilateral modification of the status of Jerusalem and the Holy Places. She recalled that the Community had also had reservations with regard to the Special Committee; because of the way in

which it had been conceived and the difficulties it encountered in its task it was not able to pass an exhaustive judgement on the situation. The nine Governments had nevertheless carefully studied the passages of the report concerning the conditions of detention and the treatment of prisoners and found certain elements which gave rise to concern.

The Bulgarian representative said that, despite the Israeli Government's continuing refusal to allow representatives of the Special Committee to visit the occupied territories, the report clearly showed that oppression of the civilian population and violation of its basic human rights were escalating at the same rate as Israel's action to perpetuate the occupation. The report showed, he said, the determination of the Arab population to fight for its rights. The rising tension in the occupied territories exposed the absurdity of Israeli attempts to assimilate the occupied Arab lands, to disregard the rights of the Palestinian people and to avoid a final settlement of the Middle East conflict. The unlawful Israeli practices in those territories had been condemned by democratic public opinion and many international organizations.

The spokesman for the Ukrainian SSR said that, in order to reach an equitable settlement of the conflict, Israel had to end its illegal occupation of the territories and withdraw its armed forces, the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and an independent State had to be recognized, and the independence and security of all States of the region had to be ensured and, if necessary, backed by international guarantees. The international community had to intensify its efforts to overcome the problems. To that end, the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East should be convened as soon as possible, with the participation of all the parties concerned, including PLO.

According to the spokesman for Albania, the Israeli invaders would not have been able to prolong their occupation of the Arab lands had it not been for the support of the United States imperialists and United States military and financial aid. The Zionist circles of Israel were also receiving assistance from the Soviet social-imperialists who, in all their demagoguery, pretended to be the friends and protectors of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples and, with their hegemonistic and expansionist policy in the Middle East, were further encouraging the Israeli aggressors in the implementation of their anti-Arab policy. Through their intrigues

against the Arab peoples, and by allowing an ever greater number of Jews to emigrate from the USSR to Israel, the Soviet social-imperialists were helping the Israeli authorities to reinforce their war machine. The Zionists were thus using to their own advantage the rivalry between the two super-powers—the United States and the Soviet Union—which, through the so-called peaceful negotiations which they wished to impose at the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East, were working to force the Arab peoples to accept the Israeli occupation and their own hegemonistic rule in the region.

Following the voting, the Canadian representative said that Canada, as a signatory to the fourth Geneva Convention, took its application very seriously; it had stated on many occasions that it believed that the Convention did apply to the territories occupied by Israel. However, Canada considered that allegations that Israel was guilty of unspecified "grave breaches" of the Convention had not been proved.

The Japanese representative said that her country believed that the problems in the occupied territories were owing to their continuous occupation by Israel since 1967, and that Israel should withdraw from them. The Japanese Government was opposed to human rights violations in the territories and appealed to the Government of Israel scrupulously to apply the fourth Geneva Convention and refrain from any measure incompatible with its provisions.

The representative of the United States said that her Government had voted against resolution 32/91 C because it believed that it contained allegations which had not been adequately verified. The report on which the resolution was based presented a selective version of conditions in the occupied territories and drew extensively on questionable sources of information. Her country had voted in favour of resolution 32/91 A since it had long held that the fourth Geneva Convention applied throughout the territories occupied since 1967. It had abstained on resolution 32/91 B—concerning Quneitra—because it believed that the question of compensation was one which had to be addressed by the parties in the context of a final settlement, and that it should not be prejudged by the Special Political Committee.

The representative of Finland said it was most regrettable that the Special Committee could not have been established in a way that would have created better conditions for it to discharge its humanitarian mandate. Finland also deplored the continued refusal of Israel

to allow the Special Committee access to the occupied territories.

In a letter dated 9 December, the representative of Israel informed the Secretary-General that a delegation from ICRC had recently visited Israel to make contact with the new Government. Following the visit, the spokesman of the Israel Defence Forces announced a substantial extension of the arrangements for visits by ICRC delegates to security detainees in the territories. According to the new arrangements, the military government authorities would notify ICRC of the arrest of security detainees within 14 days of their arrest and an ICRC delegate would be entitled to visit without witnesses every such detainee within that period in order to ascertain his health. After the visit, if the ICRC delegate so requested, the detainee could promptly be examined without witnesses by a Red Cross physician. Agreement had been reached as to visits in special circumstances within less than 14 days from the arrest. A parallel statement was published by ICRC in Geneva on 6 December, the letter added.

It went on to state that although Israel did not consider that the fourth Geneva Convention was applicable to the territories, in practice it applied all the humanitarian provisions contained in it, and the representatives of ICRC were accorded all the rights and privileges provided for under it. It was emphasized that the new arrangements were in line with the Israeli Government's policy of allowing complete and free access to the territories and that the Israeli administration in the territories was willing and capable of operating under the full exposure of international opinion. It was hoped that the unusual and unprecedented step of allowing Red Cross delegates, accompanied, if necessary, by a Red Cross doctor, to visit detainees during the initial period of interrogation would go a long way towards quashing once and for all the empty allegations of Arab propaganda which had been raised again in the course of the current session of the General Assembly.

Questions concerning Israeli measures in occupied Arab territories

Communications

During 1977, the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General received a number of communications concerning measures taken by Israel in the occupied Arab territories which involved the establishment of

settlements and the application of Israeli laws to those territories.

By a letter dated 17 February 1977, the representative of Egypt transmitted the text of a statement issued on 16 February by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt in which it was charged that a belt of settlements, including a city called Yamit, was being established by Israel in the north-eastern part of the Sinai, that the World Zionist Organization, which supervised the establishment of such settlements, had asked the Israeli Government for permission to establish 15 new villages in addition to those previously established, and that more than 1,500 Arab families had been evicted from their homes.

The statement added that Israel was resorting to such a policy in spite of the unanimous decision of the Security Council of 11 November 1976³⁸ deploring such measures and demanding their immediate cessation.

By a letter dated 29 July, the representative of Oman, on behalf of the Arab group of Member States, stated that on 26 July Israel had legalized three Jewish settlements in the occupied Arab territory near the towns of Kafr Kaddum, Khan Al-Ahmar and Ramallah. That latest measure in Israel's persistent policy of expansion and colonization, he said, violated the Charter of the United Nations, the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and numerous resolutions and decisions of the Security Council. It aggravated further an already explosive situation, the letter said.

By a letter dated 17 August, the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic transmitted the text of a declaration by his Government concerning recent measures taken by the Israeli Government in the occupied Arab territories, whereby it had announced that Israeli laws and regulations would be imposed on the population of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The Syrian Arab Republic considered these measures to be no less than a deliberate move to legitimize the occupation and to pave the way for proclaiming the final annexation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip by the Zionist entity.

By a letter dated 19 August, the representative of Iraq said that in pursuance of its policy of annexation and expansion the Israeli Government had declared that it was enforcing its laws in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip. That step was a flagrant violation of the principles of the United Nations Char-

ter, the 1949 Geneva Conventions and relevant United Nations resolutions. He annexed to his letter a message from the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to the United Nations Secretary-General, asking him to interfere in order to put an end to such aggressive actions by Israel.

As current Chairman of the Arab group, he requested that the Security Council assume its responsibility in maintaining peace and security by taking immediate action to stop the illegal measures, which represented yet another step in the systematic Israeli aggressive policy against the Palestinian people.

By a letter dated 25 August, addressed to the Secretary-General, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt requested the inclusion in the agenda of the General Assembly's thirty-second (1977) session of an item entitled "Recent illegal Israeli measures in the occupied Arab territories designed to change the legal status, geographical nature and demographic composition of those territories in contravention of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, of Israel's international obligations under the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and of United Nations resolutions, and obstruction of efforts aimed at achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East."

In an explanatory memorandum accompanying the request, Egypt said that the Israeli Government had recently begun to escalate its policy of changing the geographical nature, demographic composition and legal status of the Arab territories occupied since 5 June 1967. One manifestation had been the announcement by the Israeli authorities of their approval of the creation of additional settlements in the West Bank of Jordan, namely Hal Odmim near Jericho, Ofra near Ramallah and Elon Souria on the road to Nablus. Another was their authorization of the establishment of more settlements in the Arab territories under Israeli occupation and their decision to extend the application of Israeli laws and regulations to Arab areas in the occupied territories.

In the view of the Egyptian Government, the measures constituted a dangerous escalation of Israel's violation of its international obligations, an aggression against the rights of the Palestinian people and an insistence on placing further obstacles on the road to peace, while undermining international efforts currently under way to reach a peaceful and just solution. They represented a flagrant defiance of the will of the

³⁸ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 257.

international community, and they contravened those principles of the United Nations Charter that protected the sovereign rights and territorial integrity of all States, established the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territories by force and provided for the right to self-determination and freedom for all peoples. They also violated the provisions of the fourth 1949 Geneva Convention affirming—in letter and spirit—that occupation was a situation of a temporary character which prohibited the occupying power from effecting any radical changes in prevailing conditions and which in no way permitted the alienation of any occupied lands.

The memorandum went on to state that Israel had rejected all the relevant United Nations resolutions and refused to respect the provisions or even the very applicability of the fourth Geneva Convention, despite its accession to that Convention and regardless of resolutions of the international community unanimously confirming its applicability and the need to respect it. As a result, the situation had become so dangerous as to have direct repercussions on the international scene, especially on the situation in the Middle East. The Israeli measures were a serious development revealing Israeli intentions to obstruct and reject peace, it stated.

By a letter dated 26 August, the representative of Cyprus transmitted the text of a statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cyprus condemning the new arbitrary and unlawful act of Israel on the western bank of the Jordan River. The policy of creating faits accomplis through the establishment of Israeli settlements and the alteration of the composition of the population ran counter to fundamental norms of justice and United Nations decisions. The Government of Cyprus did not recognize the unlawful regime for whose creation on the occupied western bank of the Jordan River efforts were being made. The situation was parallel to what was happening in Cyprus, the statement added, where Turkey, through its army of occupation, was systematically colonizing the occupied area by massive settlements from Turkey.

By a letter dated 6 September, the representative of Jordan transmitted the text of a memorandum issued by the Jordanian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs concerning the Israeli Government's decision, on 14 August 1977, regarding what Israel called the equalization of public services of the inhabitants of the occupied territories with those of the citizens of Israel. The memorandum noted that Israel

denied that the decision had any political overtones, and Israeli spokesmen had concentrated on its humanitarian aspects.

In Jordan's view, the consequences of enforcing this decision would involve the following political goals.

(1) The application and enforcement of Israeli laws in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip concerning health, education, water, electricity and communications, including telephone services, meant that Israeli law was to replace Jordanian law concerning those services in the West Bank, including the application of the Israeli education programme.

(2) Deprivation of the powers of the municipalities to provide services to the inhabitants, especially in the areas of water and electricity, meant instant transfer of powers to military governors to connect cities and villages of the West Bank and Gaza with the Israeli network of water and electricity. This also meant stripping the municipalities of their powers to provide other services.

(3) The liquidation of refugee camps by forcibly transferring the refugees to nearby civilian centres represented unilateral action by the occupation authorities in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in stark violation of the inalienable rights of the Palestine refugees to exercise their choice of repatriation or compensation under United Nations resolutions.

(4) The restriction of the decision of the equalization of services to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, leaving out Sinai and Golan, showed that Menachem Begin's Government considered the Bank and the Strip to be parts of the Land of Israel, to which Israeli laws could be applied without Knesset approval.

(5) The decision could be considered as a first step towards final annexation of the West Bank and Gaza to Israel.

(6) In the event of the continued application of these measures, Israeli annexation of the occupied areas would undercut Jordanian legal status under international law or the Palestine Liberation Organization regarding the West Bank and Gaza, not to mention creating a new fait accompli of Israeli presence in these areas. It was not, the memorandum said, a question of the presence of occupation as such, but a question of creeping annexation by Israel by means of its laws, regulations and services.

By a letter dated 30 September, the representative of Sri Lanka transmitted the text of a declaration, adopted on the same day by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of non-aligned countries at an extraordinary meeting in New

York, stating, among other things, that the Ministers considered that the latest measures taken by Israel in the occupied territories—the extension of Israeli laws and the establishment of Israeli settlements in the West Bank and Gaza—constituted an obstacle to the endeavours for the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

By a letter dated 5 October, the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, in his capacity as current Chairman of the Islamic group of States, transmitted the text of the final communique of an extraordinary meeting of Foreign Ministers of the Islamic Conference, held in New York on 3 October, which condemned Israel for taking illegal measures in the occupied territories with the objective of changing their character, and reaffirmed that the continued occupation of Arab territories by force constituted a threat to international peace and security.

By a note verbale dated 26 October, the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic, in his capacity as current Chairman of the Arab group of States, transmitted the text of two notes, dated 17 and 21 September 1977, addressed to the Secretary-General by a number of citizens in the occupied Arab territories, in which they proclaimed that PLO was the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine, rejected any trusteeship or mandate, affirmed their right to a homeland and independent national State, and demanded complete Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied territories in accordance with United Nations decisions and resolutions.

Consideration by General Assembly

The General Assembly considered the item concerning recent illegal Israeli measures in the occupied Arab territories at meetings held between 26 and 28 October 1977. At the conclusion of its discussion it adopted a resolution (32/5) sponsored by 74 Members.

Speaking in the discussion, the representative of Egypt said his country had requested consideration of the item in view of the serious situation resulting from the latest Israeli measures in the occupied territories. The United Nations, he said, together with its various agencies, had in recent years been fully aware of the magnitude of Israel's scheme, which aimed at imposing occupation and distorting the legal status, the geographical nature and demographic composition of the occupied Arab territories, and had unequivocally condemned it. The United Nations had, he noted, unanimously agreed that the fourth Geneva Conven-

tion of 1949 applied to all the occupied Arab territories, and that had been reaffirmed many times.

He said it was well known that the current Israeli Government did all it could to encourage Israeli colonization in the occupied territories, abetted by extremist movements such as the Gush Emunim movement, which called for the expulsion of Arab inhabitants and which believed that Israelis had a sacred right to what they called "all the Land of Israel." According to them, sooner or later the Arab problem would become insignificant. He recalled that the plan of setting up Israeli settlements had begun in the aftermath of the 1967 war; the number of settlements had reached 90, 25 of which were on the Golan Heights, 22 in the Gaza Strip and Sinai and 36 in the West Bank. Dozens of settlements were being planned for. In Arab Jerusalem, tens of thousands of immigrants and people attracted to Israel had been settled following the destruction by the Israeli authorities of dozens of Arab homes in the city and the expulsion of their inhabitants.

The representative of Egypt then referred to the fourth 1949 Geneva Convention, to which Israel was a party, and said that the Israeli Government had refused to apply it to the occupied territories, even though the provisions were explicit: article 49 stipulated that individual or mass forcible transfers, as well as deportations of protected persons from occupied territory to the territory of the occupying power or to that of any other country were prohibited, regardless of motive. The article further stated that the occupying power should not deport or transfer parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupied. With respect to Israel's decision to apply its laws and regulations to the Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories, which was also prohibited by United Nations resolutions and by the fourth Geneva Convention, he said it was a clear indication of Israel's intention to annex those territories.

The representative of Israel said that for 19 years, from 1948 to 1967, Israel was not building settlements in Gaza, the Sinai and the West Bank because Israel was not there. For 19 years, Egypt oppressed the people of Gaza, and Jordan suppressed and gaoled the people of the West Bank. In contrast to the severe restrictions of Egyptian and Jordanian rule, there was currently no curfew in the administered areas; the Arabs in the territories administered by Israel enjoyed freedom of speech, freedom of the press and freedom of movement. It was against that background of pros-

perity, co-operation and respect for freedoms and human rights that Israel's establishment of settlements had to be considered.

He went on to say that Israel could not be considered an occupying power within the meaning of the fourth Geneva Convention in any part of the former Palestine Mandate. That Convention was intended for short-term military occupation and was not relevant to the sui generis situation in the area. The purpose of article 49 was to protect the local population from deportation and displacement. No Arab inhabitants had been displaced by Jewish settlements or by villages and townships, he insisted. The majority of the settlements had been set up on Government and public land which had been barren, rock-strewn hillsides and deserts for centuries. In the very few instances where private land was involved, it was acquired for public purposes in accordance with Jordanian law and against full compensation.

The representative of Israel said there was no connexion between progress towards a Middle East peace agreement and the establishment of settlements. The settlement issue was simply a device to cover up for the stubborn refusal of the Arab States to negotiate with Israel, whose destruction many of them sought.

The representative of Jordan said that the designation by Israeli Primer Minister Begin of the occupied territories as "liberated territories" implied that the legitimate inhabitants of those territories, who had lived there for 10,000 years, were strangers in their own homeland. Never in recorded history until 1948 had the Palestinian inhabitants left or been forced to leave their land. Even during the short period of Israeli hegemony some 3,000 years ago, there had never been a monolithic Israeli presence in the West Bank, which the Israelis now claimed as their exclusive ancestral land. Mr. Begin, he noted, had not set foot in the country before 1942.

Many speakers in the discussion deplored the timing of the Israeli measures, affirmed that the fourth Geneva Convention applied to the occupied Arab territories and condemned the settlement policy as illegal and as a preliminary to annexation.

The representative of Belgium, speaking on behalf of the nine member countries of the European Community, said that the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 applied to all the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem. As to the establishment of settlements and all other measures taken by Israel which violated the physical and demographic status of the occupied territories, they were

illegal and contrary to the norms of international law. Moreover, establishing settlements would complicate the negotiating process. The European Community had informed Israel of its position and it was regrettable that Israel still pursued that policy.

The representative of China said that over the past three decades Israeli Zionists had occupied large portions of Arab territories through one aggressive war after another. To date, it not only refused to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories but brazenly and absurdly declared that they were liberated Israeli lands and that the question of annexation did not exist. Statements made by Israeli leaders indicated that Israeli Zionism would never withdraw from those territories of its own accord, nor would it ever give up its policies of aggression and expansion. The root cause of non-settlement of the Middle East problem lay in the rivalry between the two super-powers. The handful of Zionists were emboldened to do all kinds of evil and persisted in making themselves the enemy of the Arab people because they had the backing of the two super-powers in different forms.

The representative of the USSR said that the illegal measures by Israel were a major facet of the Middle East conflict—one of the most dangerous focal points of tension in the world. Israel's representatives, he noted, had expressed Israel's desire for peace, but he wondered how much credence could be given to those statements when there was ample evidence of a systematic Israelization of the occupied Arab territories in gross violation of the fourth Geneva Convention. Israel's refusal to withdraw from the territories and the measures it had taken to annex them gave rise to grave concern and alarm among those genuinely interested in establishing a just peace in the Middle East, he declared.

The representative of the Syrian Arab Republic and others deplored the position taken by Israeli leaders that the West Bank and Gaza Strip were not occupied, but liberated, territories, lands belonging to the Jews according to history and the Old Testament.

The Maltese representative said that world opinion was in disagreement with the demographic changes in the occupied territories, which had been described by the most lenient critics as unfortunate and untimely and as not helping the serious efforts aimed at a Geneva peace conference. Suspicion was generated not only by the inherent characteristics of each single act of illegal settlement but also by the cumulative effect of several actions. It was one thing

to say that settlements were no obstacle to peace, and another to refer to the occupied areas being established as Judaea and Samaria, dropping any reference to occupied Arab lands, calling them liberated territories and even issuing instructions to news editors to stop calling the West Bank an "occupied" territory. Such measures, he said, were viewed with suspicion even by Israel's most ardent sympathizers.

A number of speakers expressed concern over the situation of Jerusalem, citing various measures taken by Israel which tended to modify the character of the Holy City. The representative of Kuwait said that Jerusalem had been officially and defiantly annexed: there was annexation in Jerusalem and in the ring of territory surrounding the City. The representative of Argentina said his country understood the importance of Jerusalem for the Jewish people and religion, but it was equally important to Christians and Moslems. There was a very special convergence of a plurality of historic and religious rights in Jerusalem and it was the duty of all to ensure its protection by a special status guaranteed by an international legal instrument. He recalled that the need to preserve the City from any attempt to change that special status was recognized by the Security Council on 25 September 1971 when it adopted resolution 298(1971),³⁹ by which it confirmed earlier United Nations decisions on the invalidity of any legislative and administrative measures adopted for the purpose of changing the status of Jerusalem.

Similar views were expressed by the spokesmen for Malaysia, Mali and Mauritania.

On 28 October, the Assembly adopted as resolution 32/5 a draft text that had been introduced at the beginning of the debate by Egypt and eventually sponsored by 74 countries. The vote, by roll-call, was 131 in favour to 1 against, with 7 abstentions.

By the preamble to this text, the Assembly expressed concern over the current serious situation in the occupied Arab territories as a result of the continued Israeli occupation and the measures and actions taken by Israel as the occupying power and designed to change the legal status, geographical nature and demographic composition of those territories. It considered that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, was applicable to all the Arab territories occupied since 5 June 1967.

By the operative provisions of the resolution, the Assembly:

(1) determined that all such measures and

actions taken by Israel in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 had no legal validity and constituted a serious obstruction of efforts aimed at achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

(2) strongly deplored the persistence of Israel in carrying out such measures, in particular the establishment of settlements in the occupied Arab territories;

(3) called on Israel to comply strictly with its international obligations in accordance with the principles of international law and the provisions of the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949;

(4) called once more on the Government of Israel as the occupying power to desist forthwith from taking any action which would result in changing the legal status, geographical nature or demographic composition of the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

(5) urged all States parties to the fourth Geneva Convention to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in all the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

(6) requested the Secretary-General (a) to undertake urgent contacts with the Government of Israel to ensure the prompt implementation of this resolution; and (b) to submit a report to the General Assembly and the Security Council, not later than 31 December 1977, on the results of his contacts; and

(7) requested the Security Council to review the situation in the light of this resolution and of the report of the Secretary-General.

(For text of resolution 32/5, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Following the vote, the representative of the United States said that the issue of Israeli civilian settlements in the territories occupied since 1967 had been a matter of deep concern to his Government, which had stated its position on many occasions. That position had two elements.

First, the United States was opposed to the settlements because they could be perceived as prejudging the outcome of negotiations to deal with the territorial aspects of final peace treaties and would thus complicate the difficult process of negotiation. Second, he said, the United States believed that the settlements were inconsistent with international law as defined in the fourth Geneva Convention. Its position as stated in the Security Council in 1976 was that

³⁹ See Y.U.N., 1971, p. 187, text of resolution 298 (1971).

an occupier had to maintain the occupied areas as intact and unaltered as possible, without interfering with the customary life of the area; any changes had to be necessitated by the immediate needs of the occupation and be consistent with international law. According to article 49 of the Convention, the occupying power was not to deport or transfer parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupied. It was thus clear that substantial resettlement of the Israeli civilian population in occupied territories, including East Jerusalem, was illegal under the Convention.

The United States representative went on to say that the resolution just adopted was consistent in most aspects with the United States position. However, the United States had accepted a special responsibility as Co-Chairman of the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East, requiring it to remain impartial when the complex issues to be considered at Geneva were involved. The United States had therefore abstained from voting.

Report of the Secretary-General

On 30 December 1977, the Secretary-General submitted the report requested by the Assembly in its resolution 32/5 of 28 October. Included in the report was the text of his note requesting that the Government of Israel provide him with all available information relevant to the implementation of the resolution, and the reply received from the representative of Israel, stating that Israel's position and views had been explained in detail in plenary meetings of the General Assembly on 26 and 28 October 1977.

Permanent sovereignty over national resources

By a decision adopted on 21 December 1976,⁴⁰ the General Assembly among other things had reaffirmed the right of the Arab States and peoples whose territories were under Israeli occupation to regain full and effective control over their natural and all other resources and economic activities, as well as the right to restitution and full compensation for the exploitation, loss and depletion of, and damage to, those resources and activities. The Assembly had asked the Secretary-General to submit a final comprehensive report on the adverse effects on the Arab States and peoples resulting from repeated Israeli aggression and continued occupation of their territories.

In response to that request, the Secretary-General on 11 October 1977 submitted a report to the Assembly. He noted that the study had originally been defined to relate to the

economic effects of the Arab-Israeli conflict of June 1967 and its aftermath on Egypt, the Syrian Arab Republic, Lebanon and Jordan and on the Arab peoples encompassed in the boundaries of those States in the relevant period. In the absence of a response on the part of Lebanon to the Secretary-General's approaches and because of subsequent events in that country, it had not been possible to include Lebanon in the study. Furthermore, in the absence of facilities to visit the occupied areas, there had been no opportunity for a first-hand study of the economic conditions in those areas. No reliable information was available to the Arab countries themselves concerning the magnitude of many of the losses and disabilities suffered in the occupied territories, nor was there any possibility of such material becoming available in the near future.

The report, using material prepared by Governments and assessed by means of micro- and macro-economic approaches, analysed in detail the economic effects of the 1967 conflict and its aftermath on Egypt, the Syrian Arab Republic, Jordan and the occupied territories, including the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Consideration was mainly confined to capital and income losses, including personal, corporate and public losses.

Annexed to the report was a list of official reports and submissions by Egypt, Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic; the list also included a report by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) entitled *The Impact of the Suez Canal Closure on Egypt, Jordan and Syria*.

In a note verbale dated 29 November 1977 addressed to the Secretary-General, the representative of Egypt pointed out that the Secretary-General's report did not cover all losses suffered by Egypt as a result of continued occupation of Egyptian territories.

The following examples of losses were given: losses incurred before the June 1967 aggression, including those resulting from the Israeli campaign of 1956 in Sinai; damage caused to Egyptian property in the Gaza Strip; losses incurred in Sinai resulting from excessive reduction in exploitable oil reserves due to exceptionally high rates of exploitation of the oil wells during occupation; civilian and military human losses, not measurable in monetary terms; the consequences of material military losses, including repayment of military debts which constituted a heavy burden on the Egyptian economy; the loss of and damage to items

⁴⁰ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 267, text of resolution 31/186.

of national, religious and cultural heritage, such as ancient mosques and monuments, particularly in the devastated Suez Canal Zone, which could not be evaluated in monetary terms; and losses incurred by certain segments in the private sector, including those of retail trade, crafts, small industries and the traditional farming sectors.

On 19 December, the General Assembly adopted, by a recorded vote of 109 to 3, with 26 abstentions, resolution 32/161; it was recommended by the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which had approved it on 8 December by a roll-call vote of 98 to 3, with 24 abstentions, as proposed by 52 Members.

By this resolution, the Assembly, after among other things recalling its previous decisions on the matter, took note of the Secretary-General's report and noted that, owing to certain technical and other limitations, the report did not cover all pertinent losses, such as: (a) the adverse economic effects extending beyond the year 1975; (b) losses in the Arab territories still under Israeli occupation; (c) human and military losses; (d) the loss of and damage to items of national, religious and cultural heritage; (e) losses in the traditional sectors, including the retail trading, small industries and farming sectors; and (f) the full impact on the development process of the Arab States, territories and peoples subjected to Israeli aggression and occupation.

The Assembly by this resolution emphasized the right of the Arab States and peoples whose territories were under Israeli occupation to full and effective permanent sovereignty and control over their natural and all other resources, wealth and economic activities. It reaffirmed that all measures undertaken by Israel to exploit the resources, wealth and economic activities in the occupied Arab territories were illegal, and called upon Israel immediately to desist from all such measures.

The Assembly further reaffirmed the right of the Arab States and peoples subjected to Israeli aggression and occupation to the restitution of, and full compensation for the exploitation, depletion and loss of and damages to, their natural, human and all other resources, wealth and economic activities, and called upon Israel to meet their just claims. All States were called on to support and assist the Arab States and peoples in the exercise of the above-mentioned rights, and all States, international organizations, specialized agencies, investment corporations and other institutions were called on not to recognize or assist in any measures un-

dertaken by Israel to exploit the resources of the occupied territories or to effect any changes in the demographic composition, geographical character or institutional structure of those territories.

(For text of resolution 32/161, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

During the discussion in the Second Committee, the representative of Pakistan noted, in introducing the 52-power text, that it represented the culmination of an exercise begun some years earlier.

The representative of the USSR said that the Secretary-General's report gave eloquent testimony to the losses sustained by Arab States as a result of Israeli aggression and subsequent occupation of Arab territories, and to Israel's gross violation of universally recognized international instruments. As a result of Israel's continuing illegal occupation of Arab territories and its exploitation of their human, natural and other resources, enormous damage had been caused to the economies of the Arab States. The representative of the German Democratic Republic said that Israel had to comply with United Nations requests to put an immediate end to its illegal exploitation of resources in the Arab territories.

The United States representative said that his Government opposed the resolution, as it had opposed similar resolutions in the past, on the ground that the issue was not an appropriate one for the Second Committee to deal with. The representative of Belgium said that the nine countries of the European Economic Community (EEC) also considered that the subject was not within the competence of the Second Committee.

The spokesman for Israel observed that recent weeks had witnessed dramatic and challenging changes and that, for the first time in more than three decades, there was hope for peace in the Middle East. Members of the Committee, he said, had an opportunity to follow the new trend rather than to maintain the old barriers to peace. He urged them not to raise their hands automatically in favour of any suggested anti-Israeli resolution. Those who sincerely wished to encourage the process which had begun with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's visit to Jerusalem should evaluate each case brought before the Committee on the basis of whether it helped or hindered the chances for peace. He went on to say that, under the pretence of enumerating losses and damage, the report and the resolution actually substituted imagination and speculation for facts.

Israel was blamed for almost any damage in the region. Within a framework of peace, he said, there would be ample room to discuss all the economic claims and counter-claims relevant to the conflict.

The representative of Jordan said that the resolution would promote peace and was not a barrier to it. The Egyptian representative drew attention to her Government's note verbale concerning the report of the Secretary-General and said that portions of the study had been carried out by the Egyptian Institute of National Planning and there was no question of facts having been replaced by imagination. The document was very factual and the extent of Egypt's suffering was clear. For instance, she said, the closure of the Suez Canal had cost it \$10,000 million and the effect of the situation on its gross national product amounted to about \$70,000 million.

Living conditions of the Palestinian people

A report on living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories was submitted by the Secretary-General on 4 October 1977 to the General Assembly's 1977 regular session, as requested by the Assembly on 16 December 1976.⁴¹ In preparing the report, the Secretary-General was to consult and co-operate with the Palestine Liberation Organization. Governments were urged to co-operate with him in the matter.

In the report, the Secretary-General noted that since the United Nations Secretariat had no independent source of information about the occupied territories, it would have to look to the Governments and organizations concerned to provide the necessary information. Accordingly, notes verbales were sent on 16 May and 21 July 1977 to the Permanent Missions of Egypt, Israel, Jordan, and the Syrian Arab Republic, as well as to the Permanent Observer of PLO, requesting such information as might be made available on the subject.

Information for the report was also requested from the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and from the Chairman of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories.

Replies were received from Egypt, Israel,

Jordan, the Syrian Arab Republic, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, ECWA and UNRWA. These were appended to the report or—in the case of the replies from Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic—circulated separately. No information was made available by PLO, except for a note included in the FAO reply. The Chairman of the Special Committee to investigate Israeli practices referred to the 1977 report of the Special Committee submitted to the General Assembly (see p. 306).

On 19 December, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (32/171) on living conditions of the Palestinian people, by a recorded vote of 107 to 4, with 28 abstentions, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, which had approved the text on 9 December by a recorded vote of 95 to 4, with 24 abstentions, on a proposal by 36 States.

By the operative provisions of this text, the Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General and expressed the view that there was need for further analysis. It therefore asked him, in collaboration with the relevant United Nations organs and specialized agencies, particularly UNRWA and ECWA, to prepare and submit to the Assembly at its regular 1978 session a comprehensive and analytical report on the social and economic impact of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories. The Secretary-General was asked, in preparing the report, to consult and co-operate with PLO, the representative of the Palestinian people. All States were urged to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the preparation of the report.

(For text of resolution 32/171, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Introducing the draft resolution in the Second Committee, the representative of Pakistan observed that, since the report of the Secretary-General was based entirely on replies received from Governments and international organizations, drew no conclusions and did not analyse the replies or suggest any course of action, there was a need for further analysis in order to meet fully the objectives of the Assembly's resolution of 16 December 1976.

The United States representative said that his Government regretted the injection of highly controversial political issues into bodies concerned with economic and technical matters, and could not support the resolution. Similarly, the spokesman for Belgium, speaking on

⁴¹ Ibid., p. 248, text of resolution 31/110.

behalf of the States members of EEC, said that those countries believed that the question at issue did not come within the terms of reference of the Second Committee.

The Chinese representative said that his Government and people had always deeply sympathized with the plight of the Palestinian people living under the domination of the Israeli aggressors. They strongly condemned Israeli Zionism because of the atrocities it had perpetrated in the occupied territories as well as the outrageous practice of establishing settlements in the West Bank in an attempt to perpetuate its occupation of Arab territory.

The representative of Israel said that his Government had invested over \$2,300 million in the territories between 1968 and 1975. There was virtually no unemployment in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and there was absolutely no discrimination between Arab and Jewish employees. The standard of living was rising and agricultural output had increased by 20 per cent a year in real terms since 1967. There were high health and sanitary standards, infant and adult mortality rates had fallen, and health services had greatly expanded. The Palestinian Arabs in the administered areas lived in security, enjoyed prosperity and economic growth and had a high standard of social services. It was therefore absurd to talk of the problem of the "living conditions" of the Palestinian Arabs.

He went on to say that if it adopted the draft resolution the Committee would forfeit the possibility of making any contribution to the success of the new peace initiatives and would defeat its own purpose.

The spokesman for the Syrian Arab Republic said his country supported the draft resolution because of the conditions prevailing under Israeli occupation. The sufferings of the Palestinian people had to be ended; peace in the Middle East could not be established without taking the Palestinian people into account.

The observer of PLO said there could be no doubt that all peoples wished for peace; the question was how peace was to be established in the Middle East, where it could be readily obtained were it not for the occupation of Arab lands and the aggression of Zionist forces. The Zionists did not recognize the rights of the Palestinian people. They spoke much of peace, but did nothing about it, hoping to perpetuate their domination in the name of peace and security. In the view of his organization, there could be no peace in the Middle East until the rights of the Palestinian people were recognized; PLO had chosen the only way open to

it to struggle for the establishment of lasting peace and a pluralist, secular and democratic Palestinian State. In the absence of peace, he said, it was the Palestinians who suffered most; despite all claims to the contrary, their situation in terms of health and housing had become worse. The current talk of peace was no more than an attempt to cover up the true situation, and PLO looked to the international community for help to relieve the suffering of the Palestinian people.

The representative of Democratic Yemen recalled that the question of preparing a report on the living conditions of the Palestinian people had been discussed at Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, in 1976, and such a report was long overdue. The claim that the subject had political connotations was very weak. It was said that the resolution would obstruct efforts to secure peace; yet no just and lasting peace could be established in the Middle East unless certain essential human principles were recognized. Any attempts to establish peace which disregarded those basic human principles would be doomed to failure, he said. Unfortunately, certain countries refused to condemn occupation by force and denial of the right to self-determination of peoples. The arrogant claim that the Palestinian Arabs enjoyed progress and prosperity under occupation and colonialism constituted an attempt to misrepresent the situation and perpetuate that occupation and aggression.

Other decisions

Assistance to the Palestinian people

In response to a resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 4 August 1976,⁴² the Secretary-General on 22 June 1977 submitted a report on action taken by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Economic Commission for Western Asia and other agencies and programmes of the United Nations system on the intensification of their efforts to identify the social and economic needs of the Palestinian people. The organizations had also been asked by the Council to consult and co-operate with the Palestine Liberation Organization in establishing and implementing concrete projects to ensure the improvement of the social and economic conditions of the Palestinian people.

In his report, the Secretary-General included information received from UNDP and ECWA, as well as from ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, the Inter-

⁴² Ibid., p. 248, text of resolution 2026 (LXI).

national Civil Aviation Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and UNCTAD.

On 3 August 1977, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 2100(LXIII) by which, among other things, it:

(1) called once more on UNDP, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to continue and to intensify, as a matter of urgency and in co-ordination with ECWA, their efforts in identifying the social and economic needs of the Palestinian people;

(2) urged those agencies and organizations to consult and co-operate closely with PLO, the representative of the Palestinian people, with a view to establishing and fully implementing concrete projects to ensure the improvement of the social and economic conditions of the Palestinians;

(3) called on agencies and organizations within the United Nations system that had not taken the necessary action in conformity with the Council's resolution of 4 August 1976 to do so as a matter of priority;

(4) urged the executive heads of the organizations and agencies concerned to formulate and submit to their respective governing and/or legislative bodies concrete proposals for ensuring, in co-operation with PLO, the effective

implementation of provisions of this resolution; and

(5) requested the Secretary-General to submit annual reports to the Council on the action taken by the agencies and organizations concerned and the results achieved.

The resolution was adopted by a roll-call vote of 34 to 1, with 11 abstentions, as recommended by the Council's Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, which had approved it on 21 July by a roll-call vote of 31 to 1, with 11 abstentions. The text was put forward by Yugoslavia on behalf of States members of the Council belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries.

(For text of resolution 2100(LXIII) and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Importance of universal realization of the right to self-determination

On 7 November 1977, the General Assembly adopted resolution 32/14 by which, among other things, it expressed indignation at the continued violations of the human rights of peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, and the denial to the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights. The Assembly strongly condemned Governments which did not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people. (For details, see p. 703.)

Documentary references

Treatment of civilian population in the Israeli-occupied territories

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE IN 1977

A/32/284. Report of Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting Human Rights of Population of Occupied Territories. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report).

A/32/308. Report of Secretary-General.

COMMUNICATIONS

S/12332. Letter of 23 May from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (annexing letter of 19 May 1977 from PLO).

S/12356 (A/32/132). Letter of 30 June from Sudan (transmitting article and editorial published in *The Sunday Times* (London) of 19 June 1977).

S/12378. Note verbale of 10 August from Jordan (transmitting report on situation in Israeli-occupied Jerusalem).

S/12379 (A/32/148). Note by Secretary-General, dated 11 August (transmitting text of Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1 A and B (XXXIII) of 15 February 1977).

S/12396 (A/32/210). Letter of 6 September from Jordan (transmitting memorandum issued on 22 August 1977).

S/12428 (A/32/311). Note verbale of 20 October from Syrian Arab Republic (transmitting telegram by religious leaders of Jordan).

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

General Assembly—32nd session

Special Political Committee, meetings 23, 24, 26-34, 36, 37.

Fifth Committee, meeting 60.

Plenary meeting 101.

A/32/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1976-15 June 1977, Chapter 1 C.

A/32/18. Report of Committee on Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its 15th (Vienna, Austria, 28 March-14 April 1977) and 16th (Headquarters, New York, 1-19 August 1977) sessions, Chapters IV, VIII A (decision 1 (XV)) and VIII B (decision 1 (XVI)).

A/32/132 (S/12356). Letter of 30 June from Sudan (transmitting article and editorial published in *The Sunday Times* (London) of 19 June 1977).

A/32/148 (S/12379). Note by Secretary-General, dated 11 August (transmitting text of Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1 A and B (XXXIII) of 15 February 1977).

A/32/155. Letter of 29 July from Oman.

A/32/173 (also issued as S/12386, except Annex). Letter of 19 August from Iraq (annexing letter of 15 August 1977 from Secretary-General of League of Arab States).

A/32/176 (S/12384). Note verbale of 17 August from Syrian Arab Republic (transmitting official declaration of 16 August 1977).

A/32/192 (S/12388). Letter of 26 August from Cyprus.
A/32/210 (S/12396). Letter of 6 September from Jordan (transmitting memorandum issued on 22 August 1977).

A/32/225. Note verbale of 19 September from Egypt.

A/32/284. Report of Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting Human Rights of Population of Occupied Territories. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report).

A/32/308. Report of Secretary-General.

A/32/311 (S/12428). Note verbale of 20 October from Syrian Arab Republic (transmitting telegram by religious leaders of Jordan).

A/32/429. Letter of 9 December from Israel.

A/SPC/32/L.12. Letter of 7 November from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (transmitting records of testimony of journalists of The Sunday Times (London) before Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting Human Rights of Population of Occupied Territories, Geneva, 6 and 7 September 1977).

A/SPC/32/L.13. Letter of 15 November from Israel (transmitting excerpts from briefing on 21 July 1977 by Attorney-General of Israel; and article published in Jerusalem Post on 28 October 1977).

A/SPC/32/L.14. Bangladesh, Chad, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by Special Political Committee on 29 November 1977, meeting 36, by roll-call vote of 114 to 1, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel.

A/32/407. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution A.

Resolution 32/91 A, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/32/407, adopted by Assembly on 13 December 1977, meeting 101, by recorded vote of 132 to 1, with 1 abstention, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic

of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel

Abstaining: Malawi.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3092 A (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3240 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3525 B (XXX) of 15 December 1975 and 31/106 B of 16 December 1976,

Considering that the promotion of respect for the obligations arising from the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments and rules of international law is among the basic purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,

Noting that Israel and those Arab States whose territories have been occupied by Israel since June 1967 are parties to that Convention,

Taking into account that States parties to that Convention undertake, in accordance with article 1 thereof, not only to respect but also to ensure respect for the Convention in all circumstances,

1. Reaffirms that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to all the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

2. Strongly deplores the failure of Israel to acknowledge the applicability of that Convention to the territories it has occupied since 1967;

3. Calls again upon Israel to acknowledge and to comply with the provisions of that Convention in all the Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

4. Urges once more all States parties to that Convention to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for and compliance with the provisions thereof in all the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem.

A/SPC/32/L.16. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Byelorussian SSR, Comoros, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mali, Pakistan, Senegal, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam: draft resolution, approved by Special Political Committee on 29 November 1977, meeting 36, by roll-call vote of 83 to 1, with 33 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Omari, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Soma-

lia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Portugal, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

A/SPC/32/L.18, A/C.5/32/81. Administrative and financial implications of 15-power draft resolution, A/SPC/32/L.16. Statements by Secretary-General.

A/32/434. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolutions B and C recommended by Special Political Committee in A/32/407. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/32/407. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution B.

Resolution 32/91 B, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/32/407, adopted by Assembly on 13 December 1977, meeting 101, by recorded vote of 96 to 1, with 37 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3240 C (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3525 C (XXX) of 15 December 1975 and 31/106 D of 16 December 1976,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories, in particular annex II thereof, entitled "Report on damage at Quneitra," a report on the nature, extent and value of damage, submitted by a Swiss expert engaged by the Special Committee,

1. Expresses its appreciation of the thoroughness and impartiality with which the expert engaged by the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories discharged the tasks entrusted to him;

2. Condemns the massive, deliberate destruction of Quneitra perpetrated during the Israeli occupation and prior to the withdrawal of Israeli forces from that city in 1974;

3. Reaffirms that the Syrian Arab Republic is entitled to full and adequate compensation, under international law and in equity, for the massive damage and deliberate destruction perpetrated in Quneitra while it was under Israeli occupation, and to all other legal remedies in accordance with applicable international law and practice;

4. Takes note of the statements made by the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic before the Special Political Committee at the thirty-first and thirty-second sessions of the General Assembly to the effect that his Government reserves all rights to full compensation in regard to all damages resulting from Israel's deliberate destruction of Quneitra, including those not covered by the expert's above-mentioned report or not falling within the scope of his assignment;

5. Requests the Special Committee to complete its survey on all the aspects referred to in paragraph 4 of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with all the facilities required for the completion of the tasks referred to in the previous paragraphs.

A/SPC/32/L.17. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Comoros, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Uganda, Viet Nam: draft resolution, approved by Special Political Committee on 29 November 1977, meeting 36, by roll-call vote of 84 to 2, with 30 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Empire, Chad, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela.

A/SPC/32/L.19, A/C.5/32/71. Administrative and financial implications of 13-power draft resolution, A/SPC/32/L.17. Statements by Secretary-General.

A/32/434. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolutions B and C recommended by Special Political Committee in A/32/407. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/32/407. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution C.

Resolution 32/91 C, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/32/407, adopted by Assembly on 13 December 1977, meeting 101, by recorded vote of 98 to 2, with 32 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria,

Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom.

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations as well as the principles and provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, as well as of other relevant conventions and regulations,

Recalling its resolutions on the subject, as well as those adopted by the Security Council, the Commission on Human Rights and other United Nations bodies concerned and by the specialized agencies,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories, which contains, inter alia, public statements made by leaders of the Government of Israel,

1. Commends the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly;

2. Deplores the continued refusal by Israel to allow the Special Committee access to the occupied territories;

3. Calls again upon Israel to allow the Special Committee access to the occupied territories;

4. Deplores the continued and persistent violation by Israel of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and other applicable international instruments, and condemns in particular those violations which that Convention designates as "grave breaches" thereof;

5. Condemns the following Israeli policies and practices:

(a) The annexation of parts of the occupied territories;

(b) The establishment of Israeli settlements therein and the transfer of an alien population thereto;

(c) The evacuation, deportation, expulsion, displacement and transfer of Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories, and the denial of their right to return;

(d) The confiscation and expropriation of Arab property in the occupied territories and all other transactions for the acquisition of land involving the Israeli authorities, institutions or nationals on the one hand, and the inhabitants or institutions of the occupied territories on the other;

(e) The destruction and demolition of Arab houses;

(f) Mass arrests, administrative detention and ill-treatment of the Arab population;

(g) The ill-treatment and torture of persons under detention;

(h) The pillaging of archaeological and cultural property;

(i) The interference with religious freedoms and practices as well as with family rights and customs;

(j) The illegal exploitation of the natural wealth, resources and population of the occupied territories;

6. Reaffirms that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or status of the occupied territories, or any part thereof, including Jerusalem, are null and void, and that Israel's policy of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in the occupied territories constitutes a flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and of the relevant United Nations resolutions;

7. Demands that Israel desist forthwith from the policies and practices referred to in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the present resolution;

8. Reiterates its call upon all States, in particular those States parties to the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, in accordance with article 1 of that Convention, and upon international organizations and specialized agencies not to recognize any changes carried out by Israel in the occupied territories and to avoid actions, including those in the field of aid, which might be used by Israel in its pursuit of the policies of annexation and colonization or any of the other policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

9. Requests the Special Committee, pending the early termination of the Israeli occupation, to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, to consult, as appropriate, with the International Committee of the Red Cross in order to ensure the safeguarding of the welfare and human rights of the population of the occupied territories, and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter;

10. Requests the Special Committee to continue to investigate the treatment of civilians in detention in the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967 and to submit to the Secretary-General a special report on that subject as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter;

11. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To render all necessary facilities to the Special Committee, including those required for its visits to the occupied territories, with a view to investigating the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

(b) To continue to make available additional staff as may be necessary to assist the Special Committee in the performance of its tasks;

(c) To ensure the widest circulation of the reports of the Special Committee, and of information regarding its activities and findings, by all means available through the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat and, where necessary, to reprint those reports of the Special Committee which are no longer available;

(d) To report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session on the tasks entrusted to him in the present paragraph;

12. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories."

Questions concerning Israeli measures in occupied Arab territories

COMMUNICATIONS

S/12287. Letter of 17 February from Egypt (transmitting statement issued on 16 February 1977).

S/12384 (A/32/176). Note verbale of 17 August from Syrian Arab Republic (transmitting official declaration issued on 16 August 1977).

- S/12386 (also issued as A/32/173). Letter of 19 August from Iraq (transmitting message of 15 August 1977 from Secretary-General of League of Arab States (A/32/173, annex)).
- S/12388 (A/32/192). Letter of 26 August from Cyprus.
- S/12396 (A/32/210). Letter of 6 September from Jordan (transmitting memorandum issued on 22 August 1977).
- S/12410 (A/32/255). Letter of 30 September from Sri Lanka (transmitting declaration adopted by Ministers for Foreign Affairs of non-aligned countries at extraordinary meeting, New York, 30 September 1977).
- A/32/155. Letter of 29 July from Oman.
- A/32/241. Letter of 25 August from Egypt (request for inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "Recent illegal Israeli measures in the occupied Arab territories designed to change the legal status, geographical nature and demographic composition of those territories in contravention of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, of Israel's international obligations under the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and of United Nations resolutions, and obstruction of efforts aimed at achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East").
- A/32/261. Letter of 5 October from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (transmitting final communiqué of extraordinary meeting of Foreign Ministers of Islamic Conference, New York, 3 October 1977).
- A/32/313. Note verbale of 26 October from Syrian Arab Republic (transmitting notes dated 17 and 21 September 1977 to Secretary-General).

CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

General Assembly—32nd session
General Committee, meeting 1.
Plenary meetings 5, 47-52.

- A/32/241. Letter of 25 August from Egypt.
- A/32/261. Letter of 5 October from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.
- A/32/L.3 and Add.1,2. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Comoros, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.
- A/32/L.3/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1,2. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: revised draft resolution.

Resolution 32/5, as proposed by 74 powers, A/32/L.3/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1,2, adopted by Assembly on 28 October 1977, meeting 52, by roll-call vote of 131 to 1, with 7 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Oman, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti,* Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel

Abstaining: Costa Rica, Fiji, Guatemala, Malawi, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, United States.

* Subsequently Haiti advised the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain.

The General Assembly,
Stressing the urgent need to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

Expressing grave anxiety and concern over the present serious situation in the occupied Arab territories as a result of the continued Israeli occupation and the measures and actions taken by the Government of Israel, as the occupying Power, and designed to change the legal status, geographical nature and demographic composition of those territories,

Considering that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to all the Arab territories occupied since 5 June 1967,

1. Determines that all such measures and actions taken by Israel in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 have no legal validity and constitute a serious obstruction of efforts aimed at achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

2. Strongly deplores the persistence of Israel in carrying out such measures, in particular the establishment of settlements in the occupied Arab territories;

3. Calls upon Israel to comply strictly with its international obligations in accordance with the principles of international law and the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

4. Calls once more upon the Government of Israel, as the occupying Power, to desist forthwith from taking any action which would result in changing the legal status, geographical nature or demographic composition of the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

5. Urges all States parties to the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in all the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

6. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To undertake urgent contacts with the Government of Israel to ensure the prompt implementation of the present resolution;

(b) To submit a report to the General Assembly and the Security Council, not later than 31 December 1977, on the results of his contacts;

7. Requests the Security Council to review the situation in the light of the present resolution and of the report of the Secretary-General.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
A/32/498 (S/12512). Report of Secretary-General.

Permanent sovereignty over national resources

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meeting 56.
Plenary meeting 107.

A/32/204. Permanent sovereignty over national resources in occupied Arab territories. Report of Secretary-General.

A/32/398. Note verbale of 29 November from Egypt.

A/C.2/32/L.59. Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Central African Empire, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, approved by Second Committee on 8 December 1977, meeting 56, by roll-call vote of 98 to 3, with 24 abstentions, as follows:

In favour. Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Australia, Israel, United States

Abstaining: Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Sweden, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

A/32/265/Add.3 and Add.3/Corr.1. Report of Second Committee (part IV) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution VI.

Resolution 32/161, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/265/Add.3 and Add.3/Corr.1, adopted by Assembly on 19 December 1977, meeting 107, by recorded vote of 109 to 3, with 26 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia,

Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay,* Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Australia, Israel, United States

Abstaining: Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sweden, United Kingdom.

* Subsequently Uruguay advised the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain.

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the relevant principles of international law and the provisions of the international conventions and regulations, in particular the Hague Convention IV of 1907 and the fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949, concerning the obligations and responsibilities of the occupying Power,

Recalling its previous resolutions on permanent sovereignty over natural resources, particularly their provisions supporting resolutely the efforts of the developing countries and the peoples of the territories under colonial and racial domination and foreign occupation in their struggle to regain effective control over their natural and all other resources, wealth and economic activities,

Bearing in mind the pertinent provisions of its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Recalling further its resolutions 3175 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973, 3336 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3516 (XXX) of 15 December 1975 and 31/186 of 21 December 1976 on permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Arab territories,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the adverse economic effects on the Arab States and peoples resulting from repeated Israeli aggression and continued occupation of their territories;

2. Notes that, owing to the time constraint, incomplete coverage and technical and other limitations, the report did not cover all pertinent losses, such as:

(a) The adverse economic effects extending beyond the year 1975;

(b) Losses in the Arab territories still under Israeli occupation;

(c) Human and military losses;

(d) The loss of and damage to items of the national, religious and cultural heritage;

(e) Losses in the traditional sectors, including the retail trading, small industries and farming sectors;

(f) The full impact on the development process of the Arab States, territories and peoples subjected to Israeli aggression and occupation;

3. Emphasizes the right of the Arab States and peoples whose territories are under Israeli occupation to full and effective permanent sovereignty and control over their natural and all other resources, wealth and economic activities;

4. Reaffirms that all measures undertaken by Israel to exploit the human, natural and all other resources, wealth and economic activities in the occupied Arab territories are illegal and calls upon Israel immediately to desist forthwith from all such measures;

5. Further reaffirms the right of the Arab States and peoples subjected to Israeli aggression and occupation to the restitution of, and full compensation for the exploitation, depletion and loss of and damages to, their natural, human and all other resources, wealth and economic activities, and calls upon Israel to meet their just claims;

6. Calls upon all States to support and assist the Arab States and peoples in the exercise of their above-mentioned rights;

7. Calls upon all States, international organizations, specialized agencies, investment corporations and all other institutions not to recognize, or co-operate with or assist in any manner in, any measures undertaken by Israel to exploit the resources of the occupied territories or to effect any changes in the demographic composition or geographic character or institutional structure of those territories.

Living conditions of the Palestinian people

General Assembly—32nd session

Second Committee, meetings 24, 26, 57, 58.

Fifth Committee, meeting 63.

Plenary meeting 107.

A/32/189. Note verbale of 23 August from Syrian Arab Republic.

A/32/228. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/32/L.51. Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved by Second Committee on 9 December 1977, meeting 57, by recorded vote of 95 to 4, with 24 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Australia, Guatemala, Israel, United States

Abstaining:* Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

* Subsequently Italy advised the Secretariat that its abstention had not been recorded.

A/C.2/32/L.87, A/C.5/32/84. Administrative and financial implications of 36-power draft resolution, A/C.2/32/L.51. Statements by Secretary-General.

A/32/484. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolution IV recommended by Second Committee in A/32/463 and Corr.1. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/32/463 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee (on UNEP), draft resolution IV.

Resolution 32/171, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/463 and Corr.1, adopted by Assembly on 19 December 1977, meeting 107, by recorded vote of 107 to 4, with 28 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Australia, Guatemala, Israel, United States

Abstaining: Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Portugal, Samoa, Sweden, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements, 1976, and the relevant recommendations for national action adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, held at Vancouver from 31 May to 11 June 1976,

Recalling also resolution 3 on the living conditions of the Palestinians in occupied territories, as contained in the recommendations of the Conference for international co-operation, and Economic and Social Council resolution 2100 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 31/110 of 16 December 1976,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories and expresses the view that there is need for further analysis in order to meet fully the objectives of General Assembly resolution 31/110;

2. Requests therefore the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the relevant United Nations organs and specialized agencies, particularly the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and the Economic Commission for Western Asia, to prepare and submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session a comprehensive and analytical report on the social and economic impact of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, in preparing the above-mentioned report, to consult and co-operate with the Pales-

tine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people;

4. Urges all States to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the preparation of the report.

Other decisions

ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 609, 610, 615, 617-620.
Plenary meetings 2084, 2085.

E/6005 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General.

E/AC.24/L.544. Yugoslavia (on behalf of States members of Council belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution, as orally amended by Iraq and sponsors, approved by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee on 21 July 1977, meeting 617, by roll-call vote of 31 to 1, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Greece, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Nigeria, Poland, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire
Against: United States

Abstaining: Austria, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom.

E/6034. Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee (on implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by specialized agencies and international institutions associated with United Nations), draft resolution I.

Resolution 2100 (LXIII), as recommended by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, E/6034, adopted by Council on 3 August 1977, meeting 2084, by roll-call vote of 34 to 1, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Greece, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire

Against: United States

Abstaining: Austria, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom.

The Economic and Social Council,
Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3210 (XXIX) of 14 October 1974, 3236 (XXIX) and 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and Council resolutions 1978 (LIX) of 31 July 1975 and 2026 (LXI) of 4 August 1976,

Taking into consideration the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people,

Bearing in mind the views expressed during the sixty-third session of the Council,

1. Calls once more upon the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to continue and to intensify, as a matter of urgency and in co-ordination with the Economic Commission for Western Asia, their efforts in identifying the social and economic needs of the Palestinian people;

2. Urges these agencies and organizations to consult and co-operate closely with the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, with a view to establishing and fully implementing concrete projects to ensure the improvement of the social and economic conditions of the Palestinian people;

3. Calls upon agencies and organizations within the United Nations system that have not taken the necessary action in conformity with Council resolution 2026 (LXI) to do so as a matter of priority;

4. Urges the executive heads of the organizations and agencies concerned to formulate and submit to their respective governing and/or legislative bodies concrete proposals for ensuring, in co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization, the effective implementation of the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 above;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit annual reports to the Council on the action taken by the agencies and organizations concerned and the results achieved.

Questions pertaining to refugees in the Near East

In 1977, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) maintained educational, health and relief services for eligible Palestine refugees in east Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Israeli-occupied territories of the West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza Strip. The Agency's headquarters were returned to Beirut, Lebanon, after an absence of 22 months in Amman, Jordan, and Vienna, Austria, owing to the 1975-1976 conflict in Lebanon.

An estimated budgetary deficit of some \$16.4 million in income for the year led the Agency to reduce flour rations for eligible refugees in November for four months and to contemplate the suspension of operations and termination of virtually all staff members twice during

the year. In an effort to correct the defects of UNRWA'S financing methods, the Commissioner-General of UNRWA introduced in 1977 a new method—the forward planning procedure—for soliciting the voluntary contributions from Governments on which the Agency had depended for about 95 per cent of its income.

The United Nations General Assembly renewed UNRWA'S mandate for a further three years, to 30 June 1981. In November 1977, the Assembly, by a six-part resolution (32/90 A-F), called upon all Governments as a matter of urgency to make generous efforts to meet the anticipated needs of UNRWA, urging non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions.

The Assembly also: endorsed the efforts of the Commissioner-General to continue to provide humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, to other displaced persons in the area who were in serious need of such assistance as a result of the June 1967 hostilities; reiterated its call upon Israel to take effective steps immediately for the return of refugees to the camps from which they were removed in the Gaza Strip, to provide adequate shelters for them and to desist from their further removal and from destruction of their shelters; requested the Working Group on the Financing of the Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue its efforts for another year; called again upon Israel to take immediate steps for the return of displaced inhabitants and to desist from all measures that obstructed their return, including measures affecting the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories; and appealed to all States and invited relevant United Nations agencies to make special allocations, scholarships and grants to Palestinian Refugees. By another resolution (32/111), the Assembly expressed its deep concern about the health needs of Palestinian refugee children and requested that a sample survey be conducted by Governments of host countries and relevant United Nations bodies to ascertain those needs.

Activities in 1977

The number of refugees registered with UNRWA at the end of 1977 rose through natural increase by 46,269, to 1,730,520. An average of some 830,000 registered refugees received basic rations, and most refugees were eligible for health and (if further qualified by age) educational programmes. The Agency also distributed monthly rations to 192,812 displaced adults and 38,097 displaced refugee children in east Jordan at the expense of the Jordanian Government.

At the end of 1977 there were 502,874 registered refugees in 51 camps established before the 1967 hostilities, and 110,764 in 10 emergency camps established afterwards.

The Agency continued, in co-operation with the World Health Organization, to maintain health services for eligible refugees, with an emphasis on preventive medicine, including supplementary feeding of nutritionally vulnerable groups, and health education. Increasing emphasis was placed on equipping the Agency's larger health centres for common biochemical examinations to reduce the number of specimens being referred to central laboratories.

Expenditure on health services totalled some \$20 million in 1977.

Expenditure on education and training in 1977 amounted to \$65 million. The programme, operated jointly with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), included the first nine years of elementary and preparatory education (10 years in Lebanon), some assistance to refugee pupils in government and private secondary schools, vocational and teacher training in eight Agency centres, and 339 university scholarships. In the 1977/78 school year, 306,968 children were enrolled in government and private schools. The growth of the school population and lack of funds for school construction on the scale required meant that children had to attend classes in two shifts at 450 schools, or 73 per cent of the total number of UNRWA/UNESCO Schools.

The eight UNRWA/UNESCO training centres had 3,324 vocational and 1,216 teacher training places for young men and women. The UNRWA/UNESCO Institute of Education, which had received financial support from the United Nations Development Programme since 1972, completed its thirteenth year of operation in providing in-service training for UNRWA/UNESCO educational staff. A total of 1,300 teachers employed by UNRWA participated in Institute courses. In co-ordination with the Institute, two Education Development Centres in east Jordan and the Gaza Strip also provided in-service training for educational staff, while divisions of the Department of Education carried out ad hoc in-service training seminars, workshops and conferences during the summer and holidays.

Repairs to Agency installations and the replacement of supplies and equipment damaged or lost during the conflict in Lebanon in 1975-1976 were completed. The situation in the country improved in the course of 1977, permitting in November the return of UNRWA headquarters to Beirut from temporary premises in Amman and Vienna.

Consideration by the General Assembly

The situation of the refugees in the Near East was considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-second (1977) session and, as in previous years, the subject was referred to the Assembly's Special Political Committee, which discussed the matter at 12 meetings held between 27 October and 15 November. Five reports were submitted in connexion with the item: (1) the annual report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA; (2) two reports of

the Secretary-General, concerning Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip and concerning persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 hostilities; (3) a report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine; and (4) a report by the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA.

Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA

In his annual report to the General Assembly covering the period from 1 July 1976 to 30 June 1977, the Commissioner-General of UNRWA indicated that during the period under review the situation in Lebanon had continued to affect seriously the Agency's activities throughout its area of operations. The achievement of a cease-fire in most of the country in October 1976, with the help of the Arab peace force, had greatly improved the situation. However, the report continued, even after the end of armed conflict, much remained to be done to put back into operation the facilities required by the Agency to function. The Commissioner-General noted that the Agency would probably never be able to determine the precise number of casualties caused among the refugee population by the conflict in Lebanon. Up to 30,000 refugees had been displaced by the fighting and forced to find new places to live.

With regard to the Agency's financial situation, the Commissioner-General said that the deficit for 1977 was estimated at \$16.4 million. He noted that although the Agency had sufficient working capital to cover that deficit, it would be left with inadequate resources to operate during the beginning of 1978 or during any temporary shortfall of contributions in 1978.

In order to alleviate this situation, the Commissioner-General introduced a new method—the forward planning procedure—for soliciting voluntary contributions from Governments, on which the Agency depended for about 95 per cent of its income. Designed to give contributing Governments earlier information on the state of the Agency's finances and to permit orderly budgetary planning, the new procedure meant that contributors would be asked to agree to specified pledges or at least reasonable estimates for actual consideration three years in advance.

Reports of the Secretary-General

On 6 October 1977, the Secretary-General submitted two reports to the General Assembly.

The first report concerned population and refugees displaced as a result of the June 1967

hostilities, in compliance with an Assembly resolution of 23 November 1976,⁴³ by which it had reiterated its call upon Israel to take immediate steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants and to desist from all measures that obstructed their return. The Secretary-General reported that he had requested the Government of Israel to forward to him any relevant information on the implementation of the resolution. In reply, the Israeli Government had asserted that it had, over the past 10 years, taken significant steps to facilitate the reunion of displaced persons with their families in the territories administered by Israel since 1967, and to relieve hardship cases. However, it said that the policies of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), coupled with the actions of certain Arab Governments, had gravely undermined all efforts to ameliorate the situation of these displaced persons.

At the same time the Secretary-General reported that information received from the Commissioner-General of UNRWA indicated that, so far as the Agency knew, the number of displaced refugees who had returned to the occupied territories since June 1967 was slightly over 9,000.

The second report concerned Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip, submitted in compliance with another Assembly resolution of 23 November 1976⁴⁴ by which it had reiterated its call upon Israel to take effective steps immediately for the return of the refugees concerned to the camps from which they had been removed, and to desist from further removal of refugees and destruction of their shelters. The Secretary-General reported that he had requested the Government of Israel to forward to him any relevant information on the implementation of the resolution. In reply, the Israeli Government had affirmed that, due to the measures it had taken in Gaza, refugees in that territory for the first time since 1948 had been given the possibility of moving out of the squalid conditions of the camp into decent, modern housing. By contrast, Israel said, the situation was tragic in the refugee camps in Lebanon, where the presence of PLO was paralysing UNRWA's activities to the extent that the Agency had been forced to move its headquarters elsewhere.

At the same time, the Secretary-General reported that information received from the Commissioner-General of UNRWA indicated that the Agency was still concerned at the lack

⁴³ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 277-78, text of resolution 31/15 D.

⁴⁴ Ibid., pp. 278-79, text of resolution 31/15 E.

of progress in the rehousing of the refugee families whose shelters had been demolished in July-August 1971, and that its repeated appeals to the Israeli occupying authorities for urgent action on that matter had not brought any change in the situation. The Commissioner-General further indicated that it was still the case that only 67 out of 2,554 families affected by the demolitions had thus far been provided with free alternative accommodation. Moreover, the Agency's claims for compensation, referred to in the Commissioner-General's previous report, remained unpaid.

The report, based on information from the Commissioner-General, further indicated that in the period from 1 July 1976 to 30 June 1977 a total of 342 families, comprising 2,064 persons, had moved from their shelters in the camps to new housing in projects established by Israel; 55 other refugee families, comprising 357 persons, had constructed and moved into new housing; and a total of 619 shelter rooms had been demolished in the camps in this connexion.

The Commissioner-General stated that references by the Israeli Government to squalid conditions in the refugee camps were more generalized than warranted by the facts. With regard to its comments relating to the alleged role of PLO in paralysing the activities of UNRWA in Lebanon, the Commissioner-General pointed out that not only had UNRWA activity not been paralysed at any time but PLO had continued to assist the Agency's Lebanon Field Office in meeting specific operational needs.

Report of the United Nations

Conciliation Commission for Palestine

The United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine submitted to the Assembly its thirty-first report, covering the period from 1 October 1976 to 30 September 1977. Under the terms of General Assembly resolution 31/15 A,⁴⁵ the Commission was requested to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of paragraph 11 of Assembly resolution 194(III)⁴⁶ of 11 December 1948 and to report by 1 October 1977.

In its report, the Commission noted that the circumstances governing the possibilities open to it had remained essentially unchanged. It expressed the hope, however, that the situation in the region would improve considerably, enabling it to carry forward its work.

The Commission also indicated that, in response to the request from the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People for an inventory of Arab

property in Israel and the territories occupied by Israel, the Commission had had no objection to that Committee having access to the relevant documents in its possession.

Report of Working Group on Financing of UNRWA

The Working Group on the Financing of the Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, established in 1970 by the General Assembly to assist in reaching solutions to the Agency's financial problems, reported to the Assembly on 20 October 1977. It stated that, although the Agency was able to avoid suspension of its assistance programmes to the refugees during 1977 owing to generous regular and special contributions, it still faced a deficit. Unless UNRWA received substantial additional contributions in response to its urgent appeals before the end of the year, it would have to reduce its deficit by temporarily suspending certain services and deferring essential capital and other improvements. The Working Group reiterated its conviction that the Agency's humanitarian services of relief assistance, health care and education remained indispensable as long as a just and lasting settlement of the problem of the Palestine refugees had not been achieved. It considered the continuation of the Agency's services to be an obligation of the United Nations on behalf of the international community, and it expressed again its concern that any reduction in the services provided by the Agency would have serious implications for the refugees, the countries in which they lived and the prospects for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

In its efforts to help the Commissioner-General in his fund-raising efforts, the Working Group addressed a letter of appeal to member countries and agencies of the United Nations system, as well as special letters of appeal to certain Governments. Because of its continued belief that the basic financial problems of UNRWA would not be solved before its financing was put on a firmer basis, the Working Group noted with approval the new forward planning procedure for the solicitation of voluntary contributions set out by the Commissioner-General in his report to the General Assembly. However, since no single approach could provide a complete solution for the ade-

⁴⁵ Ibid., pp. 276-77, text of resolution 31/15 A of 23 November 1976.

⁴⁶ Operative paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) states, in part, that "the refugees wishing to return to their homes and live at peace with their neighbours should be permitted to do so at the earliest practicable date, and that compensation should be paid for the property of those choosing not to return and for loss of or damage to property. . . ." See Y.U.N., 1948-49, pp. 174-76, for full text of resolution.

quate funding of UNRWA, the Working Group saw no alternative to the Agency, and the Commissioner-General personally, continuing to devote time and effort to fund-raising activities.

General Assembly discussion

The Commissioner-General of UNRWA, in presenting his annual report to the Special Political Committee, noted that the Agency's chronic financial problems stemmed from UNRWA'S basic mission of providing directly to the Palestine refugees various services normally the function of government ministries, e.g. education, relief and health care. Those services, he said; were not limited to the inhabitants of the camps, since nearly 65 per cent of the refugees lived outside camps. In view of the importance of those services and the way in which they were provided, the Agency required a staff similar in size to government staffs providing similar services. Therefore, recurrent costs for staff in 1977 had been estimated at \$68.8 million out of a total budget of \$134 million and those costs were expected to rise to about \$88 million in 1978. The Commissioner-General noted that the increase in staff costs resulted mainly from the increase in the teaching staff required to serve a growing school population.

The Commissioner-General informed the Committee that UNRWA'S problems in Lebanon had diminished due to a substantial improvement in the over-all situation in that country.

With regard to the chronic financial difficulties of UNRWA, he cautioned that the Agency might not continue to be viable unless a new approach to the problem was adopted.

In conclusion, the Commissioner-General urged that services continue to be provided to the Palestine refugees. The need for those services, he said, would disappear only with the achievement of a just settlement in the Middle East.

The representative of Norway, speaking as Rapporteur of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA, presented the Working Group's report to the Committee. He said that reductions of the Agency's activities were still a possibility since the Agency still faced a deficit of about \$12 million. Accordingly, unless the Agency received additional contributions for 1977 it would temporarily have to suspend certain services. The Working Group approved the new forward planning procedure for solicitation of contributions and expressed the hope that those Governments that had not contributed in the past and those that had made

relatively small contributions would reconsider their positions and contribute generously.

During the discussion in the Special Political Committee, there was general agreement that the mandate of UNRWA, which was due to expire on 30 June 1978, should be extended three years, until 30 June 1981. Many speakers expressed appreciation for the dedicated efforts of the Commissioner-General and staff of UNRWA to provide essential services for the refugees under difficult circumstances, and shared concern about the serious financial situation of the Agency.

While recognizing the importance and urgency of providing immediate assistance to the refugees of Palestine, many representatives emphasized that other aspects of the problem were equally important. Thus, a number of speakers, including Arab representatives, expressed the view that the refugee problem should be dealt with in all of its dimensions and that the United Nations should assume its responsibility in the matter by bringing to an end the Israeli occupation of Arab lands.

The representative of Yugoslavia, among others, pointed out that the problem of the Palestine refugees was primarily a political one whose solution resided in a just and lasting settlement in the Middle East, which must be based on Israel's withdrawal from all Palestinian and other Arab lands and on the realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to establish its own State. Pending that solution, the international community had a morally binding obligation to assist UNRWA.

Other Members, including Czechoslovakia and Romania, also expressed the view that a lasting solution of the Palestinian problem could only be found on the basis of the realization of the national rights of the Palestinian people and the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Arab territories.

The representative of PLO, after recalling that his organization had always fully co-operated with UNRWA, stated that the refugee problem would not be solved as long as the Palestinian people did not exercise its inalienable rights to self-determination, including the establishment of an independent State on its own national territory. He said that the Palestinians had been the victims of Zionist expansionist and racist policies. He also cited instances in which Israeli occupying authorities had neglected the housing and health conditions of inhabitants of the camps and had harassed refugee trainees in training centres in western Jordan. Until such time as peace had been

established, he said, the international community would have to discharge its responsibility for the Palestinian refugees.

Jordan urged that a special fund of \$5 million annually be created for higher-education scholarships for refugees. The only solution to the refugee problem, he said, was for the United Nations to ensure the repatriation of the refugees and just compensation for those who might not wish to be repatriated.

The representative of Egypt maintained that Israel and the international community had the responsibility for the Palestinian people, yet the Arab States in 1976-1977 had contributed \$65 million in direct services and through UNRWA, while others shirked their responsibility. The Israelis had an obligation to restore refugee housing which they had pulled down, he added.

The spokesman for Kuwait, noting that his country had always fulfilled its obligations with regard to the financing of UNRWA, stated that non-contributing countries should also be asked to contribute.

Many Arab States concurred that no just and lasting solution to the problem could be obtained until there was a restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and a settlement of the Middle East conflict.

The representative of the USSR also called attention to the centrality of the Palestinian question in the search for a lasting peace in the Middle East and reiterated that his Government favoured a settlement by peaceful means through the resumption, at the earliest possible date, of the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East.

The reconvening of the Peace Conference was emphasized by several other speakers, including the representative of Turkey, who declared that the success of the Conference would depend primarily on the recognition that the Palestine question was at the crux of the Middle East problem and that the participation of PLO in the peace talks was essential.

Members, including the United States and Kuwait, felt that the new procedure for forward planning proposed by the Commissioner-General in his report was a step in the right direction, and expressed the hope that it would help mitigate the current precarious financial situation of the Agency. On the other hand, the representative of the USSR considered unacceptable any attempt to change the voluntary basis of contributions to UNRWA, since this would perpetuate the status of the Palestinian people as refugees and would place on an equal footing those States impeding and those favouring

the realization by the Palestinian people of its legitimate rights.

In pointing out other difficulties, the representative of the United States noted that the conflict in Lebanon had caused considerable hardship for many Palestinian non-combatants and gravely affected the operations of the Agency. The spokesman for Indonesia, among others, expressed the view that Israeli policies of arresting staff members of the Agency and obstructing its functioning in various ways had rendered its task more difficult.

The spokesman for Israel said that once again his country was being blamed for the problem of the Palestine refugees, although it was the Arab leaders themselves who had created and perpetuated that problem by encouraging the Palestinians to leave their homes at the time of the outbreak of hostilities in 1948, as had been proved time and again. For the past 28 years, the problem of the Palestine refugees had been exploited for political purposes by the Arab States, which hoped to destroy Israel by refusing to integrate and absorb those whom they themselves had uprooted, by insisting vociferously on their return en masse and by refusing to contribute to the financing of the Agency.

He pointed out that in parts of their reports the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General had presented the facts in a light unfavourable to the Israeli administration. For example, with regard to the Gaza Strip, and in particular the demolition of refugee housing, a distorted picture was provided. The fact was that only a few dozen refugee families whose dwellings had been destroyed were now living in substandard housing, he maintained, and all the others had found new homes. This was possible because the inhabitants of Gaza were now assured daily work and were protected from intimidation. Until Israel had taken preventive security measures which had saved hundreds of lives, many refugees had been killed and wounded by Arab terrorists in the Gaza Strip. With regard to the problem of harassment of trainee refugees and the erection of roadblocks at training centres, the forces representing law and order had removed the roadblocks and restored order, without injuring or unduly detaining the trainees. It was true, the spokesman for Israel continued, that a small number of UNRWA officials on the West Bank had been arrested for violating security regulations, but the same thing had taken place in Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic. As to the Agency staff members who had not been permitted to enter the territories administered

by Israel, the representative argued that the situation was governed both by considerations of security and by the refusal of some Governments to permit Israelis serving with international organizations to enter or work in their territory.

Decisions by the General Assembly

Six draft resolutions were submitted to the Special Political Committee, which approved them on 10, 11 and 15 November. The General Assembly adopted them as a six-part resolution (32/90 A-F) on 13 December 1977. A seventh text, recommended by the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, was adopted as resolution 32/111 on 15 December.

By resolution 32/90 A, concerning general aspects of the question, the Assembly noted with regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees, as provided for in its resolution 194(III), had not been effected, that no substantial progress had been made in the programme endorsed by the Assembly on 26 January 1952⁴⁷ for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement, and that therefore the situation of the refugees continued to be a matter of serious concern. The Assembly expressed its thanks to the Commissioner-General and staff of UNRWA and to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees. It noted with regret that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine had been unable to achieve progress in the implementation of operative paragraph 11 of resolution 194(III); it asked the Commission to exert continued efforts towards that end and to report no later than 1 October 1978.

The Assembly directed attention to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of UNRWA; it noted with concern that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions, the increased level of income was still insufficient to cover essential budget requirements in the current year, and that, at currently foreseen levels of giving, deficits would recur each year. The Assembly called on all Governments as a matter of urgency to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the Agency's anticipated needs, particularly in the light of the projected budgetary deficit, urging non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions; It decided to extend the mandate of UNRWA until 30 June 1981.

The text was adopted by the Assembly by

a recorded vote of 122 to 0, with 1 abstention. The Special Political Committee approved it on 10 November by a recorded vote of 100 to 0, with 2 abstentions, on a proposal by the United States.

(For text of resolution 32/90 A and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By the second text (resolution 32/90 B), concerning assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 hostilities, the Assembly endorsed the efforts of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA to continue to provide humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who were displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of those hostilities. It appealed to all Governments, organizations and individuals to contribute generously for those purposes to UNRWA and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

The text was adopted without vote by the Assembly. It was sponsored in the Special Political Committee—which approved it without objection on 10 November—by Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Norway, the Philippines and Sweden.

(For text of resolution 32/90 B, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By the provisions of the third text (resolution 32/90 C), concerning Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip, the General Assembly called once more upon Israel to take effective steps immediately for the return of the refugees concerned to the camps from which they were removed, to provide adequate shelters for them, and to desist from their further removal and from destroying their shelters.

The Assembly asked the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General of UNRWA, to report to it at its 1978 session on Israel's compliance with the resolution.

The text was adopted by the Assembly by a recorded vote of 119 to 1, with 4 abstentions. The Special Political Committee approved it on 11 November by a recorded vote of 101 to 1, with 4 abstentions, on a proposal by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mali, and Yugoslavia.

(For text of resolution 32/90 C and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

A fourth resolution (32/90 D) concerned the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA.

⁴⁷ See Y.U.N., 1951, pp. 315-16, text of resolution 513(VI).

By the provisions of this resolution, the Assembly among other things expressed grave concern at the critical financial situation of the Agency, imminently endangering the essential minimum services being provided, and emphasized the urgent need for extraordinary efforts in order to maintain activities at least at their current minimum level. The Assembly commended the Working Group for its work and asked it to continue its efforts, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of UNRWA for a further one-year period.

The Assembly adopted this text without vote on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, where it was approved without objection on 10 November, as sponsored by Belgium, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, Sweden, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

(For text of resolution 32/90 D, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By a fifth resolution (32/90 E), concerning population and refugees displaced since 1967, the General Assembly among other things: re-affirmed the right of the displaced inhabitants to return to their homes and camps in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967; deplored the continued refusal of Israeli authorities to take steps for the return of those inhabitants; and called once more upon Israel to take immediate steps for their return and to desist from all measures obstructing their return, including measures affecting the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories. The Assembly also asked the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General of UNRWA, to report on Israel's compliance with the provisions of this resolution.

This text was adopted by the Assembly by a recorded vote of 125 to 1. It was approved on 11 November by the Special Political Committee by a recorded vote of 103 to 1, with 2 abstentions, on a proposal by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Chad, Cuba, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan and Yugoslavia.

(For text of resolution 32/90 E and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By the sixth resolution (32/90 F), the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to those Member States which had provided scholarships to Palestinian refugees and appealed to all States to make special allocations, scholarships and grants to those refugees, in addition

to their contributions to the regular budget of UNRWA. It invited United Nations agencies to consider the inclusion of assistance for higher education for Palestinian refugee students, requested UNRWA to act as recipient and trustee for such special allocations and scholarships and to award them to qualified students. It also requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly in 1978 on the implementation of the resolution.

The text was adopted by the Assembly unanimously. The Special Political Committee approved it on 15 November, unanimously, on a proposal by Jordan.

(For text of resolution 32/90 F, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By resolution 32/111, on the health needs of Palestinian refugee children, the General Assembly expressed its deep concern over the half a million children in refugee camps without basic nutritional requirements; it requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with Governments of host countries and with relevant United Nations bodies, to ascertain in a sample survey the needs of those children, with a view to averting health problems, and to report in 1978.

The text was adopted by the Assembly without vote. The text, sponsored in the Second Committee by Bangladesh, India, Jordan, Kuwait, Mali, Qatar, Senegal, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia, was approved without vote on 7 December.

(For text of resolution 32/111, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By a related decision (resolution 32/171), the General Assembly on 19 December 1977 asked the Secretary-General, in collaboration especially with UNRWA and the Economic Commission for Western Asia, to prepare and submit to it in 1978 a comprehensive and analytical report on the social and economic impact of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people. (For details, see p. 320.)

Pledges and contributions for 1977

For the calendar year 1977, governmental and intergovernmental contributors pledged the equivalent of \$114,109,995 towards UNRWA'S budget. In addition, contributions were received from United Nations organizations and non-governmental organizations, private individuals and business corporations. Total income from all sources in 1977 was \$122,978,466.

**CONTRIBUTIONS PLEDGED TO UNRWA FOR THE
YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER 1977**

(Showing equivalent in US dollars of pledges or
contributions in cash, kind and services)

Contributor	Contribution pledged	Contributor	Contribution pledged	Contributor	Contribution pledged
Argentina	5,000	India	12,579	Pakistan	20,832
Australia	419,430	Indonesia	6,000	Philippines	3,000
Austria	107,000	Iran	30,000	Qatar	60,000
Bahrain	15,000	Iraq	121,600	Republic of Korea	5,000
Belgium*	1,135,175	Ireland*	109,440	Saudi Arabia	3,341,091
Benin	403	Israel	706,641	Singapore	1,500
Brazil	10,000	Italy*	252,750	Spain	1,000,000
Canada	3,689,477	Jamaica	3,000	Sri Lanka	967
Chile	2,000	Japan	5,974,714	Sudan	6,027
Cyprus	482	Jordan	260,612	Sweden	8,092,486
Denmark*	1,795,044	Kuwait	600,000	Switzerland	1,571,969
Egypt	4,290	Lebanon	96,620	Syrian Arab Republic	99,558
European Economic Community*	16,379,456	Liberia	5,000	Thailand	27,265
Finland	250,901	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1,000,000	Trinidad and Tobago	2,487
France*	1,323,946	Luxembourg*	9,450	Tunisia	8,000
Gaza authorities	68,189	Malaysia	1,500	Turkey	35,000
Germany, Federal		Mauritius	2,000	United Arab Emirates	270,000
Republic of*	3,324,259	Monaco	201	United Kingdom*	8,230,874
Ghana	5,220	Morocco	57,485	United States	48,700,000
Greece	30,000	Netherlands*	2,007,670	Yugoslavia	25,000
Holy See	2,500	New Zealand	118,336	Zaire	1,500
Iceland	14,000	Norway	2,625,069		
		Oman	25,000	Total	114,109,995

* In addition to their direct contributions to UNRWA, the member States of the European Economic Community (EEC) also contributed through EEC, as shown.

Documentary references

Consideration by the General Assembly

General Assembly—32nd session

Ad Hoc Committee of General Assembly for Announcement of Voluntary Contributions to UNRWA, meeting 1 (A/AC.190/SR.1 and corrigendum) of 6 December 1977.

Special Political Committee, meetings 8-11, 16-22, 24.

Fifth Committee, meeting 60.

Plenary meeting 101.

A/32/13 and Corr.1.2. Report of Commissioner-General of UNRWA, 1 July 1976-30 June 1977.

A/32/238. Report of United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report for period 1 October 1976-30 September 1977).

A/32/263. Population and refugees displaced since 1967. Report of Secretary-General.

A/32/264 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Palestine refugees in Gaza Strip. Report of Secretary-General.

A/32/278 and Corr.1. Report of Working Group on Financing of UNRWA.

A/SPC/32/L.5 and Corr.1. United States: draft resolution, approved by Special Political Committee on 10 November 1977, meeting 21, by recorded vote of 100 to 0, with 2 abstentions, as follows:

In favour:* Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya,

Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Benin,† Israel.

* Subsequently Australia advised the Secretariat that its vote in favour had not been recorded due to mechanical failure.

† Subsequently Benin advised the Secretariat that it wished to change its abstention to a vote in favour.

A/32/351. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution A.

Resolution 32/90 A, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/32/351, adopted by Assembly on 13 December 1977, meeting 101, by recorded vote of 122 to 0, with 1 abstention, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen,

Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Israel.

Assistance to Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/15 A of 23 November 1976 and all previous resolutions referred to therein, including resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948,

Taking note of the annual report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1976 to 30 June 1977,

1. Notes with deep regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed by the Assembly in paragraph 2 of resolution 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952 for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern;

2. Expresses its sincere appreciation to Sir John Rennie, who retired this year as Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, for his efficient administration of the Agency and for his dedicated service to the welfare of the refugees during the past nine years;

3. Expresses its thanks to the Commissioner-General and to the staff of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for their continued dedicated and effective efforts under difficult circumstances to provide essential services for the Palestine refugees, recognizing that the Agency is doing all it can within the limits of available resources, and also expresses its thanks to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees;

4. Notes with regret that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine has been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) and requests the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of that paragraph and to report as appropriate, but no later than 1 October 1978;

5. Directs attention to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, as outlined in the report of the Commissioner-General;

6. Notes with profound concern that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions, this increased level of income to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East is still insufficient to cover essential budget requirements in the present year, and that,

at presently foreseen levels of giving, deficits will recur each year;

7. Calls upon all Governments as a matter of urgency to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the report of the Commissioner-General, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions;

8. Decides to extend until 30 June 1981, without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III), the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

A/SPC/32/L.6. Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Sweden: draft resolution, approved without objection by Special Political Committee on 10 November 1977, meeting 21.

A/32/351. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution B.

Resolution 32/90 B, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/32/351, adopted without vote by Assembly on 13 December 1977, meeting 101.

Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 hostilities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2252(ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2341 B (XXII) of 19 December 1967, 2452 C (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2535 C (XXIV) of 10 December 1969, 2672 B (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2792 B (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 B (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 A (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 C (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 A (XXX) of 8 December 1975 and 31/15 B of 23 November 1976,

Taking note of the annual report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1976 to 30 June 1977,

Concerned about the continued human suffering resulting from the June 1967 hostilities in the Middle East,

1. Reaffirms its resolutions 2252(ES-V), 2341 B (XXII), 2452 C (XXIII), 2535 C (XXIV), 2672 B (XXV), 2792 B (XXVI), 2963 B (XXVII), 3089 A (XXVIII), 3331 C (XXIX), 3419 A (XXX) and 31/15 B;

2. Endorses, bearing in mind the objectives of those resolutions, the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue to provide humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who are at present displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 hostilities;

3. Strongly appeals to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously for the above purposes to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

A/SPC/32/L.7. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mali, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by Special Political Committee on 11 November 1977, meeting 22, by recorded vote of 101 to 1, with 4 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bot-

swana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Surinam, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel

Abstaining: Canada, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, United States.

A/32/351. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution C.

Resolution 32/90 C, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/32/351, adopted by Assembly on 13 December 1977, meeting 101, by recorded vote of 119 to 1, with 4 abstentions, as follows:

In favour. Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel

Abstaining: Canada, Costa Rica, Liberia, United States.

Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237(1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 2792 C (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975 and 31/15 E of 23 November 1976,

Having considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1976 to 30 June 1977, and the reports of the Secretary-General of 6 and 21 October 1977,

1. Calls once more upon Israel:

(a) To take effective steps immediately for the return of the refugees concerned to the camps from which they were

removed in the Gaza Strip and to provide adequate shelters for their accommodation;

(b) To desist from further removal of refugees and destruction of their shelters;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to report to the General Assembly by the opening of its thirty-third session on Israel's compliance with paragraph 1 of the present resolution.

A/SPC/32/L.8. Belgium, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Sweden, Yugoslavia, Zaire: draft resolution, approved without objection by Special Political Committee on 10 November 1977, meeting 21.

A/SPC/32/L.10, A/C.5/32/76. Administrative and financial implications of 15-power draft resolution, A/SPC/32/L.8. Statements by Secretary-General.

A/32/431. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution D recommended by Special Political Committee in A/32/351. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/32/351. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution D.

Resolution 32/90 D, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/32/351, adopted without vote by Assembly on 13 December 1977, meeting 101.

Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2656 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2728 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, 2791 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2964 (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3090 (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3330 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 D (XXX) of 8 December 1975 and 31/15 C of 23 November 1976,

Having considered the report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,

Taking into account the annual report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1976 to 30 June 1977,

Gravely concerned at the critical financial situation of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, which has already reduced the essential minimum services being provided to the Palestine refugees and which threatens even greater reductions in the future,

Emphasizing the urgent need for extraordinary efforts in order to maintain, at least at their present minimum level, the activities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,

1. Commends the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for its efforts to assist in ensuring the Agency's financial security;

2. Notes with approval the report of the Working Group;

3. Requests the Working Group to continue its efforts, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for a further period of one year;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and assistance to the Working Group for the conduct of its work.

A/SPC/32/L.9. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Chad, Cuba, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by Special Political Committee on 11 November

1977, meeting 22, by recorded vote of 103 to 1, with 2 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Surinam, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel

Abstaining: Costa Rica, Nicaragua.

A/32/351. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution E.

Resolution 32/90 E, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/32/351, adopted by Assembly on 13 December 1977, by recorded vote of 125 to 1, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel.

Population and refugees displaced since 1967

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2452 A (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2535 B (XXIV) of 10 December 1969, 2672 D (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2792 E (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C and D (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975 and 31/15 D of 23 November 1976,

Having considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1976 to 30 June 1977, and the reports of the Secretary-General of 6 and 21 October 1977,

1. Reaffirms the right of the displaced inhabitants to return to their homes and camps in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

2. Deplores the continued refusal of the Israeli authorities to take steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants;

3. Calls once more upon Israel:

(a) To take immediate steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants;

(b) To desist from all measures that obstruct the return of the displaced inhabitants, including measures affecting the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to report to the General Assembly by the opening of its thirty-third session on Israel's compliance with paragraph 3 of the present resolution.

A/SPC/32/L.11 and Rev.1. Jordan: draft resolution and revision, approved unanimously by Special Political Committee on 15 November 1977, meeting 24.

A/32/351. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution F.

Resolution 32/90 F, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/32/351, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 13 December 1977, meeting 101.

Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for the Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 212 (III) of 19 November 1948 on assistance to Palestine refugees,

Cognizant of the fact that the Palestinian refugees have, for the last three decades, lost their lands and means of livelihood,

Having examined with appreciation the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1976 to 30 June 1977,

Noting that less than one per thousand of the Palestinian refugee students has the chance to continue higher education, including vocational training,

Noting also that over the past five years the number of scholarships offered by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East has dwindled to half of what it was because of the Agency's regular budgetary difficulties,

1. Expresses its appreciation to those Member States which have provided scholarships to Palestinian refugees;

2. Appeals to all States to make special allocations, scholarships and grants to Palestinian refugees, in addition to their contributions to the regular budget of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

3. Invites relevant United Nations agencies to consider the inclusion, within their respective spheres of competence, of assistance for higher education for Palestinian refugee students;

4. Requests the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to act as recipient and trustee for such special allocations and scholarships and to award them to qualified Palestinian refugee candidates;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Gen-

eral Assembly at its thirty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meetings 52, 54, 55.
Plenary meeting 103.

A/C.2/32/L.66. India, Jordan, Kuwait, Mali: draft resolution.

A/C.2/32/L.66/Rev.1. Bangladesh, India, Jordan, Kuwait, Mali, Qatar, Senegal, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia: revised draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 7 December 1977, meeting 55.

A/32/444. Report of Second Committee (on operational activities for development), draft resolution III.

Resolution 32/111, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/444, adopted without vote by Assembly on 15 December 1977, meeting 103.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 212 (III) of 19 November 1948 on assistance to Palestine refugees,

Deeply concerned about the fact that almost half a million children in refugee camps are not receiving the basic nutritional requirements,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, in collaboration with Governments of host countries and with relevant United Nations bodies, to undertake a sample survey to ascertain the needs of Palestinian children in refugee camps with a view to averting adverse effects on their health;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Other documents

A/32/7/Add.3. UNRWA. Accounts for year ended 31 December 1976 and report of Board of Auditors.

A/32/145. Report of ACABQ, section C.

Chapter XII

Other Middle East questions**Complaint by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya**

On 23 and 24 July 1977, the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya transmitted to the Secretary-General two messages from his Government's Secretary for Foreign Affairs. In the first message, the Foreign Secretary stated that, at dawn on 21 July, Egyptian armed forces had launched an armed attack against the Libyan villages of Musa'ad and Bardia and that the Libyan Gamal Abdul-Nasser Air Force Base near Tobruk was repeatedly bombed by the Egyptian air force.

In the second message, he advised that Egyptian fighters and bombers were undertaking repeated raids against Libyan civilian targets. The cities of Al Jaghbub, Al Kufra, Bardia, Tobruk and Musa'ad had been bombed. As a result of these aggressive acts, he said, a great

loss of life had occurred among innocent civilians, and hospitals and schools had been destroyed.

These acts of aggression and the occupation of Libyan territory had been confirmed by Egyptian military communiques and in a speech delivered by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat; they were in violation of the Charter of the United Nations and threatened international peace and security. In compliance with its international responsibilities, the Libyan Foreign Secretary said, his country had exercised extreme patience and self-restraint, but any continuation of this armed aggression would compel it to respond accordingly in order to ensure its security and defend its territorial integrity.

Documentary references

S/12372, S/12373. Letters of 23 and 24 July from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Chapter XIII

The situation in Cyprus

During 1977, the situation in Cyprus continued to be relatively quiet but, as the Secretary-General reported to the Security Council in December, the underlying tensions showed no signs of abating and the political differences confronting the people of Cyprus were brought no nearer to a solution.

The United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, continued to discharge its mandate, including peace-keeping and humanitarian tasks. In view of the low rate of incidents and the disciplined attitude of the confronting forces, the Secretary-General decided, in consultation with the Government of Finland and the parties concerned, that the Finnish contingent of UNFICYP, which left Cyprus at the end of October, would not be replaced. He said that the critical financial condition of UNFICYP, to which he drew attention on numerous occasions throughout the year, had been a compelling consideration in that regard.

In pursuance of the mission of good offices entrusted to him by the Security Council, the Secretary-General continued his efforts by convening representatives of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities to further rounds of talks, including a high-level meeting in February in Nicosia at which the leaders of the two communities, Archbishop Makarios and Rauf R. Denktash, participated. The meeting produced a set of agreed guidelines for future intercommunal talks and, at resumed talks in March and April in Vienna, Austria, proposals were for the first time submitted on territorial aspects of the problem by the Greek Cypriot side and on constitutional aspects by the Turkish Cypriot side. It was not possible, however, to bridge the considerable gap between the views of the two sides. Despite further efforts by the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, the differences between the two

communities made it impossible to reactivate the mechanism for continued contact between them.

By its resolutions 410(1977) of 15 June and 422(1977) of 15 December, the Security Council twice extended the mandate of UNFICYP for further six-month periods and asked the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices and keep the Council informed of the progress made. On 15 September, after a series of meetings convened as a result of developments in the Famagusta area, the Council adopted resolution 414(1977) by which it called on the parties to refrain from unilateral actions that might adversely affect the prospects for a settlement and called on them to resume the intercommunal talks as soon as possible under the Secretary-General's auspices.

On 9 November, at its thirty-second session, the General Assembly by resolution 32/15 expressed concern over the prolongation of the Cyprus crisis and the lack of progress in the intercommunal talks and called for the urgent resumption in a meaningful and constructive manner of the negotiations between the representatives of the two communities. The Assembly also—by resolution 32/128 adopted on 16 December—asked the Secretary-General to provide his good offices to support the establishment of an investigatory body to trace missing persons in Cyprus.

During 1977, Major-General James Joseph Quinn (Ireland) continued as Commander of UNFICYP. Ambassador Javier Perez de Cuellar (Peru), the Secretary-General's Special Representative in Cyprus relinquished his post in mid-December. Remy Gorgé served as acting Special Representative as from 21 December. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees continued during the year as Co-ordinator of United Nations Humanitarian Assistance for Cyprus.

Details of these and related matters are to be found in the sections below.

Political and related developments**Communications and reports (January-June 1977)**

In a letter dated 5 January 1977 to the Secretary-General, the representative of Cyprus drew attention to what he termed the accelerating pace of

forcible expulsion of indigenous Greek Cypriot inhabitants from areas of the Republic of Cyprus under Turkish military occupation. Tactics of harassment and oppression practised by the Tur-

kish military against the inhabitants of the occupied area had recently been intensified, the letter said, and it accused Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot leadership of ruthlessly proceeding with partitionist and annexationist designs. All these acts, the letter stated, were in flagrant violation of repeated General Assembly resolutions and Security Council decisions in the matter. Annexes to the letter gave details of the charges made.

In a letter dated 16 March addressed to Governments of United Nations Member States and members of the specialized agencies, the Secretary-General issued a special appeal for voluntary contributions for the financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP). He said that the deficit in the UNFICYP budget had grown to nearly \$44 million and the Force might find itself unable to function for lack of funds if voluntary contributions were not received in time. In an annex to the letter, giving details of UNFICYP's financial position, the Secretary-General further stated that, as a result of the shortfall in contributions and the resulting deficit, the bills presented to the United Nations by the troop-contributing Governments for reimbursement of their extra and extraordinary costs had been met only to June 1973. The Governments concerned, he added, had conveyed to him their growing and very serious concern over the situation, which could oblige some of them to reduce their contingents or withdraw them from Cyprus.

On 30 April, in pursuance of his continuing mission of good offices, which was renewed by the Security Council on 14 December 1976,¹ the Secretary-General reported to the Council on his efforts to bring about a resumption of negotiations between representatives of the two Cypriot communities.

On 27 January, he reported, a meeting had taken place at UNFICYP headquarters in Nicosia, Cyprus, between Rauf R. Denktash and Archbishop Makarios in the presence of the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Javier Perez de Cuellar, at which it was agreed that a further meeting should take place under the Secretary-General's personal auspices. That meeting took place in Nicosia on 12 February, at the conclusion of which it was stated in a communique that instructions (guidelines) had been worked out for the representatives in the intercommunal talks as the basis for future negotiations; the Cyprus talks would be reconvened in Vienna, Austria, under the auspices of the Secretary-General at the end of March.

In the agreed guidelines referred to above, the two sides stated that: (1) they were seeking an independent, non-aligned bicommunal federal republic; (2) the territory under the administra-

tion of each community was to be discussed in the light of economic viability or productivity and land ownership; (3) questions of principles such as freedom of movement, freedom of settlement, the right of property and other specific matters were to be open for discussion, taking into consideration the fundamental basis of a bicommunal federal system and certain practical difficulties which might arise for the Turkish Cypriot community; and (4) the powers and functions of the central federal government were to be such as to safeguard the unity of the country, having regard to the bicommunal character of the State.

During the next few weeks, the Secretary-General went on to report, intensive preparatory talks were conducted with all concerned in the light of the above guidelines, and the first round of the new series of intercommunal talks was held in Vienna from 31 March to 7 April. The first five meetings were held under the personal auspices of the Secretary-General and, following his departure from Vienna on 4 April, six more meetings were held under the auspices of his Special Representative. This round of talks was, the Secretary-General noted, the longest of all the sessions held under his auspices since the adoption of the Security Council's resolution of 12 March 1975,² and the substantive aspects of the Cyprus problem were discussed at some length.

For the first time, he reported, the Greek Cypriot side submitted a specific territorial proposal together with a map embodying its conception of a bicommunal arrangement. The proposal was made subject to certain principles, including the preservation of the sovereignty and unity of the Republic and of the rights of the freedom of movement, residence, work and property of all citizens. For its part, the Turkish Cypriot side submitted a constitutional proposal calling for a partnership in power between two equal political entities joining their resources in a federal administration on a basis of equality, working together at first in a comparatively limited field. The functions proposed for the federal government would be expected to grow, a process described by the Turkish Cypriot representative as "federation by evolution."

The Secretary-General said that each interlocutor made it clear that his own proposals were negotiable. However, each emphasized certain principles conflicting with those of the other side, and each commented negatively on the proposals submitted by the other.

The Greek Cypriot side, he said, contended

¹ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 302-3, text of resolution 401 (1976).

² See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 297-98, text of resolution 367 (1975).

that the Turkish Cypriot constitutional plan would in effect be a treaty between independent entities, providing not for a federal government but for a confederal system without powers, which could only evolve, if at all, in the direction of complete separation. Since it considered the Turkish Cypriot proposal to be based on unacceptable premises, the Greek Cypriot side felt unable to propose amendments to it, and instead submitted a document of its own on the subject.

According to the Secretary-General, the Turkish Cypriot side contended that: the Greek Cypriot territorial proposal was not a bi-zonal one; it failed to take account of the requirements of economic viability or productivity; it would deprive the Turkish Cypriot community of vital resources; and it would jeopardize its security. The Turkish Cypriot interlocutor, while not accepting the Greek Cypriot proposal, emphasized that he was in no position, and was not expected, to submit a territorial counter-proposal or draw a line of his own on the map. As for the Greek Cypriot constitutional document, the Turkish Cypriot side considered that this would create a unitary rather than a federal State, and was therefore unacceptable.

Annexes to the report contained the text of the opening statement by the Secretary-General and the proposals submitted by the two sides. An agreed communique issued after the final meeting stated, among other things, that it had not been possible to bridge the considerable gap between the views of the two sides. Efforts would be continued to overcome the differences; to that end it was agreed that the talks would resume in Nicosia, in May, under the auspices of the Special Representative, in preparation for a further round in Vienna.

The Secretary-General concluded his report by saying that there was evidently a long way still to go to reach the point where the necessary concessions would begin to be made, including the submission of substantive proposals on the main aspects of the problem. For that, he said, it would be necessary for both sides to make vastly increased efforts to appreciate one another's positions, apprehensions and aspirations. He and his Special Representative were determined to pursue their efforts to move the current negotiating process into a more constructive phase and he hoped that future political developments would assist the parties in bridging the conceptual and substantive differences that separated them.

As the mandate of UNFICYP was due to expire on 15 June 1977, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Security Council on 7 June on the United Nations operation in Cyprus for the period from 7 December 1976 to 7 June 1977.

The Secretary-General reported that the situation in Cyprus had been quiet during the period under review, especially since the meetings in January and February between the leaders of the two communities. Thus, three years after the events of 1974, a substantial trend towards stabilization of the security situation had developed and was being maintained, thanks in good part to the continuing peace-keeping efforts of UNFICYP, with the co-operation of the parties.

The Secretary-General said that the situation along the cease-fire lines had been quiet and there had been no serious breaches of the cease-fire by shooting. The number of violations by movement forward had declined considerably. Areas of concern persisted, however, especially continuing efforts of both sides to improve or strengthen their positions in the confrontation areas, and he hoped that both sides would continue to co-operate with UNFICYP in improving liaison arrangements at all levels with a view to de-escalating military activities, defusing any incidents and reducing tension in general.

The report noted that an important aspect of UNFICYP'S efforts in maintaining the cease-fire concerned the maintenance of the status quo, including innocent civilian activity and the exercise of property rights, in the area between the cease-fire lines. The Force had sought to facilitate normal farming activity by members of both communities on land they owned in that area; there were currently over 100 locations in the area where Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots worked productively on their land under UNFICYP control and escorts, as necessary.

It was also noted in the report that the daily exodus of Greek Cypriots from the north had virtually ceased in late January and, with the institution of a system whereby UNFICYP monitored the movement of Greek Cypriots between the north and the south, the transfers had been reduced to a trickle. There had been a slight improvement in the living conditions of Greek Cypriots remaining in the north, although their situation remained a matter of concern as free and normal access by UNFICYP to their habitations was still not possible. In that connexion, the report noted that UNFICYP'S freedom of movement in the northern part of Cyprus continued to be restricted and was generally limited to access to UNFICYP camps and observation and liaison posts.

The Secretary-General also said it was a matter of concern that the establishment of investigatory machinery for tracing missing persons of the two communities, as agreed upon at the high-level meeting in Nicosia on 12 February, had not materialized.

While the peace-keeping aspect of the United

Nations operation in Cyprus had been increasingly effective, the peace-making effort continued to encounter serious obstacles, he continued, and progress towards a solution of the basic problems confronting the two communities in the territorial, constitutional and economic fields remained disappointingly low. Following the resumption of the talks in Nicosia in May under the auspices of his Special Representative, the situation had remained unchanged; it was evident that certain political developments were being awaited before the next step was taken. That step, he said, was for the parties to initiate the process of identifying, exploring in depth and broadening such common ground as might exist between them, with a view to substantive negotiations taking place. He still believed, he said, that the negotiations between the representatives of the two Cypriot communities, at the level of the interlocutors and at other levels as necessary, were the best available method of achieving a just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus problem and he intended to continue the mission of good offices entrusted to him by the Security Council. He hoped that the current series of meetings being held by the interlocutors under the auspices of his Special Representative would clear the way for substantive negotiations on all issues at the next round of talks in Vienna.

With regard to the humanitarian aspects of the Cyprus problem, the Secretary-General reported that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees had continued to assist the displaced and needy population in the island in his capacity as Co-ordinator of United Nations Humanitarian Assistance for Cyprus. (For further details, see subchapter below.)

As to the financial aspects of the United Nations operation in Cyprus, the Secretary-General drew attention once more to the increasingly critical financial situation confronting UNFICYP, which was currently operating at a deficit of \$54.1 million. He again warned that the time might come when UNFICYP could not, for lack of funds, continue to function.

The Secretary-General said he had concluded once again that the continued presence of UNFICYP was essential. The Force was an indispensable factor in keeping the potentially explosive situation in the island under control, in supervising the cease-fire, maintaining the status quo in the area between the lines, and helping to defuse incidents and other problems arising between the parties. He therefore recommended the extension of its mandate for a further period of six months.

In an addendum to the report, issued on 15 June, the Secretary-General informed the

Council that the parties concerned had signified their concurrence in the proposed extension.

Consideration by the Security Council (15 and 16 June 1977)

The Security Council considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations peace-keeping operation in Cyprus at meetings on 15 and 16 June 1977. The representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The Council also extended an invitation to Vedat A. Celik to participate and make a statement.

On 15 June, the President of the Council presented a draft resolution which had been prepared in the course of consultations; it was adopted by the Council by 14 votes to 0, as resolution 410 (1977). China did not participate in the voting.

By the preambular paragraphs of this text, the Security Council among other things: noted that UNFICYP'S freedom of movement was still restricted and expressed the hope that it would be possible to surmount the remaining obstacles; noted the Secretary-General's view that the best hope for a just and lasting settlement lay in the negotiations between the two communities, and that the usefulness of the negotiations depended on the willingness of all parties to show flexibility by taking into account not only their own interests but the legitimate aspirations of the opposing side; further noted that there had been a relative improvement in the security situation but that that evolution had yet to relieve the underlying tension on the island; and took note of the Secretary-General's report on the high-level meeting under his auspices and emphasized the need to adhere to the agreements reached at that and previous rounds of talks.

The Council also noted the concurrence of the parties concerned in the recommendation for an extension of the stationing of UNFICYP and noted that the Government of Cyprus had agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it was necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 June 1977.

By the operative paragraphs, the Council: reaffirmed its previous resolutions and decisions on the establishment and maintenance of UNFICYP and other aspects of the situation in Cyprus; reaffirmed once again its resolution of 13 December 1974,³ by which it endorsed a General Assembly resolution of 1 November 1974,⁴ and called for the urgent and effective implementation of those resolutions and of its resolution of 12 March

³ See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 296, text of resolution 365 (1974).

⁴ Ibid., p. 295, text of resolution 3212 (XXIX).

1975;⁵ urged the parties concerned to act with the utmost restraint and to accelerate co-operative efforts; extended the stationing of UNFICYP until 15 December 1977, in the expectation that by then sufficient progress towards a final solution would make possible a withdrawal or substantial reduction of the Force; appealed again to all parties concerned to extend their fullest co-operation so as to enable UNFICYP to perform its duties effectively; and requested the Secretary-General to continue the mission of good offices entrusted to him, keep the Council informed of progress and submit a report by 30 November 1977.

(For text of resolution 410(1977), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Speaking after the adoption of the resolution, the Secretary-General assured the Council that he would do his utmost to give effect to its decisions. He and his Special Representative would continue their efforts to assist the negotiations, which he believed were the best available method of achieving a settlement. He drew the Council's attention to UNFICYP'S \$54.1 million deficit and said it was more than ever necessary to find means of improving the financial situation.

The Council then heard statements by the parties concerned and by Council members.

The representative of Cyprus observed that, almost three years after the invasion of Cyprus in July 1974, a large part of the island was still under foreign occupation. The majority Greek Cypriot population in the area had been ruthlessly uprooted from their homes and properties and rendered, almost overnight, destitute refugees in the number of some 200,000—one third of the entire population of Cyprus. Their houses had been usurped in an attempt to change the demographic character of the island, and Turks from Turkey had been settled in the occupied area in violation of existing international law.

He went on to charge that the Turkish side had refused to account for over 2,000 missing persons taken prisoner at the time of the invasion of the island, many of whom had been seen alive in the hands of the Turkish army. The Turkish side continued to reject proposals for the establishment of an International Red Cross committee to search for the missing persons and provide information to their relatives.

With regard to the intercommunal talks, the representative of Cyprus said that the presence of a foreign army in the north of Cyprus could hardly make for the free negotiations called for in the General Assembly's resolution of 1 November 1974 which was subsequently endorsed by the Council. In his view, priority was given in those decisions to the withdrawal of the foreign occupation forces and the cessation of foreign interfer-

ence, a priority considered essential to free and meaningful negotiations between the two communities on the constitutional system.

The objective of the Turkish side, he said, seemed to be to conduct negotiations from a position of strength, while Turkey was deliberately undermining the talks through unilateral actions such as the illegal declaration of a so-called Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. He added that the Turkish side availed itself of benefits in the agreements reached so far in the intercommunal talks but reneged on its corresponding obligations. The Turkish proposals were designed not to safeguard the independence or unity of the State but to make sure that the northern part of Cyprus, currently under occupation by the Turkish army, would remain a Turkish protectorate and, at a certain opportune moment, would become an integral part of Turkey. The proposals in fact aimed at the partition of Cyprus with an eye to annexation of the northern part by Turkey.

The representative of Cyprus said he still felt that intercommunal talks—freely conducted within the framework of the relevant resolutions—could lead to a solution of the problem of an independent, unified and viable State of Cyprus. His Government would continue its efforts to that end, but in no circumstances would it accept a legitimized fait accompli brought about by the use of force, nor would it agree to a constitution calculated to lead to the dissolution of Cyprus as an independent, sovereign and non-aligned State.

Vedat A. Celik, in a statement giving the views of the Turkish Cypriot community, said that the resolution just adopted was not acceptable to his community in toto, first, because it referred to the "Government of Cyprus," and he reiterated the Turkish Cypriot view that there existed in Cyprus no government which could represent or was entitled to speak for both communities. There existed two separate autonomous administrations representing the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot communities respectively, which should be put on a par and treated on an equal footing. Second, the resolution referred to past resolutions which had been amended or rendered obsolete by subsequent developments on the island as well as by agreements reached between the two sides.

He then said there had been an allegation that the mechanism established during the intercommunal talks regarding missing persons had not been able to operate because of intransigence or because Turkey did not like it. The arrangement had been that representatives of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent in Cyprus would, constitute

⁵ See footnote 2.

a committee to trace the remaining files; the only obstacle preventing that mechanism from going into operation had been the refusal by the Greek Cypriot Administration to accept or recognize the existence of the Red Crescent in Cyprus.

Mr. Celik said that the slow progress in the intercommunal talks was primarily because the Greek Cypriots still looked upon Cyprus as a Greek island. They were considering how few rights they could give the Turkish Cypriot community within a Greek-dominated administrative set-up and continued to pretend that there was one Cyprus, one administration, one region, whereas in fact, he insisted, there were two separate autonomous administrations exercising exclusive control and authority over two distinct regions of the island.

Another factor jeopardizing peace efforts, he went on to say, was the continuation and intensification of the political and economic warfare of the Greek Cypriot Administration against the Turkish Cypriot community. He cited in this connexion: attempts to prevent the operation of charter flights to northern Cyprus, thus undermining Turkish Cypriot tourism; efforts to obstruct foreign ships from calling at Turkish Cypriot ports, thus preventing the export of agricultural produce and industrial goods with a view to crippling the Turkish Cypriot economy; and, recently, action taken by the Greek Cypriot-administered Central Bank to instruct foreign banks operating in the north to terminate foreign exchange transactions and not to issue foreign exchange to Turkish Cypriots. This had forced the Turkish Cypriot side to establish its own central bank.

Such actions by the Greek Cypriots only served to perpetuate the division of the two communities, he said. What the Turkish Cypriots wanted was a new constitutional and administrative arrangement enabling them to live as equal citizens in peace and security, and physical, actual guarantees that would not again expose them to dangers as in the past—an arrangement that would prevent the domination and oppression of one community by the other.

Mr. Celik said he hoped and believed that a permanent solution of the Cyprus problem was possible through the intercommunal talks, but the process required patience and the success of the negotiations depended above all on a change of heart and approach by the Greek Cypriot side.

According to the representative of Greece, the unacceptable situation in Cyprus was the result of the continuous and blatant disrespect of the other side for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and for a whole series of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions pro-

viding for respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the non-aligned Republic of Cyprus, the withdrawal of all foreign armed forces from Cyprus, the return of refugees to their homes in safety and the settlement of the problem through negotiations between the two communities with the help of the good offices of the Secretary-General. Three full years after the Turkish invasion, he said, 40 per cent of the Republic's territory was still under foreign military occupation, including 70 per cent of the island's resources, plus the most fertile land and important Greek Cypriot investments in industry, tourism and other sectors of the economy—all in the name of a minority community that did not exceed 18 per cent of the total population of the island.

The Greek representative said it was obvious that, as long as the negotiating process was used by the other side as a convenient delaying tactic in order to perpetuate faits accomplis and to create so-called irreversible situations, there was little hope of making real progress towards a peaceful settlement. He assured the Council that the Greek Government would continue as in the past to lend its full support to the Secretary-General's mission of good offices. The Greek Cypriot side had, he noted, shown its goodwill and readiness to negotiate seriously by submitting concrete proposals on the territorial aspect of the Cyprus problem, as well as on other related aspects. The Greek Cypriot community was still awaiting a positive response.

The representative of Turkey observed that the Secretary-General's report made it clear that the island had recently enjoyed unprecedented calm and tranquillity, and some of the issues which in the past had adversely affected the relations between the two communities had abated. Room for optimism, he said, had increased not only because of the relative calm but also as a result of the high-level meetings held in late January and early February 1977 between the leaders of the two communities—their first in more than a decade—as well as the "framework" agreement concluded between them, which had been termed unanimously as a break-through in the quest for a solution by all parties concerned. The framework agreement had established a new basis for intercommunal talks, he said, and there was no doubt that the negotiating process had moved into a more concrete phase following the agreement.

With regard to Council resolution 410(1977), he said it made an unfortunate reference to a "Government of Cyprus," which compelled his Government to dissociate itself from the resolution. A reference to such an entity, which was

non-existent, was all the more misleading when the leaders of two communities, in their framework agreement of 12 February 1977, had decided to establish an independent, non-aligned, bi-communal federal republic, and thus merge the two separate administrations of the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot communities. The Turkish representative added that the representative of Greece had again used the terms "invasion" and "occupation" to refer to the Turkish intervention, without mentioning what had led to the intervention—the Greek invasion aimed at annexation of Cyprus.

Many Council members in their statements underlined the importance of the role of UNFICYP and agreed that its continued presence was needed.

The representative of the United Kingdom called the Force an indispensable factor in keeping the peace on the island; his Government hoped to maintain its contingent—the largest in the Force—at its current strength for the next six months and also to continue to meet a large part of the logistic support costs. The French representative said the presence of UNFICYP was an essential element in the continued search for a peaceful settlement. The Federal Republic of Germany, Panama, the United States and Venezuela expressed similar views.

The representative of Canada said his Government would maintain its contingent for the further mandate period but stressed that the parties to the dispute had to realize that the international community could not be expected to continue to maintain a peace-keeping force in Cyprus indefinitely. Thirteen years was already much too long, he said, adding that all Member States, and particularly those having a direct stake in the peace and development of Europe and the Mediterranean, should show their support for the peaceful settlement of the Cyprus dispute by contributing to the UNFICYP Special Account. The United States said the financial burden should be shared by all Member States which professed concern for the realization of an enduring peace on Cyprus.

The spokesmen for Romania and the USSR supported the extension of UNFICYP'S mandate for a further six months inasmuch as the Government of the Republic of Cyprus had consented to the extension. The USSR representative said his Government still understood that the financing of the Force would continue to be on a voluntary basis. He also said it was necessary to stress that extending the mandate one more time would not of itself resolve the substance of the Cyprus problem or promote a settlement: it was the duty of the Security Council to step up efforts to ensure the implementation of United Nations

decisions on Cyprus. The USSR, he said, believed that the best possibilities for settling the Cyprus problem would be opened up by the convening of a representative international conference on Cyprus within the framework of the United Nations.

The representative of China said that China had not participated in the vote on the draft resolution as it mainly concerned the question of the United Nations Force, on which China had always held a different position in principle. His Government had been pleased to note that on 27 January and 12 February direct meetings had been held between the President of Cyprus and the leader of the Turkish Cypriots for a solution to the Cyprus question, the first such meetings since 1974, constituting a positive step in the correct direction. Only the Cypriot people would decide the destiny and future of Cyprus. China sincerely hoped that the two Cypriot communities and the countries directly concerned would continue to do away with super-power intervention and in particular avoid giving any opening to that super-power which was bent on sowing discord, inciting trouble and fishing in muddied waters under the pretext of "internationalization." He urged the parties to carry on patient negotiations on an equal footing and in a spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation so as to eliminate their differences gradually and achieve a reasonable solution of the Cyprus question at an early date.

Several speakers stressed the importance of the intercommunal talks. The United Kingdom was encouraged by the fact that at the March/April meetings in Vienna the two sides had made clear that their proposals were negotiable. Pakistan and others shared the Secretary-General's assessment that negotiations between the two sides were the best available method of achieving a just and lasting settlement. France said the meetings had led to some hope of progress and it hoped that the new talks envisaged by the Secretary-General would not be too long in coming. India suggested that the Cypriots might consider accepting the assistance of neutral constitutional experts from other countries to help overcome existing obstacles and evolve a typically Cypriot solution to the Cyprus problem.

A number of speakers, including Panama and Venezuela, spoke of the need to uphold respect for the independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty and non-alignment of Cyprus. According to Panama, the crux of the problem—which the Council could not ignore—was that foreign intervention and military occupation had not ceased. Benin said the continued occupation of a major part of Cyprus by Turkish forces was unaccepta-

ble and should not be countenanced. Benin opposed any policy aimed at transforming the island into a strategic military base and called for a peaceful settlement, under United Nations auspices, without any outside interference by anybody. The USSR also called for the exclusion of all foreign intervention.

Communications (July and August 1977)

In a letter dated 22 July 1977 addressed to the Secretary-General, the representative of Cyprus called attention to what he described as a grave unilateral action taken by Bulent Ecevit, Prime Minister of Turkey, who had reportedly said on 20 July that his caretaker Government of Turkey was starting preparations to revive the modern section of the Cypriot port city of Famagusta. That arbitrary statement, according to the representative of Cyprus, constituted a deliberate reversal of the generally accepted international understanding that the new Famagusta area would remain a closed city, ready to be opened for the return of Greek Cypriot refugees to their homes at the earliest opportunity. Cyprus denounced this irresponsible action by the caretaker Turkish Government and hoped that the new Turkish Government which had just taken office would refrain from endorsing such an action.

In a letter dated 26 August addressed to the President of the Security Council, the representative of Cyprus requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider what he characterized as the seriously deteriorating situation in the island as a result of, among other things, the expulsion by Turkey of indigenous Cypriot inhabitants and the systematic implantation in their homes of an alien population massively imported from Turkey. The letter went on to say that the intolerable situation had been brought to a climax by further illegal moves by the Turkish Government to colonize even the new Famagusta area, which had never been occupied and which remained a sealed-off city, pending arrangements for the return of its legitimate population. If this colonization was allowed, he said, all prospects for a just and peaceful solution of the problem of Cyprus would be totally negated.

On 29 August, the representative of Turkey transmitted to the Secretary-General a letter dated 29 August from Nail Atalay, whom he identified as the representative of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. Mr. Atalay enclosed in his letter the text of a statement made on 19 August by the "Attorney-General of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus," to the effect that no such thing as a constitutionally established "Government of Cyprus" currently existed. In December 1963, the statement said, the legitimate, bicommunal

Government had ceased to exist when the Turkish Cypriot partners were ejected from it by force. The very essence of bicommunality was ruthlessly destroyed and the intercommunal partnership rejected. From then on the Greek and Turkish Cypriots had ruled themselves in their own separate areas. From a legal point of view there were two administrations in Cyprus; if either one was to be called "the Government of Cyprus" it would be correct only when the adjective "north" or "south" was added, as appropriate.

Consideration by the Security Council (31 August-15 September 1977)

The Security Council considered the complaint by Cyprus at seven meetings held between 31 August and 15 September 1977. At their request, the representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey were invited to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The Council also extended an invitation to Vedat A. Celik to participate and make a statement.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cyprus observed that United Nations resolutions on Cyprus had called on all countries to respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus and the cessation of all foreign interference; those resolutions provided for the withdrawal of all foreign troops without delay and for the urgent return of the refugees to their homes in safety. They also provided for negotiations between the two communities, with a view to reaching freely a mutually acceptable political settlement based on those communities' legitimate rights. Of all those provisions, he said, Turkey had chosen to pay lip-service only to the one which referred to the negotiations, because it wished to obscure the prime provisions demanding the withdrawal of its troops from Cyprus and the return of the refugees to their homes—provisions which Turkey chose to ignore—by claiming that such withdrawal and such return were subject to the outcome of the negotiations. The negotiations, however, were concerned only with the internal aspects of the problem, and not with the withdrawal of the foreign troops and the return of the refugees, which should precede and not follow the talks. He asked how the people of Cyprus, of whatever origin, could by themselves bring about the cessation of the aggression and occupation of their country by a foreign power, or negotiate their future freely, with the presence of a powerful army of occupation on their territory and with the agonizing problem of 200,000 refugees.

At the same time, he went on, Turkey had never allowed a constructive and meaningful dialogue to develop, obviously aiming to consolidate its

position in the occupied area by creating *faits accomplis* and heading off pressures for concessions by making the world believe that it genuinely sought a solution through the intercommunal talks. The effect of the Turkish attitude had been that the intercommunal talks, two and a half years after their commencement, had produced no results.

The Foreign Minister of Cyprus went on to say that the acceptance of a federal system and the decision to present a map at Vienna on the basis of a bi-zonal solution of the territorial aspect were indeed great concessions on the part of the Greek Cypriot side. However, he added, the Turkish Cypriot negotiator, in breach of the prior assurances given by Ankara and the Turkish Cypriot leadership, failed to give any indication of his side's views on the territorial aspect of the problem.

With regard to Famagusta, he said that despite assurances given in July 1977 by the Turkish Government, in response to representations made to Ankara, that it would not proceed with the colonization of the cordoned-off city and that the decisions of the Ecevit Government were not binding on the new Turkish Government, the Turkish army in mid-August opened for settlement part of the city known as the Constantia area. The Greek Cypriot-owned Constantia Hotel in the area was opened as a catering institute, and plans were announced to populate, as from 1 September, 100 nearby apartments and adjoining shops. The Greek names and street signs within the Constantia area were removed and were replaced by Turkish names. He cited reports to the effect that the new town of Varosha—outside the old walled city of Famagusta—had been divided into eight districts which were to be opened to settlement step by step; the Constantia Hotel area and catering institute were the first step.

The decision of the Turkish Government to colonize the new town of Famagusta was the climax of the Turkish policy of *faits accomplis*, he went on to say, and of Ankara's contempt for United Nations resolutions on Cyprus. The new move, if allowed to proceed, could only be the coup de grace to the intercommunal talks. He appealed to the Security Council urgently to discharge its responsibilities under the Charter and adopt effective measures to reverse the process of colonization of the new city of Famagusta and ensure the immediate implementation of those provisions of the relevant resolutions by which all countries were called on to respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, all foreign interference was to cease, all foreign troops were to be withdrawn and the refugees were to return to their homes under conditions of safety.

Vedat A. Celik, in his statement giving the views of the Turkish Cypriot side, said he failed to understand the necessity for a Security Council meeting: there was no fighting in Cyprus, no threat to peace in the region, no change in the status quo. In calling the meeting, the Greek Cypriots were clearly prompted by internal political considerations, although the pretext was the implementation of United Nations resolutions and the alleged mass colonization of Maras, otherwise known as Varosha, a town situated, he said, wholly within the borders of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus and under its jurisdiction.

With regard to past resolutions, he said that they had been adopted without a fair hearing being given to the Turkish Cypriot side and could not therefore reflect the true situation on the island. Many of them had been affected, amended or rendered obsolete by subsequent developments in Cyprus as well as by the agreements mutually accepted during the intercommunal talks. The main aim, he said, should be to encourage and foster intercommunal talks with a view to reaching a just and mutually acceptable solution, and not to engage in futile political fights in international forums. The Turkish Cypriot side had always been and still was in favour of the intercommunal talks.

With regard to Maras, or Varosha, Mr. Celik insisted that rights over this area could not be made the subject of bargaining with the Greek Cypriot side. There had been no "mass colonization" or resettlement of Maras; the use of one single hotel building in the north of the area as a catering institute, preparations for which began more than two years ago, and the allocation of various houses and apartments in the vicinity to the staff and pupils of the institute should not, he maintained, warrant an emergency meeting of the Council.

He said that the Turkish Cypriot side was always ready to start negotiations with a view to finding a realistic solution of the Cyprus problem, one which recognized for the Turkish Cypriot community—the suffering party until now—rights equal to those of the Greek Cypriots and which would provide for its effective and equal participation in the government and administration of the future federal State. The Cyprus problem was an intercommunal problem, he asserted, and it could be solved only through negotiations, on an equal footing, between the two communities.

The spokesman for Greece said his country had fully endorsed the Cypriot request for a Council meeting. Three years after the Turkish invasion of Cyprus, Turkey had stepped up its violations of international law and human rights in the occupied zone through expulsion of the

inhabitants and seizures of property. It had placed new obstacles in the way of negotiations by perpetuating the *faits accomplis* in Cyprus and creating, by delaying tactics, so-called irreversible situations.

The fate of the sealed-off town of Famagusta, he said, represented a cardinal element in the intercommunal negotiations, and by colonizing it the Turkish side was depriving the negotiations of any meaning and rendering any future dialogue pointless.

He appealed to the Council to condemn any attempt at the colonization of Famagusta, or of the rest of the military-occupied zone of Cyprus, and to demand that the Turkish Government desist from any such action and abide by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

The Turkish representative said that Greece itself was the main culprit in the continuing tragedy of Cyprus: its record towards Cyprus was one of violence, military invasions, *faits accomplis*, attempted murders and intrigues. He saw no reason for a Council meeting as nothing had happened since the June meeting except the death—on 3 August—of Archbishop Makarios, which had opened the way to a power struggle not as yet resolved. The only evidence of a deterioration of the situation that the Greek Cypriots had been able to muster was the decision by the authorities of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus to use an old hotel in the south of Famagusta as a centre for hotel management. Whatever the Turkish Cypriot community did in the area under its control was none of the Greek Cypriot community's concern. Despite the ludicrous nature of the Greek Cypriot allegations, he said, the Turkish community was ready to resume the intercommunal talks on a date to be agreed upon. The Turkish Government would, he added, continue to support the mission of the Secretary-General within its current framework.

During the Council's discussion, many speakers made the point that the parties had an obligation not to resort to unilateral actions. The representative of India observed that in seven resolutions adopted since 1974 the Council had urged the parties to act with restraint and to refrain from any action, unilateral or otherwise, likely to affect adversely the prospects for negotiations. The fact that Varosha was in the Turkish Cypriot zone was not in dispute, he said, but the fact remained that changes in the sealed-off sector had to be settled through negotiations and, therefore, pending such negotiations, unilateral actions should be avoided. In India's view, the Security Council should reaffirm its previous resolutions and call upon the parties to desist from such unilateral actions as

would adversely affect the success of the bicomunal negotiations.

Canada, France, Mauritius and Venezuela, among other speakers, expressed similar views: the parties should take no initiative that might alter the climate required for the success of the negotiations.

With regard to the charge that a colonization process was taking place in the new town of Famagusta, the representative of Panama said that the Security Council and the General Assembly had stated that they were opposed to any population change as a skilful and arbitrary means of colonization. In that connexion, several speakers—Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States—noted the assurances given to the Council by Mr. Celik that recent moves in new Famagusta did not constitute colonization or resettlement.

A number of speakers stressed the importance of the resumption of the intercommunal talks and felt that they offered the best hope for a just and lasting settlement. China hoped that the two Cypriot communities and the parties concerned, bearing in mind the over-all interests of opposing imperialism and hegemonism, would take a positive attitude and continue to work for an early settlement through patient negotiations, on an equal footing and in a spirit of mutual accommodation. The United Kingdom representative was convinced that the most urgent need was to get the intercommunal talks restarted and he urged both sides to come forward with comprehensive and concrete proposals for resolving their differences. The United States said it would do everything possible to encourage the earliest possible resumption of the intercommunal talks. The USSR said that recent events had confirmed its opinion that a solution of the Cyprus problem required the convening as soon as possible of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations.

On 15 September, the President of the Security Council presented a draft resolution which he said had been prepared in the course of intensive consultations; it was adopted by the Council, without a vote, as resolution 414(1977).

By the preambular paragraphs of the resolution, the Council among other things expressed its awareness of the urgency of making progress in the solution of the Cyprus problem and recalled its previous resolutions, in particular 365(1974) of 13 December 1974⁶ and 367(1975) of 12 March 1975.⁷ The Council took note of the statements to the Council regarding developments in the new

⁶ See footnote 3.

⁷ See footnote 2.

Famagusta area to the effect that there was no settlement in progress in the area.

By the operative paragraphs, the Council: (1) expressed concern at the situation caused by recent developments; (2) called on the parties concerned to refrain from unilateral actions that might affect adversely the prospects for a just and peaceful solution and urged them to continue and accelerate determined co-operative efforts to achieve the Council's objectives; (3) reaffirmed once again its resolution 365(1974), by which it endorsed General Assembly resolution 3212 (XXIX) of 1 November 1974,⁸ and called once again for the urgent and effective implementation of those resolutions and of resolution 367(1975); (4) expressed concern at the lack of progress at the intercommunal talks; (5) called on the representatives of the two communities to resume talks under the auspices of the Secretary-General as soon as possible, and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed of developments that might adversely affect the implementation of the current resolution.

(For text of resolution 414(1977), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Communication (26 September 1977)

By a letter dated 26 September 1977, addressed to Governments of Member States of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, the Secretary-General issued a further appeal for voluntary contributions for the financing of UNFICYP. He said he would continue to do all he could to maintain the Force but he was obliged to point out that the voluntary contributions provided had been utterly insufficient and the accumulated deficit in UNFICYP'S budget through the period ended 15 June 1977 stood at more than \$48 million. An additional \$12 million were required to meet the costs of the current period ending 15 December 1977. He warned once again that the time could come when UNFICYP could not continue to function for lack of funds, unless additional voluntary contributions were received. He noted that he had been obliged to accept, for financial reasons, a further reduction in the strength of UNFICYP.

Consideration by the General Assembly

On 23 September 1977, at its thirty-second session, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of its General Committee, to consider the question of Cyprus directly in plenary meetings, on the understanding that it would, when considering the item, invite the Special Political Committee to meet to allow the representatives of the Cypriot communities to express their views

and that it would then resume consideration of the item, taking into account the report of the Special Political Committee.

Communications (26 September-20 October 1977)

A number of communications were received during September and October 1977 from the representative of Turkey forwarding, he said, letters addressed to the Secretary-General or Assembly President by representatives of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. They concerned aspects of the discussion of the Cyprus question in the General Assembly.

The first such letter, dated 26 September and under cover of a letter of the same date from Nail Atalay, identified as the representative of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, was from Rauf R. Denktash, identified as President of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, stating that he understood from press reports that Spyros Kyprianou, the current head of the Greek Cypriot Administration, purporting to represent the whole of Cyprus, was scheduled to address the current session of the General Assembly. He stated that Mr. Kyprianou, or for that matter any other representative of the Greek Cypriot Administration, could not legally or constitutionally represent the whole of Cyprus. He pointed out that the Republic of Cyprus had been established in 1960 as a binational State based on the existence of two national communities; the Constitution provided for the joint participation of the two communities in the executive, legislative and judicial organs of the State and lawful authority was therefore based on the joint will of both communities. That authority, he declared, could neither be assumed nor exercised by either community without the consent of the other.

Furthermore, he went on to say, the establishment of a bicomunal federal republic, based on the existence of two separate administrations, was one of the four principles agreed upon at the summit meetings held between President Denktash and the late Archbishop Makarios earlier in the year. He reiterated that neither Mr. Kyprianou nor any other representative of the Greek Cypriot Administration could claim to represent or speak for Cyprus as a whole, but could represent only the Greek Cypriot community. Accordingly, anything said or done by any representative of the Greek Cypriot Administration could not be legally or constitutionally binding on the Turkish Cypriot side.

In a letter dated 6 October, Mr. Atalay declared that the decision of the General Committee, sub-

⁸ See footnote 4.

sequently approved by the General Assembly, to allocate the item on the question of Cyprus to the plenary, with a short interruption of the proceedings to enable the representatives of the two communities to express their views in the Special Political Committee, was totally unacceptable to the Turkish Cypriot community. The principle of equality between the two communities had, he maintained, been established indisputably by the Assembly in various resolutions and endorsed at the summit meetings held between President Denktash and the late Archbishop Makarios. The procedure approved by the Assembly would prevent it from becoming fully acquainted with the views of one of the two principal parties, making a useful debate impossible. The Turkish Cypriot community had no alternative but to dissociate itself from the proceedings of the General Assembly on the question of Cyprus and to state that any resolution on Cyprus which the Assembly might adopt would not be binding on the Turkish Cypriot community.

A letter dated 11 October was forwarded from Nejat Konuk, identified as Prime Minister of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus and Chairman of the Symposium of Turkish Cypriots Living Abroad. He drew attention in the letter to two resolutions unanimously adopted by representatives of Turkish Cypriot communities living abroad who attended a three-day symposium in Nicosia from 12 to 14 September 1977. The symposium, he said, was held with a view to organizing and co-ordinating efforts to counter Greek Cypriot propaganda and to develop relations between Turkish Cypriots living abroad and the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. The two resolutions stated, among other things, that the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus was the sole representative of all Turkish Cypriots; the Greek Cypriot Administration in the south had neither the authority nor the right to speak on behalf of the Turkish Cypriot community or to represent northern Cyprus; and the representatives of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus should be accorded the right of speech equal to that of the representatives of the Greek Cypriot Administration at the United Nations General Assembly and in all bodies of the United Nations, as well as in the United Nations specialized agencies. Other points made were that the bi-national Republic of Cyprus should continue to be an independent, sovereign, biregional, federal, secular State in which the equal political status, agreed powers and rights of both national communities would permanently be guaranteed as hitherto. The two ethnic communities were to be completely autonomous in their respective regions and in all matters not specifically reserved as federal matters, the elimination in any way of the

Turkish Federated State of Cyprus was to be prohibited and the federal status of the island guaranteed by the motherlands of the two communities.

A letter dated 18 October was forwarded from Vedat A. Celik, identified as Foreign Minister of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. He said that, while efforts were being made for the resumption of the intercommunal talks, the Greek Cypriot Administration continued to undermine those efforts by going out of its way to isolate the Turkish Cypriot Administration politically, as well as to intensify its economic warfare against the Turkish Cypriot community. By declaring Turkish Cypriot ports illegal, by disrupting the commercial activities of Turkish Cypriots abroad and by obstructing tourism to northern Cyprus the Greek Cypriot Administration was deepening the rift between the two communities and making the current separation more permanent.

The letter charged that the most recent example of that irresponsible policy was the arrest and prosecution of a Danish sea captain, Captain Henning Bago Sevinth, whose alleged crime was to sail his vessel, *Ingebech*, under Danish flag, from Famagusta with a cargo of oranges.

A letter dated 5 October from Rauf R. Denktash was forwarded on 20 October. The letter said that the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Greece, Dimitri S. Bitsios, had warned in a recent statement before the General Assembly that the few remaining hopes for a rapid solution of the Cyprus problem would disappear if Ankara and the Turks of Cyprus did not adopt more reasonable and moderate positions in the immediate future. Mr. Denktash charged that it was Greece that had conspired with the Greek Cypriots since 1878 for the annexation of Cyprus. He added that the aim of the statement by Mr. Bitsios was to mislead the international community as to the true state of affairs in Cyprus. Greece, he said, sought to create the impression that the presence of the Turkish Peace Force was impeding an early solution of the Cyprus problem and thus to secure its premature withdrawal. Plans for the extermination of the Turkish community could then be completed—plans which had been foiled as a result of the legitimate and inevitable Turkish intervention, Mr. Denktash said.

Report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly (25 October 1977)

On 25 October, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the General Assembly in accordance with its request that he follow up the implementation of its resolution of 12 November 1976,⁹ by which among other things the Assembly

⁹ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 302, text of resolution 31/12.

demanding implementation of its resolutions of 1974¹⁰ and 1975,¹¹ called on the parties to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in that regard and asked him to continue to provide his good offices for negotiations between the representatives of the two communities.

In his report, the Secretary-General reviewed his efforts during the year to carry out the mission of good offices entrusted to him by the Security Council. In spite of his efforts and those of his Special Representative, he said, it had not proved possible at Vienna to reach a stage where an effective negotiating process could evolve out of the interlocutors' statements of conflicting positions. Following the resumption of the talks at Nicosia in May, the situation in that regard remained unchanged, and the political developments which had occurred since then had not facilitated his efforts. He referred in that connexion to problems concerning the continuation of the talks at Nicosia, developments relating to the new quarter of Famagusta, and the constitutional questions raised following the death of President Makarios.

The Secretary-General said that, after the adoption of the most recent Security Council resolution on Cyprus on 15 September, he had undertaken a series of consultations in New York in an effort to assess the possibility of resuming negotiations as soon as possible on the basis of comprehensive and concrete proposals. With the assistance of his Special Representative, he said, he had held discussions with the President of Cyprus, with the Foreign Ministers of Greece and Turkey and with the representative of the Turkish Cypriot community. His Special Representative would pursue these consultations on his behalf at Nicosia, Ankara and Athens during the coming weeks.

The Secretary-General's report also reviewed developments on other matters referred to in Assembly resolutions, such as the withdrawal of foreign troops, changes in the demographic structure of Cyprus, the return of refugees, and humanitarian assistance. In connexion with the latter point, he said the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees had continued, at his request, to assist the displaced and needy population in the island in his capacity as Co-ordinator of United Nations Humanitarian Assistance for Cyprus (see subchapter below).

The Secretary-General then observed that it was evident that the Assembly's resolutions had yet to be fully implemented and, with regard to some aspects of them, there had been little or no forward movement. His recent talks with all concerned, he said, had served to strengthen his conviction that, as a practical matter, the key to any substantial progress towards the several goals set out in the Assembly's resolutions lay in the initia-

tion of an effective negotiating process in relation to the underlying political problem of Cyprus. The intercommunal talks under his auspices had constituted a concerted effort on the part of the United Nations to give the parties an opportunity to get such a process started, but in spite of all efforts it had not yet proved possible to reach a stage where an effective process could evolve out of the interlocutors' statements of conflicting positions.

The Secretary-General went on to say that in order that the talks might be resumed in a useful way it was necessary to obtain assurances that the parties were prepared to negotiate concretely and substantively on all major aspects of the problem. His recent consultations in New York with all concerned were designed to ascertain whether a basis for activating a genuine negotiating process within the existing framework could be developed. Those consultations would be followed up by his Special Representative, who would also, as a first step, explore the possibility of reactivating the mechanism for continued contact between the representatives of the two communities. He added that he would continue to use his best efforts to promote the undertaking of substantive negotiations to obtain the objectives of the relevant resolutions.

Annexed to the report were notes verbales from the representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey and a letter from Rauf. R. Denktash setting out their respective positions.

In a letter dated 31 October, the representative of Cyprus, Zenon Rossides, noted that one of the letters annexed to the Secretary-General's report was signed by "Rauf R. Denktash, President of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus." He said that, as he had made clear in previous letters, there was no federated State in existence in Cyprus. The basic structure of the 1960 Constitution was that of one integral and undivided State; any unilateral declaration of a State within a State in Cyprus violated that structure.

Assembly debate and decisions

When the General Assembly on 7 November began its debate on the question of Cyprus, the Turkish representative objected to the procedure applied at previous sessions for hearing the views of the representatives of the two communities, which he said provided only for a perfunctory hearing of the representatives of the Turkish community in the Special Political Committee, and not

¹⁰ See footnote 4.

¹¹ See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 300-1, text of resolution 3395 (XXX) of 20 November 1975.

in the plenary meetings of the Assembly where the real debate would take place. The arrangement also had the drawback of magnifying the unequal treatment accorded to the Turkish community by enabling the Greek Cypriots to double their voice and speak in yet another capacity, that of the Greek community, in addition to that of the Greek Cypriot delegation. He formally proposed the adoption of a decision enabling a representative of the Turkish community to address the Assembly.

Opposing the motion, the representative of Cyprus said among other things that the existing procedure had been adopted in 1974 with the concurrence of all the parties concerned, including Turkey, and afforded ample opportunity to the Cypriot communities to express their views in the Special Political Committee. The representative of Cuba also spoke in opposition to the motion.

By a roll-call vote of 79 against to 11 in favour, with 30 abstentions, the Assembly rejected the Turkish motion for reconsideration of the procedure adopted for discussion of the Cyprus question.

The Assembly then decided to invite the Special Political Committee to meet later in the day to hear the views of the representatives of the Cypriot communities. The Assembly would resume its consideration of the item the following day.

Accordingly, the Special Political Committee held a meeting on 7 November, in the course of which it heard a statement by Tassos Papadopoulos, representative of the Greek Cypriot community, who said that Turkey was relentlessly pursuing its policy of dismembering and abolishing Cyprus as a sovereign Member State of the Organization. A puppet Turkish Cypriot Administration had been set up in the occupied areas whose only claim to authority and legality lay with the Turkish occupying forces.

The Turkish Cypriots had refused to speak before the Special Political Committee, he said, because they had been told by Turkey not to do so. By not taking the equal opportunity thus afforded to it, the Turkish Cypriot side was aiming at using the General Assembly to promote the recognition of the so-called Turkish federated administration as a sovereign State. It was seeking recognition of the separatist attitudes of the Turkish Cypriot side as the first step in the partition of Cyprus.

Of 17,000 Greek Cypriots once enclaved at Karpas peninsula, he went on to say, only about 1,800 had been allowed to remain; all the rest had been compelled or harassed into fleeing or had been forcibly evicted. About 2,000 persons were still missing and he appealed to the Turkish side to agree to his 1976 proposal that a mixed com-

mittee be established to study the evidence, take testimony and trace the whereabouts of the missing persons.

Mr. Papadopoulos went on to say, with regard to the intercommunal talks, that no meaningful and constructive talks, in fact no talks at all, between interlocutors could be held until both sides were ready to set out their views in the form of comprehensive and concrete proposals. The Turkish side had failed or refused to submit any such proposals, while the Greek Cypriot side had submitted three separate proposals on the constitutional aspect and two separate proposals on the territorial aspect of the problem.

After reviewing developments in connexion with the intercommunal talks since 1975, he observed that the Greek Cypriot community saw the talks as a means of carrying out a constructive and rational dialogue, which might open up the way for finding a just, viable, peaceful and lasting solution to the problem. Turkey regarded the negotiation table as a suitable platform from which to dictate unacceptable terms and put forward unreasonable demands.

The Turkish Cypriot side, he said, seemed to expect that the Greek Cypriot side would legitimize by its signature the invasion of its country by Turkish troops and sign away the whole of the territory currently under occupation, so that the Turkish Cypriot minority might occupy, use and administer 40 per cent of the territory of Cyprus in order that emigrants from the Turkish mainland might be accommodated within it, and the demographic structure of the State changed.

The Special Political Committee's report to the General Assembly on its meeting was noted by the Assembly on 8 November by decision 32/404, taken without vote on an oral proposal by the Assembly President.

The Assembly resumed its consideration of the question during five plenary meetings held between 7 and 9 November, at the conclusion of which it adopted resolution 32/15. The text was sponsored by Algeria, Angola, Botswana, the Central African Empire, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Mali, Mozambique, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia.

By the preambular paragraphs of the resolution, the General Assembly among other things: expressed grave concern over the prolongation of the Cyprus crisis, which endangered international peace and security; recalled its resolutions of 1 November 1974,¹² 20 November 1975¹³ and 12 November 1976;¹⁴ deeply regretted that the resolu-

¹² See footnote 4.

¹³ See footnote 11.

¹⁴ See footnote 9.

dons on Cyprus had not been implemented; and expressed concern over the lack of progress in the intercommunal talks.

By the operative paragraphs of the text, the Assembly:

(1) called for urgent and effective implementation of its resolution of 1 November 1974, endorsed by the Security Council on 13 December 1974,¹⁵ as the valid framework for solution of the Cyprus problem;

(2) reiterated its call upon all States to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus and to cease interference in its internal affairs;

(3) called for the urgent resumption of negotiations between the two communities, to be conducted freely on an equal footing on the basis of comprehensive and concrete proposals of the parties, with a view to reaching as early as possible a mutually acceptable agreement based on their fundamental and legitimate rights;

(4) demanded that the parties concerned refrain from unilateral actions which might adversely affect the prospects for a just and lasting solution of the Cyprus problem by peaceful means;

(5) recommended that the Security Council keep the question of Cyprus under constant review and adopt all practical means to promote the effective implementation of its relevant resolutions in all their aspects;

(6) called upon the parties to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the performance of his tasks, as well as with the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus; and

(7) decided to include the question of Cyprus in the provisional agenda of its regular 1978 session and asked the Secretary-General to follow up implementation of the resolution and report thereon to the Assembly at that session.

Two amendments submitted orally by Saudi Arabia were not adopted. The first would have had the Assembly strongly appeal to the parties to—rather than demand that they—refrain from unilateral actions which might adversely affect the prospects for a just and lasting solution of the Cyprus problem by peaceful means. The recorded vote on this amendment was 15 in favour to 71 against, with 48 abstentions.¹⁶

By the second Saudi Arabian amendment, the fifth operative paragraph would have been replaced by one by which the Assembly would recommend that the Security Council should keep the question of Cyprus under constant review, with a view to finding an equitable solution acceptable to the parties concerned. The amendment was rejected by a recorded vote of 16 in favour to 71 against, with 48 abstentions.¹⁷

The fifth operative paragraph was then ap-

proved by a separate recorded vote of 82 to 9, with 48 abstentions.

The resolution as a whole was then adopted by a vote of 116 to 6, with 2 abstentions. (For text of resolution 32/15 and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

During the discussion in the General Assembly, the representative of Cyprus charged that Turkey's attitude towards the United Nations resolutions on Cyprus was one of contemptuous disregard and continuous violation. Its policy was aimed at the dissolution of the Republic of Cyprus, the partitioning of the island and de facto annexation by Turkey of the occupied area. If peace on Cyprus was to be secured, he said, there was no time for further delay in implementing the resolutions, which contained all the necessary elements for a just and lasting solution.

The Turkish representative denied that Turkish Cypriot policy was dictated by Turkey; he stated that the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus had a

¹⁵ See footnote 3.

¹⁶ The recorded vote was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Iran, Japan, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, United States, Yemen

Against: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Comoros, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Surinam, Sweden, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

¹⁷ The recorded vote was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Iran, Japan, Malaysia, Maldives, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United States

Against: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Comoros, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Surinam, Sweden, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Zaire.

democratic structure and its leaders, who had been elected under a democratic Constitution, were the true representatives of the Turkish Cypriot community. They were accountable only to that community and functioned independently of Turkey. It was inconsistent to exclude them from the plenary debate, as the Assembly had done. Turkish forces had been sent to Cyprus under the Treaty guaranteeing the status of Cyprus as an independent State to stop the invasion by Greece and to protect the Turkish community until a new constitutional order was devised by common agreement.

He also observed that in 1977 a significant milestone had been reached in the intercommunal talks, even though subsequent developments might not have been as encouraging as expected. If the Assembly wanted to contribute to the search for a settlement, it should encourage the negotiations and refrain from adopting a resolution containing language that could be interpreted as an invitation to have recourse to other means. Any solution acceptable to the Turkish community would be welcomed and endorsed by Turkey, he stated.

The representative of Greece observed that in spite of the adoption of 17 resolutions by the Security Council, three resolutions by the Assembly and six rounds of talks under the aegis of the Secretary-General, the Turkish army continued its occupation of 40 per cent of the territory of Cyprus, from which they had expelled nearly all Greek Cypriots. The latest round of the intercommunal talks was, he said, a tedious and frustrating repetition of the previous ones: the Turkish Cypriot side had refused once again to submit the kind of proposals that could possibly form a basis for a settlement. It had put forward proposals on the constitutional aspect which were incompatible with the guidelines laid down earlier in 1977, had rejected the Greek Cypriot proposals on the territorial aspect and had insisted on a package deal, with priority being given to the constitutional aspect. That meant, he said, that the Greek Cypriots were expected to agree on all other issues before being informed if the Turks really intended to return any portion of the occupied territory and, if so, what portion.

Introducing the draft resolution, the spokesman for Algeria noted that the negotiations between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities under the aegis of the Secretary-General had not achieved the expected results; nevertheless, the sponsors believed that any valid settlement had to come about through dialogue, on a footing of strict equality between the two communities. Re-establishment of confidence in their relations would be a long-term task, he said, and

for such a process to develop positively would require from the Organization close support and readiness to assist the parties to rise above their deep-rooted difficulties and entrenched antagonisms.

A number of speakers appealed for a resumption of the talks and for constructive approaches by both sides. The parties were asked to refrain from acts which might interfere with efforts to carry on meaningful negotiations. It was considered by many Members that the necessary framework for achieving a solution of the Cyprus problem had been established by the Assembly's resolution of 1 November 1974 and they called for the implementation of that resolution in all its aspects. Countries holding those and similar views included Bulgaria, Burundi, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Guyana, Kenya, Malta, Panama, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, the Ukrainian SSR and Yugoslavia.

The spokesman for the USSR said that the way to a settlement lay in the indispensable condition of respect for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of Cyprus. He reiterated the USSR proposal that the Cyprus problem be considered in a broad international forum—a representative conference within the United Nations framework—which would be decisive in facilitating a just settlement. Support for such a conference was expressed by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and the Ukrainian SSR.

The USSR representative also stated that external forces were trying to impose on the Cypriots decisions which were alien to them and which in essence aimed at deciding the fate of Cyprus within the narrow circle of the States members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and at turning the island into a military NATO beach-head in the eastern Mediterranean. That view was shared by Benin, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Kenya, Mongolia and Viet Nam.

Speaking on behalf of the nine States members of the European Community, the representative of Belgium stated that the Community had always supported United Nations efforts to find a lasting and just solution of the Cyprus question and its members encouraged the parties to renew their dialogue without prior formalities. The Community hoped that its appeal would be heard and that negotiations would be resumed as quickly as possible.

The United Kingdom representative also urged that the intercommunal talks be resumed as soon as possible and expressed the hope that the parties would be in a position to make concrete responses to the proposals put forward at earlier

rounds. It would be a mistake, he believed, for the Assembly to go beyond that point, to the extent of trying to coerce the parties or to prejudge the separate discussion of the problem in the Security Council. A real settlement could be brought about only by negotiation between the parties themselves. The United Kingdom, he said, regretted that the sponsors of the resolution had not been able to accept some amendments which the nine countries of the European Community had suggested, and he doubted whether the text would make a real contribution to the early resumption of the intercommunal talks, which should have been the Assembly's primary objective.

The representative of the United States said that his Government had over the preceding months actively encouraged a resumption of intercommunal talks and was convinced that there was a sincere desire to move towards a solution of the problems of the eastern Mediterranean. It could not support the resolution, which did not, he said, point towards a negotiated solution. Also, the text exaggerated the threat to international peace that the situation in Cyprus represented and overemphasized the role of the Security Council in the current circumstances. In general, the United States felt, it was not the kind of balanced document to foster an atmosphere of goodwill and co-operation between the two Cypriot communities that was the prerequisite for a resumption of real negotiations. The Assembly should concentrate on the prospects for achieving progress in the months ahead rather than dwell on the problems that had impeded progress to date. The difficulties that had been encountered in the intercommunal negotiations could be overcome with the support, understanding and statesmanship of all parties concerned.

The Chinese representative hoped that the Greek and Turkish communities would take to heart the over-all interests of unity against imperialism and hegemonism, and gradually eliminate their differences through patient negotiations in a spirit of mutual understanding and accommodation.

The spokesman for India said it was possible for the United Nations to bring about a cease-fire and to assist in building a just and honourable peace, but ultimately it was the parties directly concerned that must construct, by their own efforts, the edifice of peace.

According to the representative of Kuwait, the essence of the problem was the legitimate fear and concern of the Turkish community, on the one hand, and the inability of the two communities to work together to dispel that fear, on the other. There was an unbridgeable gulf of mistrust between the two sides. No solution could be found

unless the legitimate concerns of the Turkish minority were taken seriously into consideration and it was given an equal opportunity to participate in running the affairs of the Republic.

The representative of Guyana said it was essential for the Security Council to reassure small States—through remedial action on the Cyprus question—that military and economic weakness and the sovereign right of small States to exist were not incompatible elements in the conduct of international relations. Speaking also on behalf of Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago, he suggested that the Council consider sending to Cyprus a fact-finding mission to help it assess what additional means it might need to employ to accelerate the negotiating process. The Council might also consider an enhanced role for the Secretary-General, in the light of the lack of progress in the intercommunal talks.

Also at its thirty-second session, the General Assembly, expressing its concern at the lack of progress towards tracing and accounting for missing persons in Cyprus, asked the Secretary-General to provide his good offices, through his Special Representative in Cyprus, to support the establishment of an investigatory body—with the participation of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)—which would be in a position to function impartially, effectively and speedily so as to resolve the problem without undue delay. The Assembly invited the parties concerned to continue co-operating in the establishment of the investigatory body and work out the modalities with a view to activating it expeditiously.

The Assembly took these actions when it adopted resolution 32/128 without vote on 16 December, on the recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, which approved it, also without vote, on 12 December. The text was a consolidated version of two draft resolutions and was proposed in the Third Committee by its Chairman, after consultations with the sponsors of the two drafts. By the first of these—sponsored by Barbados, Cape Verde, Cyprus, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Kenya, Liberia, Malta, Mexico, Mozambique, Nigeria and Panama—the General Assembly would have: requested the Secretary-General to designate an investigatory body of up to five experts, competent in this field, with the task of tracing and accounting for persons missing as a result of armed conflict in Cyprus; invited all parties concerned to undertake to give full co-operation to that body; and requested the Secretary-General to furnish the Commission on Human Rights, at its 1978 session, with information relevant to the implementation of the resolution.

By the second draft resolution, sponsored by Turkey, the Assembly would have: noted the agreement reached between the leaders of the two communities on 12 February 1977 in the presence of the Secretary-General to set up a new investigatory machinery covering missing persons of both communities; invited the two communities to implement that agreement; requested the Secretary-General to provide his good offices, through his Special Representative in Cyprus, to enable the two communities to work out the modalities of the investigatory machinery with a view to activating it expeditiously; and recommended the parties concerned seek the assistance of ICRC to facilitate the work of that investigatory machinery.

(For text of resolution 32/128, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Communications (November-December 1977)

By a letter dated 1 November 1977, the representative of Turkey transmitted a letter of the same date from Vedat A. Celik, charging the Greek Cypriot side with intensifying its economic warfare against the Turkish Cypriot community. He quoted the Greek Cypriot English-language daily newspaper, *Cyprus Mail*, to the effect that the captain of a Lebanese freighter, Omar, had been held by the Larnaca (Cyprus) police on charges of entering the Turkish Cypriot-controlled port of Famagusta to unload a cargo of rice and to take on a consignment of oranges, in May 1977.

Another letter from Mr. Celik, dated 4 November, was forwarded on the same day by the Turkish representative. In it, Mr. Celik referred to the letter of 31 October from Zenon Rossides, whom he referred to as the representative of the Greek Cypriot community, and stated that it was high time that the Greek Cypriot side realized that the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, which was established as the Turkish Cypriot wing of the future Federal Republic of Cyprus, was in fact a reality and, particularly in view of the Denktash/Makarios agreement for the establishment of a bicomunal, bi-zonal federal republic, was a legitimate entity. To deny this reality was not only absurd but also showed the insincerity of the Greek Cypriot side, which consistently refused to proclaim its own federated State as a first step towards the establishment of a partnership within a federal framework.

In a letter dated 21 November, the representative of Cyprus refuted Mr. Celik's letter of 4 November.

In a letter dated 16 November—forwarded by the Turkish representative on 28 November—Mr. Denktash said that on 11 November, a Corvette aircraft, under charter to Deutsche Lufttransport Company of Frankfurt, Federal Re-

public of Germany, took off from Brindisi, Italy, bound for an airport in northern Cyprus, carrying cargo and experts for the tourist industry. It was prevented from landing at its destination, under threat of interception, and obliged to land at Larnaca airport in the south of Cyprus. This act of piracy of the Greek Cypriot civil aviation authorities, the letter said, formed part of the general policy of the illegal Greek Cypriot Administration to wage economic warfare against the Turkish Cypriot community and not only constituted a flagrant contravention of the fundamental rights of the Chicago International Air Services Transit Agreement but also violated the principles of the International Civil Aviation Organization on the safety of air navigation.

In a letter dated 18 November, forwarded by Turkey on 30 November, Mr. Denktash said that Spyros Kyprianou, whom he identified as the current Head of the Greek Cypriot Administration, in addressing the opening of the sixty-second meeting of the Council of the International Hotel Association at the Nicosia Municipal Theatre in South Cyprus, had stated, *inter alia*, that anyone who either directly or indirectly contributed to the efforts of the Turkish side to operate the hotels in North Cyprus condoned illegality. Mr. Kyprianou had also stated, according to the letter, that it was his "Government's" resolute decision to continue the struggle until the whole of Cyprus was really free and could welcome once again tourists from all over the world.

Mr. Denktash said that the statements in question, which constituted further examples of the Greek Cypriot side's intention to continue the struggle for the Hellenization of Cyprus and for the economic strangulation of the Turkish Cypriot community, not only undermined the efforts being exerted for the creation of a suitable atmosphere for the resumption of the intercommunal talks but also ran counter to the principles agreed between him and the late Archbishop Makarios on 12 February 1977, which were to form the guidelines of a permanent peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem based on a bicomunal, bi-zonal and non-aligned federal republic.

In a letter dated 1 December, the representative of Cyprus drew attention to what he called further unlawful activities and *faits accomplis* in Cyprus by Turkey's occupation forces and its instruments, the Turkish Cypriot leadership. The attempt was being made, he said, to consolidate by an illegal "law" the usurpation of the properties of the expelled Greek Cypriot majority from the invaded area, and legalize the distribution of such properties to Turkish Cypriots and colonizing settlers massively transported from Turkey. To this end, fake "titles of ownership" were being issued

to the usurpers. The indigenous majority people, expelled by force and terrorist methods from their homes and properties in the invaded territory, were described in the said "law" as "aliens" and arbitrarily divested of all rights to their properties.

Report of Secretary-General (1 December 1977)

On 1 December 1977, the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council a report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus for the period from 8 June to 30 November 1977.

The Secretary-General reported that during the period under review the situation in Cyprus had been quiet but the underlying tensions had shown no sign of abating and the political differences confronting the people of Cyprus had been brought no nearer to a solution. Efforts to achieve a solution of the underlying problems continued to yield disappointing results. It had not been possible since 3 June to continue the intercommunal meetings, despite the agreement to that effect reached at the conclusion of the first round of the new series of intercommunal talks in Vienna. He continued to hold to the view that the negotiations between the representatives of the two Cypriot communities, at the level of the interlocutors or on other levels as appropriate, were the best available method of achieving a just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus problem.

The Secretary-General noted that consultations he had held in New York in September and October and those held in Nicosia by his Special Representative, which were to be continued in Athens and Ankara, had been designed to see whether a basis for activating an effective negotiation process within the existing framework could be developed. Despite his efforts and those of his Special Representative, it had not proved possible either in Vienna or in Nicosia to reach a stage where such a negotiating process could evolve out of the interlocutors' statements of conflicting positions.

For the resumed talks to be useful, he said, it was necessary to obtain assurances that the parties were prepared to negotiate concretely and substantively on all major aspects of the problem. He added that the obstacles faced by the parties were not procedural ones; whatever the venue, approach or participation, the substantive issues would still have to be faced. He pledged himself to continue the mission of good offices entrusted to him by the Security Council and to make every effort to assist the parties in overcoming the obstacles that stood in the way of genuine negotiations.

The Secretary-General went on to report that, despite recurrent difficulties, UNFICYP was pursuing its essential peace-keeping tasks. The situa-

tion along the cease-fire lines had been kept quiet; there had been no serious breaches of the cease-fire by shooting during this period, and most of the violations by movement forward had been of a temporary nature. Both sides had continued to improve and strengthen their positions in the area of confrontation. Liaison arrangements with the forces of both sides had continued to function well at all levels, with only occasional problems arising in the immediate aftermath of troop rotations.

The Secretary-General noted that the Finnish battalion, by agreement, had left Cyprus on 31 October, having completed more than 13 years of service. In view of the low rate of incidents and the disciplined attitude of the confronting forces, he had decided in consultation with the Government of Finland and with the parties concerned that the battalion would not be replaced; the critical financial condition of UNFICYP, he said, was a compelling consideration in this regard. In connexion with the withdrawal of the Finnish battalion, he added, a partial redeployment of the Force was carried out to fill the gap left in the area of the Nicosia International Airport.

The financial situation of UNFICYP had continued to be a matter of concern, the Secretary-General said, noting that the deficit in the UNFICYP account had reached \$56.7 million. The claims of troop-contributing Governments for reimbursement of their extra expenses in respect of their UNFICYP contingents had been paid only until January 1975. The actual cost of UNFICYP for a six-month mandate period had been estimated at approximately \$16.5 million, of which only \$11.1 million was billed to the United Nations, the rest being absorbed by the troop contributors. As a consequence of the financial burdens placed upon them, some of the troop-contributing Governments had been facing serious difficulties and had had to consider reducing their contingents.

On other matters, the Secretary-General reported that UNFICYP continued to discharge humanitarian functions (see subchapter below) and promote the normalization of living conditions of the Greek Cypriots remaining in the area under Turkish Cypriot control. Only a limited number of Greek Cypriots had moved from the north to the south, many of whom were children who moved mainly in order to attend secondary schools. The system whereby UNFICYP monitored each transfer application in order to establish that the proposed move was voluntary had continued to function well and for the benefit of all concerned. There had, however, been no apparent improvement in the living conditions of Greek Cypriots remaining in the north, he added, and complaints of restrictions on them and fric-

tion between civilians of the two communities were still received. The situation of the Greek Cypriots in the north therefore remained a matter of concern. Also, UNFICYP'S freedom of movement in the north continued to be restricted and was generally limited to access to UNFICYP camps, observation and liaison posts and a few other locations.

With regard to the establishment of investigatory machinery for tracing missing persons of the two communities, he reported that intensive contacts had been taking place both in New York and Nicosia and he hoped that the proposed committee on missing persons would soon be in a position to function impartially, effectively and speedily.

In view of all the circumstances, the Secretary-General said he had concluded once again that the continued presence of UNFICYP remained indispensable in keeping the potentially dangerous situation in the island under control, supervising the cease-fire, maintaining the status quo in the area between the lines and helping to resolve incidents and other problems arising between the parties. In helping to maintain calm in the island, the Force also facilitated the search for a peaceful settlement. He recommended to the Security Council that it extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period of six months.

The Secretary-General also noted in his report that his Special Representative in Cyprus, Javier Perez de Cuellar, would relinquish his post in December to return to the diplomatic service of Peru.

In an addendum to his report issued on 15 December, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that the parties concerned had signified their concurrence in the proposed extension of UNFICYP'S mandate.

Consideration by the Security Council (15 and 16 December 1977)

The Security Council met on 15 and 16 December 1977 to consider the report of the Secretary-General of 1 December. The representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The Council also extended an invitation to Vedat A. Celik to participate and make a statement.

The Council began its deliberations by adopting, as resolution 422(1977), a draft text which had been prepared in the course of consultations. The vote was 14 to 0, with China not participating in the vote.

By the preambular paragraphs of the resolution, the Council noted from the report of the Secretary-General that the presence of UNFICYP

in the island was essential not only to help maintain quiet in Cyprus but also to facilitate the search for a peaceful settlement. The Council noted also among other things that in the view of the Secretary-General the best hope of achieving a just and lasting settlement lay in the intercommunal negotiations.

By the operative paragraphs, the Council reaffirmed its earlier resolutions on Cyprus and called for their urgent and effective implementation. It urged the parties concerned to act with the utmost restraint and refrain from any unilateral or other action likely to affect adversely the prospects of negotiations for a just and peaceful solution, and to continue and accelerate determined co-operative efforts to achieve the objectives of the Council. The Council decided to extend the stationing of UNFICYP for a further six-month period, ending 15 June 1978. It appealed again to all parties concerned to extend their fullest co-operation to enable UNFICYP to perform its duties effectively and asked the Secretary-General to continue the mission of good offices entrusted to him by the Council, to keep the Council informed of progress and to report on the implementation of the resolution by 31 May 1978.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In the course of the statements made after the vote, the representative of Cyprus said that Cyprus firmly supported the intercommunal talks, provided that they were meaningful and constructive with concrete proposals from both sides on the constitutional and territorial aspects of the question. Such proposals from the Turkish side had been totally lacking throughout, he said, with the result that the talks had been meaningless.

A further essential element in the negotiations was that they should be conducted freely, the spokesman for Cyprus continued. The policy of *faits accomplis* perpetrated by the Turkish army of occupation inevitably affected the conduct of the negotiations. One hopeful element was that the bulk of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot people would eagerly co-operate if left free from outside interference.

The representative of Greece observed that the Secretary-General's report once again showed that no progress had been made with regard to the implementation of United Nations resolutions. The Greek Government would continue to lend its full support to the Secretary-General's mission of good offices. It agreed with his view that negotiations were the best available method of achieving a just and lasting settlement.

Mr. Celik said that although the Turkish Cypriot community had given its consent to the extension of the UNFICYP mandate for a further six months

in order to avoid a last-minute crisis, it believed that the mandate in its current form was no longer realistic and had therefore to be changed to conform with the existing situation on the island. Instead of building upon the framework agreed upon by President Denktash and the late Archbishop Makarios for the establishment of a bi-communal and bi-zonal, independent, non-aligned federal republic, he said, the Greek Cypriot leaders had chosen to erode the very essence of that agreement by statements which showed an intention to create a unitary State. They destroyed the momentum brought about by the meeting through their divisive actions. The Turkish Cypriots wanted a new arrangement that would permit their effective participation in the government of the island and give them an equal opportunity to participate in the economic life of the country without discrimination. They demanded actual, effective guarantees against a repetition of the unfortunate past.

The Turkish representative said his Government concurred in the extension of UNFICYP's mandate, having heard Mr. Celik inform the Council of the consent of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. He also said that Turkey resolutely supported the Secretary-General's mission of good offices and had been doing all it could to create a propitious atmosphere for a resumption of the negotiating process.

The Secretary-General told the Council that he would use his best efforts to carry out the provisions of the resolution and make every effort to help bring about a resumption of the intercommunal talks as the best available method of achieving a just and lasting settlement.

The representative of China said his Government had always held a different position in principle on the United Nations Force and thus had not participated in the vote on the resolution.

Several representatives, though supporting the renewal of UNFICYP's mandate, expressed concern about the lack of political progress. The spokesman for India felt that the Council had the right to expect some real progress soon towards the settlement of the two outstanding issues, namely, the territorial and constitutional aspects of the bi-zonal State of Cyprus. The two communities' differing views on these issues were not unbridgeable, he believed, and he hoped they would respond positively to outside suggestions and advice in the form of arbitral procedures to resolve territorial questions and to benefit by the practical constitutional experience of other federal countries to resolve their differences on constitutional issues. India, he added, would increasingly resist attempts to exploit the presence of UNFICYP in order to perpetuate the status quo and

to prevent the emergence of a realistic and pragmatic political solution.

The Canadian representative observed that, although the situation on Cyprus had recently been calm, the underlying tensions remained, for the simple reason that no progress had been made in resolving the fundamental political differences between the parties. Canada was among several speakers expressing disappointment that during the period since the previous mandate renewal no intercommunal discussions had been held. The Canadian representative noted with concern an apparent return to the previous unfortunate pattern that had developed when the two communities failed to come to grips with the differences which led to UNFICYP's deployment. That, he said, raised the question of whether UNFICYP's contribution to a settlement could be more than offset by the fact that the Force might, by shielding the parties, remove their incentive to make earnest efforts to deal with the issues dividing them. Maintaining UNFICYP for 13 years without any appreciable political progress was certainly cause for serious disappointment and reflection, he added.

The spokesman for Panama was of the view that the Council should no longer delay adopting measures under the United Nations Charter to put an end to the conflict. He suggested that the Council appoint a commission of inquiry composed of some of its members to identify and evaluate new situations that might have arisen since the foreign invasion.

The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany appealed to the parties directly involved to co-operate with the Secretary-General and to give proof of their willingness to negotiate concretely.

The United States representative hoped that the early conclusion and the implementation of the agreement to establish a joint committee to trace missing persons would promote a spirit of accommodation that would inspire the intercommunal talks when they resumed.

The representative of the USSR said that the development of the situation in Cyprus strikingly vindicated the substance and timeliness of the USSR's proposal to consider the Cyprus problem within a broad international forum and to convene a conference for that purpose within the framework of the United Nations.

The representative of Benin said that respect for the sovereign independence of States was a key principle of the Charter. In this case, the State of Cyprus had been the victim of aggression by international imperialism and its lackeys. The longer the crisis persisted the greater the danger became; Benin urged the Council to overcome its

political inertia and face up to its responsibilities.

A number of speakers expressed concern about the critical financial situation of the Force. The United Kingdom said it had supported the appeals of the Secretary-General for additional funds and was pleased that they had met with some response, though the contributions collected still fell short of UNFICYP's requirements. The United States urged those States that had a special responsibility to maintain international peace to consider their larger interests in stability in the eastern Mediterranean and to contribute their share of UNFICYP's costs. Canada said that in its case the extra costs for which it had billed the United Nations represented only a small fraction of the costs it absorbed for maintaining its contingent in Cyprus. The representative of the USSR said that his Government had voted for the resolution extending the stationing of the United Nations Force on the understanding that the financing of those troops

would be carried out, as previously, on a voluntary basis.

CONTINGENTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

(by country of origin, as at 30 November 1977)

Military personnel	Total
Austria	312
Canada	515
Denmark	360
Finland	12
Ireland	6
Sweden	425
United Kingdom	826
Total	2,456
Civilian police	
Australia	20
Sweden	12
Total	32
Grand total	2,488

PLEDGES FOR FINANCING THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS (UNFICYP Special Account for the period 27 March 1964 to 15 December 1977)

Country	Total pledges (in US dollar equivalents)	Country	Total pledges (in US dollar equivalents)	Country	Total pledges (in US dollar equivalents)
Australia	2,119,875	Kuwait	20,000	Senegal	4,000
Austria	2,440,000	Lao People's Democratic Republic	1,500	Sierra Leone	46,425
Belgium	2,771,799	Lebanon	3,194	Singapore	7,000
Botswana	500	Liberia	13,321	Somalia	1,000
Cyprus	1,816,359	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	50,000	Sweden	5,120,000
Democratic Kampuchea	600	Luxembourg	71,121	Switzerland	3,529,409
Denmark	3,405,000	Malawi	5,590	Thailand	2,500
Finland	900,000	Malaysia	7,500	Togo	1,020
Germany, Federal Republic of	16,500,000	Malta	1,820	Trinidad and Tobago	2,400
Ghana	65,587	Mauritania	4,370	Turkey	1,839,253
Greece	14,950,000	Morocco	20,000	United Arab Emirates	10,000
Guyana	11,812	Nepal	800	United Kingdom	47,659,054 ^a
Iceland	41,657	Netherlands	2,078,623	United Republic of Cameroon	10,107
India	20,000	New Zealand	51,697	United Republic of Tanzania	7,000
Iran	89,000	Niger	2,041	United States	104,650,000 ^a
Iraq	20,000	Nigeria	10,800	Uruguay	2,500
Ireland	50,000	Norway	4,630,741	Venezuela	3,000
Israel	26,500	Oman	8,000	Viet Nam	4,000
Italy	5,381,645	Pakistan	35,791	Yugoslavia	40,000
Ivory Coast	60,000	Philippines	10,000	Zaire	30,000
Jamaica	29,137	Qatar	14,000	Zambia	38,000
Japan	2,040,000	Republic of Korea	16,000	Total	222,803,048

^a Maximum amount pledged.

^b Maximum amount pledged. The ultimate contribution was to be dependent on contributions of other Governments.

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S/12316. Letter of 16 March from Secretary-General to Governments of all States Members of United Nations and members of specialized agencies containing further appeal for voluntary contributions for financing of UNFICYP.
S/12323. Report of 30 April of Secretary-General, pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 401 (1976) of 14 December 1976.
S/12342 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General on United Na-

tions operation in Cyprus (for period 7 December 1976-7 June 1977).

Consideration by the Security Council (15 and 16 June 1977)

Security Council, meetings 2012, 2013.

S/12342 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General.
S/12346. Draft resolution.

Resolution 410 (1977), prepared following consultations among Council members, S/12346, adopted by Council on 15 June 1977, meeting 2012, by 14 votes to 0 (China did not participate in voting).

The Security Council,

Noting from the report of the Secretary-General of 7 June 1977 that in existing circumstances the presence of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus is essential not only to help maintain quiet in the island but also to facilitate the continued search for a peaceful settlement,

Noting from the report the conditions prevailing in the island,

Noting also from the report that the freedom of movement of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus and its civil police is still restricted in the north of the island, and expressing the hope that ways will be found to surmount the remaining obstacles,

Noting further that the Secretary-General expressed the view that the best hope of achieving a just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus problem lies in negotiations between the representatives of the two communities and that the usefulness of those negotiations depends upon the willingness of all parties concerned to show the necessary flexibility, taking into account not only their own interests but also the legitimate aspirations and requirements of the opposing side,

Noting that, owing to the efforts of the Secretary-General, his staff and the United Nations Peace-keeping Force, and with the co-operation of the parties, there has been a relative improvement in the security situation, but that this evolution has yet to relieve the underlying tensions in the island,

Noting also the report of the Secretary-General of 30 April 1977 concerning the high-level meeting under the auspices of the Secretary-General, and emphasizing the need to adhere to the agreement reached at this meeting as well as to the agreements reached at the previous rounds of the talks,

Noting further the concurrence of the parties concerned in the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months,

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that, in view of the prevailing conditions in the island, it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 June 1977,

1. Reaffirms the provisions of resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964, as well as subsequent resolutions and decisions on the establishment and maintenance of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus and other aspects of the situation in Cyprus;

2. Reaffirms once again its resolution 365 (1974) of 13 December 1974, by which it endorsed General Assembly resolution 3212 (XXIX) adopted unanimously on 1 November 1974, and calls once again for the urgent and effective implementation of those resolutions and of its resolution 367 (1975) of 12 March 1975;

3. Urges the parties concerned to act with the utmost restraint by refraining from any unilateral or other action likely to affect adversely the prospects of negotiations for a just and peaceful solution and to continue and accelerate determined co-operative efforts to achieve the objectives of the Security Council;

4. Extends once more the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force, established under Security Council resolution 186 (1964), for a further period ending 15 December 1977, in the expectation that by then sufficient progress towards a final solution will make possible a withdrawal or substantial reduction of the Force;

5. Appeals again to all parties concerned to extend their fullest co-operation so as to enable the United Nations Peace-keeping Force to perform its duties effectively;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the mission of good offices entrusted to him by paragraph 6 of resolution 367 (1975), to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 30 November 1977.

S/INF/33. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1977, decisions, p. 14.

Communications (July and August 1977)

S/12371. Letter of 22 July from Cyprus.

S/12387. Letter of 26 August from Cyprus.

S/12388 (A/32/192). Letter of 26 August from Cyprus.

S/12391 (A/32/195). Letter of 29 August from Turkey (transmitting letter of 29 August from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" enclosing statement made on 19 August 1977 by "Attorney-General of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

Consideration by the Security Council (31 August-15 September 1977)

Security Council, meetings 2026-2032.

S/12387. Letter of 26 August from Cyprus (request to convene Council).

S/12394. Draft resolution.

Resolution 414 (1977), prepared following consultations among Council members, S/12394, adopted without vote by Council on 15 September 1977, meeting 2032.

The Security Council,

Having considered the situation in Cyprus in response to the letter dated 26 August 1977 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations,

Mindful of the urgency of making progress in the solution of the Cyprus problem,

Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 365 (1974) of 13 December 1974 and 367 (1975) of 12 March 1975,

Taking note of the statements made to the Council regarding recent developments in the new Famagusta area to the effect that there is no settlement in progress in the area,

Taking note also of the statements made by the parties concerned as well as by the Secretary-General with regard to these developments,

1. Expresses concern at the situation caused by recent developments;

2. Calls upon the parties concerned to refrain therefore from all unilateral actions anywhere in Cyprus that may affect adversely the prospects for a just and peaceful solution and urges them to continue and accelerate determined co-operative efforts to achieve the objectives of the Security Council;

3. Reaffirms once again its resolution 365 (1974), by which it endorsed General Assembly resolution 3212 (XXIX) adopted unanimously on 1 November 1974, and calls once again for the urgent and effective implementation of those resolutions and of its resolution 367 (1975);

4. Expresses concern at the lack of progress at the intercommunal talks;

5. Calls upon the representatives of the two communities to resume negotiations, under the auspices of the Secretary-General, as soon as possible, meaningfully and constructively, on the basis of comprehensive and concrete proposals;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed of developments that may adversely affect the implementation of the present resolution.

S/INF/33. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1977, decisions, p. 15.

Communications (26 September 1977)

S/12403 (A/32/233). Letter of 26 September from Turkey (transmitting letter of 26 September from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" annexing letter of 26 September from "President of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

S/12409. Letter of 26 September from Secretary-General to Governments of all States Members of United Nations and

members of specialized agencies, containing further appeal for voluntary contributions for financing of UNFICYP.

Consideration by the General Assembly

General Assembly—32nd session

General Committee, meeting 1.

Special Political Committee, meetings 2, 3, 19.

Third Committee, meetings 75, 77.

Plenary meetings 5, 14, 59-64, 105.

A/32/2. Report of Security Council, Chapter 3.

A/32/52 and Corr.1 (S/12270 and Corr. 1). Letter of 5 January from Cyprus.

A/32/133. Letter of 6 July from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (transmitting final communiqué of 8th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Tripoli, 16-22 May 1977).

A/32/192 (S/12388). Letter of 26 August from Cyprus.

A/32/195 (S/12391). Letter of 29 August from Turkey.

A/32/233 (S/12403). Letter of 26 September from Turkey.

A/32/235. Letter of 23 September from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (transmitting resolutions of 8th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Tripoli, 16-22 May 1977).

A/32/250. First report of General Committee, para. 24 (a) (iii).

A/32/262. Letter of 6 October from Turkey (transmitting letter of 6 October 1977 from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

A/32/273 (S/12414). Letter of 11 October from Turkey (transmitting letter of 11 October 1977 from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" enclosing letter of 11 October 1977 from "Prime Minister of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

A/32/279 (S/12418). Letter of 18 October from Turkey (transmitting letter of 18 October 1977 from "Foreign Minister of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

A/32/282. Report of 25 October 1977 of Secretary-General.

A/32/285. Letter of 20 October from Turkey (transmitting letter of 20 October 1977 from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" enclosing letter of 5 October 1977 from "President of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

A/32/316. Letter of 31 October from Cyprus.

A/32/L.16 and Add.1. Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Central African Empire, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Mali, Mozambique, Sri Lanka, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

Resolution 32/15, as proposed by 11 powers, A/32/L.16 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 9 November 1977, meeting 64, as follows:

paragraph 5, by recorded vote of 82 to 9, with 48 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Angola, Argentina, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia

Against: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Iran, Pakistan, Sao Tome and Principe,* Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Uganda, United States

Abstaining: Algeria,* Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa

Rica, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Surinam, Thailand, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Yemen, Zaire.

* Subsequently, Algeria and Sao Tome and Principe advised that they had intended to vote in favour.

resolution as a whole, by recorded vote of 116 to 6, with 20 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia

Against: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Iran, Pakistan, Turkey, Uganda

Abstaining: Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen, Zaire.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Cyprus,

Gravely concerned over the prolongation of the Cyprus crisis, which endangers international peace and security,

Recalling its resolutions 3212(XXIX) of 1 November 1974, 3395 (XXX) of 20 November 1975 and 31/12 of 12 November 1976,

Deeply regretting that the resolutions of the United Nations on Cyprus have not yet been implemented,

Expressing concern over the lack of progress in the inter-communal talks,

Mindful of the need to solve the problem of Cyprus without delay by peaceful means in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Calls for the urgent and effective implementation of resolution 3212(XXIX), unanimously adopted by the General Assembly and endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 365 (1974) of 13 December 1974, as the valid framework for the solution of the problem of Cyprus;

2. Reiterates its call upon all States to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus and to cease any form of interference in its internal affairs;

3. Calls for the urgent resumption in a meaningful and constructive manner of the negotiations between the representatives of the two communities, to be conducted freely on an equal footing on the basis of comprehensive and concrete proposals of the parties concerned with a view to reaching as early as possible a mutually acceptable agreement based on their fundamental and legitimate rights;

4. Demands that the parties concerned refrain from any unilateral actions which might adversely affect the prospects of a just and lasting solution of the problem of Cyprus by peaceful means;

5. Recommends that the Security Council should keep the question of Cyprus under constant review and adopt all practical means to promote the effective implementation of its relevant resolutions in all their aspects;

6. Calls upon the parties concerned to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the performance of his tasks under the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council as well as with the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus;

7. Decides to include the item entitled "Question of Cyprus" in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session and requests the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the General Assembly at that session.

A/SPC/32/4. Letter of 7 November from President of General Assembly to Chairman of Special Political Committee.

A/32/328. Report of Special Political Committee.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/404).

A/C.3/32/L.60. Barbados, Cape Verde, Cyprus, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Kenya, Liberia, Malta, Mexico, Mozambique, Nigeria, Panama: draft resolution.

A/C.3/32/L.61. Turkey: draft resolution.

A/C.3/32/L.70. Administrative and financial implications of 16-power draft resolution, A/C.3/32/L.60. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/32/458. Report of Third Committee (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution XII, as proposed by Third Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Third Committee on 12 December 1977, meeting 77.

Resolution 32/128, as recommended by Third Committee, A/32/458, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1977, meeting 105.

The General Assembly,

Concerned at the lack of progress towards tracing and accounting for missing persons in Cyprus,

Expressing the hope that the informal discussions now taking place to establish a joint committee to trace missing persons are successful,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to provide his good offices, through his Special Representative in Cyprus, to support the establishment of an investigatory body with the participation of the International Committee of the Red Cross which would be in a position to function impartially, effectively and speedily so as to resolve the problem without undue delay;

2. Invites the parties concerned to continue co-operating in the establishment of the investigatory body and work out the modalities with a view to activating it expeditiously.

S/12414 (A/32/273), S/12418 (A/32/279). Letters of 11 and 18 October from Turkey.

Communications (November-December 1977)

A/32/329 (S/12441). Letter of 1 November from Turkey (transmitting letter of 1 November 1977 from "Foreign Minister of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

A/32/331. Letter of 4 November from Turkey (transmitting letter of 4 November 1977 from "Minister of Defence and Foreign Affairs of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

A/32/358. Letter of 21 November from Cyprus.

A/32/392 (S/12458). Letter of 28 November from Turkey (transmitting letter of 28 November 1977 from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" enclosing letter of 16 No-

vember 1977 from "President of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

A/32/400. Letter of 1 December from Cyprus.

A/32/405 (S/12465). Letter of 30 November from Turkey (transmitting letter of 30 November from "representative of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" enclosing letter of 18 November from "President of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

S/12441 (A/32/329), S/12458 (A/32/392), S/12465 (A/32/405). Letters of 1, 28 and 30 November from Turkey.

S/12533. Letter of 19 January 1978 from Secretary-General to President of Security Council (transmitting text of Assembly resolution 32/15 of 9 November 1977).

Report of Secretary-General (1 December 1977)

S/12463 and Add.1. Report by Secretary-General on United Nations operation in Cyprus (for period 8 June-30 November 1977).

Consideration by the Security Council (15 and 16 December 1977)

Security Council, meetings 2054, 2055.

S/12463 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General.

S/12489. Draft resolution.

Resolution 422 (1977), prepared following consultations among Council members, S/12489, adopted by Council on 15 December 1977, meeting 2054, by 14 votes to 0 (China did not participate in voting).

The Security Council,

Noting from the report of the Secretary-General of 1 December 1977 that in existing circumstances the presence of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus is essential not only to help maintain quiet in the island but also to facilitate the continued search for a peaceful settlement,

Noting from the report the conditions prevailing in the island,

Noting also from the report that the freedom of movement of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus and its civil police is still restricted in the north of the island, and expressing the hope that ways will be found to surmount the remaining obstacles,

Noting further that the Secretary-General expressed the view that the best hope of achieving a just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus problem lies in negotiations between the representatives of the two communities and that the usefulness of those negotiations depends upon the willingness of all parties concerned to show the necessary flexibility, taking into account not only their own interests but also the legitimate aspirations and requirements of the opposing side,

Noting that, owing to the efforts of the Secretary-General, his staff and the United Nations Peace-keeping Force, and with the co-operation of the parties, there has been a relative improvement in the security situation, but that this evolution has yet to relieve the underlying tensions in the island,

Noting also the report of the Secretary-General of 30 April 1977 concerning the high-level meeting under the auspices of the Secretary-General, and emphasizing the need to adhere to the agreement reached at this meeting as well as to the agreements reached at the previous rounds of the talks,

Noting further the concurrence of the parties concerned in the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months,

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that, in view of the prevailing conditions in the island, it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 December 1977,

1. Reaffirms the provisions of resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964, as well as subsequent resolutions and decisions on the establishment and maintenance of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus and other aspects of the situation in Cyprus;

2. Reaffirms once again its resolution 365 (1974) of 13 December 1974, by which it endorsed General Assembly resolution 3212 (XXIX) adopted unanimously on 1 November 1974, and calls once again for the urgent and effective implementation of those resolutions and of its resolution 367 (1975) of 12 March 1975;

3. Urges the parties concerned to act with the utmost restraint by refraining from any unilateral or other action likely to affect adversely the prospects of negotiations for a just and peaceful solution and to continue and accelerate determined co-operative efforts to achieve the objectives of the Security Council;

4. Extends once more the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force, established under Security Council resolution 186 (1964), for a further period ending 15 June 1978,

in the expectation that by then sufficient progress towards a final solution will make possible a withdrawal or substantial reduction of the Force;

5. Appeals again to all parties concerned to extend their fullest co-operation so as to enable the United Nations Peace-keeping Force to perform its duties effectively;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the mission of good offices entrusted to him by paragraph 6 of resolution 367 (1975), to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 31 May 1978.

S/INF/33. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1977, decisions, pp. 15 and 16.

Humanitarian matters

At the request of the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) continued throughout 1977 to act as Co-ordinator of United Nations Humanitarian Assistance for Cyprus—a function he had performed since 1974, following the events of July and August of that year in the island. The assistance was required to bring continued help to persons who were still displaced and in need, including some 155,500 Greek Cypriots, 37,250 Turkish Cypriots and 700 Maronites. With the continued help of the World Health Organization, the World Food Programme (WFP), and the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), further substantial supplies of food and medical consignments were made available throughout the island.

In his June 1977 report to the Security Council (see subchapter above), the Secretary-General said that generous contributions in cash and kind had continued to be forthcoming, through the Co-ordinator, from Governments, non-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies, as a result of which the Co-ordinator had been able to ensure an adequate basic nutritional diet for the displaced and needy population of Cyprus and to provide temporary accommodation, health centres and equipment, community centres and facilities for children. Funds had also been made available towards the financing of basic agricultural and reforestation projects, and for the provision of medicaments, medical equipment, educational materials, insecticides and pesticides. The Secretary-General said that UNFICYP had continued to support the Co-ordinator's relief programme by delivering food supplies and other items, distributing social welfare benefits and providing emergency medical services, and had continued to maintain a close and productive working relationship with other United Nations agencies and with both communities. A total of 4,166 tons of relief supplies was delivered or distributed by the UNFICYP humanitarian system during the six-month period ending on 7 June 1977.

The Secretary-General, in his report to the Security Council of 1 December 1977 (see subchapter above), stated that UNFICYP had continued to support the Co-ordinator's relief programme by delivering food supplies and other items. A total of 2,106 tons of relief supplies had been distributed or delivered since June, which included 834 tons, representing 265 truck-loads, delivered to Greek Cypriots and Maronites in the north. In addition, 2,182 tons from UNHCR/WFP sources were provided directly to the Greek Cypriot authorities in the south. Supplies provided under the aegis of UNHCR/WFP to the Turkish Cypriot community in the north totalled 1,272 tons, that is, 272 truck-loads. Resupply to Greek Cypriots in the north consisted of food-stuffs, clothing, gas and diesel oil. Supplies transported to the Turkish Cypriot welfare stores in the north consisted of, inter alia, wheat grain and wheat flour, rice, cooking oil and tinned food-stuffs. Included in this total was medical equipment (approximately 21 tons) consigned to a new hospital in north Nicosia. The total amounts transported since August 1974 were: to Greek Cypriots 16,281 tons; to Turkish Cypriots 13,940 tons. Supplies for Greek Cypriots and Maronites in the north were not usually permitted to be delivered directly to the recipients but only to a representative of the community.

The Secretary-General also reported that UNFICYP continued to provide emergency medical services, including medical evacuation, by ambulance or helicopter; delivery of medicines to the Turkish Cypriot community was made on a regular basis. The Force continued to provide escorts for work parties, inspection teams, farmers and anti-malaria spraying teams in the area between the lines.

Although the situation of displaced and needy persons in Cyprus improved in the course of the year, the continued need for humanitarian assistance led the Secretary-General to request the High Commissioner to continue his role of Co-ordinator.

Documentary references

A/32/12 and Corr.1. Report of UNHCR, Chapter VI B.

S/12342 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General on United Nations operation in Cyprus' for period 7 December 1976 to 7 June 1977, Chapter IV.

S/12463 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General on United Nations operation in Cyprus for period 8 June to 30 November 1977, Chapter IV.

Chapter XIV

Questions relating to the membership and organs of the United Nations

Admission of new Members

During 1977, the number of Member States of the United Nations rose to 149 with the admission of the Republic of Djibouti and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. The General Assembly admitted these two States to membership on the recommendation of the Security Council.

In the case of Djibouti, the Security Council's recommendation, embodied in resolution 412 (1977), was adopted unanimously on 7 July, and the General Assembly adopted its decision as resolution 32/1 by acclamation on 20 September. The

Assembly's resolution was sponsored by 76 States.

In the case of Viet Nam, the Council adopted its recommendation by consensus on 20 July as resolution 413(1977); the Assembly again adopted its decision—resolution 32/2—by acclamation, on 20 September. Resolution 32/2 was sponsored by 106 States.

(For texts of resolutions, sponsors and supporting documentation, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Documentary references

Admission of Djibouti

Security Council, meetings 2020, 2021.

S/12357 (A/32/134). Note by Secretary-General (circulating letter of 30 June 1977 from President of Republic of Djibouti).

S/12358. Benin, Canada, China, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela: draft resolution.

S/12359. Report of Committee on Admission of New Members concerning application of Republic of Djibouti for membership in United Nations.

Resolution 412(1977), as recommended by 15 powers, S/12358, adopted unanimously (15-0) by Council on 7 July 1977, meeting 2021, by which Council, having examined application of Republic of Djibouti for admission to United Nations, recommended to General Assembly that Republic of Djibouti be admitted to membership in United Nations.

S/INF/33. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1977, Part II A.

General Assembly—32nd session
Plenary meetings 1-3.

A/32/134 (S/12357). Note by Secretary-General.

A/32/136. Letter of 7 July from President of Security Council (transmitting Security Council resolution 412(1977) of 7 July).

A/32/L.1 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Central African Empire, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi

Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 32/1, as proposed by 76 powers, A/32/L.1 and Add.1, adopted by acclamation by Assembly on 20 September 1977, meeting 1.

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 7 July 1977 that the Republic of Djibouti should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,

Having considered the application for membership of the Republic of Djibouti,

Decides to admit the Republic of Djibouti to membership in the United Nations.

Admission of Viet Nam

Security Council, meetings 2022-2025.

S/12183 (A/31/180). Note by Secretary-General (circulating letter of 10 August 1976 from Prime Minister of Socialist Republic of Viet Nam).

S/12252. Letter of 7 December 1976 from Secretary-General (transmitting General Assembly resolution 31/21 of 26 November 1976).

S/12361. Note by Secretary-General (annexing letter of 11 July 1977 from Permanent Observer of Socialist Republic of Viet Nam).

S/12365. Letter of 18 July from Benin, China, France, India, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, USSR and Venezuela (request to extend invitation to address Council).

S/12366. Benin, China, France, India, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, USSR, Venezuela: draft resolution.

S/12367. Report of Committee on Admission of New Members concerning application of Socialist Republic of Viet Nam for membership in United Nations.

Resolution 413 (1977), as proposed by 11 powers, S/12366, adopted by consensus by Council on 20 July 1977, meeting 2025, by which, having examined application of Socialist Republic of Viet Nam for admission to United Nations, recommended to General Assembly that Socialist Republic of Viet Nam be admitted to membership in United Nations.

S/12369. Letter of 21 July from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (annexing letter of 20 July 1977 from Permanent Observer of Palestine Liberation Organization).

S/INF/33. Resolutions and decisions of Security Council, 1977, Part II B.

General Assembly—32nd session
Plenary meetings 1-3.

A/32/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1976-15 June 1977, Chapter 7 C.

A/31/180 (S/12183). Note by Secretary-General.

A/32/152. Letter of 20 July from President of Security Council to Secretary-General (transmitting Security Council resolution 413 (1977) of 20 July 1977).

A/32/L.2 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Empire, Chad, China, Comoros,

Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 32/2, as proposed by 106 powers, A/32/L.2 and Add.1, adopted by acclamation by Assembly on 20 September 1977, meeting 1.

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 20 July 1977 that the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,

Having considered the application for membership of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam,

Decides to admit the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to membership in the United Nations.

Composition of relevant organs

By a letter dated 28 September 1977, the representatives of Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen requested the inclusion in the agenda of the thirty-second (1977) session of the General Assembly of an additional item entitled "Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations."

In an explanatory memorandum attached to the request it was stated that the composition of the various organs of the United Nations should be such as to ensure their representative character. In view of the fact that a large increase had taken place in the membership of the United Nations, the representation of regional groups no longer accurately reflected the principle of equitable geographical distribution.

The memorandum went on to say that it was found that in the various United Nations bodies the level of Asian representation was not in line with its numerical strength. In addition, it stated, there was no longer any valid reason for providing representation for the Asian and African groups together. The time had come for these two groups to be represented separately.

The General Assembly approved the inclusion of the item in the agenda and allocated it to the Special Political Committee, which considered it at three meetings. Before the Committee was a draft resolution sponsored by Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Qatar, Singapore, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand and the United Arab Emirates.

This text would have amended the Assembly's rules of procedure to provide, among other things, for two additional Vice-Presidents of the Assembly who were to be elected in such a way as to ensure the representative character of the General Committee. An annex set forth a geographical pattern for the Vice-Presidents and Chairmen of the Main Committees of the Assembly.

On 13 December, the Chairman of the Special Political Committee announced that, as a result of consultations with the chairmen of the regional groups, it seemed that agreement could be reached on the text of a statement which the Committee might recommend for adoption by the General Assembly. The Committee approved the draft statement by consensus.

On 15 December, the General Assembly adopted without a vote the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, thereby deciding that consideration of the 22-power draft resolution be

deferred until the thirty-third (1978) session, and that a contact group, consisting of two or three representatives from each of the regional groups, would meet during the coming year, under the chairmanship of a representative of the Asian

group, to study the question, on the understanding that the deliberations would serve as a basis for the consideration of this item by the Assembly in 1978. This action was embodied in decision 32/427.

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session

General Committee, meeting 2.

Special Political Committee, meetings 39, 40, 46.

Plenary meetings 15, 103.

A/32/243. Letter of 28 September from Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, United Arab Emirates and Yemen (request for inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations").

A/32/250/Add.1. Second report of General Committee, para. 2.

A/32/251/Add.1. Agenda of 32nd regular session of General Assembly (item 128).

A/32/252/Add.1. Allocation of agenda items for 32nd regular session of General Assembly, para. 2.

A/SPC/32/1/Add.1. Letter of 30 September from President of General Assembly to Chairman of Special Political Committee.

A/SPC/32/L21. Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, United Arab Emirates: draft resolution.

A/32/465. Report of Special Political Committee.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/427).

Chapter XV

Other political and security questions**Safety of international civil aviation**

The General Assembly included an item on the safety of international civil aviation in the agenda of its regular 1977 session at the request of 42 Member States: they were Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Guatemala, India, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Surinam, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States and Uruguay.

The question was discussed in the Special Political Committee at five meetings held between 26 October and 2 November 1977. The President of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) addressed the Committee, describing the basic objectives of ICAO in ensuring the safe and orderly growth of international civil aviation throughout the world and of promoting flight safety in international air navigation. He referred to the Convention on International Civil Aviation signed in Chicago on 7 December 1944, the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft signed at Tokyo in 1963, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft signed at The Hague in 1970, and the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation signed at Montreal in 1971. It was the firm conviction of ICAO, he said, that universal acceptance of those Conventions and of the technical standards developed by ICAO would go a long way towards eliminating the threat to civil aviation posed by acts of unlawful interference.

The Special Political Committee also heard the President of the International Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations, who said it was clear that urgent steps were necessary to ensure that all nations complied with international law as it related to the denial of safety and refuge to aerial pirates and those who

otherwise carried out attacks on civil aviation. He considered that the current scale of threat was such that it could be considered as constituting a threat to international peace and security.

Among the participants in the discussion were the representatives of Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, the Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Japan, Nigeria, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia and the USSR. There was general agreement that all acts of terrorism and violence directed against civil air travel were to be condemned. Several Members—including Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen and the USSR—while condemning acts of terrorism, did not wish them to be compared with the use of force in people's national liberation movements against racism and apartheid, and in class struggle. The point was made by the Philippines, among others, that half the Member States of the United Nations had not acceded to or signed the three Conventions designed to guarantee safety in the air. The need for further action by ICAO to ensure the security of air travel was stressed by a number of Members, Canada and Finland among them.

On 3 November 1977, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 32/8 on the safety of international aviation. The Assembly thereby reiterated and reaffirmed its condemnation of acts of aerial hijacking or other interference with civil air travel through the threat or use of force, and all acts of violence which might be directed against passengers, crew and aircraft, whether committed by individuals or States. It called upon all States to take all necessary steps, taking into account the relevant recommendations of the United Nations and ICAO, to prevent such acts, including the improvement of security arrangements at airports or by airlines as well as the exchange of relevant information, and to this end to take joint and separate action—subject to respect for the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and for the relevant United

Nations declarations, covenants and resolutions and without prejudice to the sovereignty or territorial integrity of any State—to ensure that passengers, crew and aircraft engaged in civil aviation were not used as a means of extorting advantage of any kind.

Further, the Assembly appealed to all States which had not become parties to the Tokyo, Hague and Montreal Conventions to give urgent consideration to ratifying or acceding to them. It also called upon ICAO to undertake urgently further efforts, including reinforcement of the relevant annex to the Convention on International Civil Aviation, with a view to ensuring the security of air travel and preventing aerial hijacking, interference with civil air travel through threat or use of force and acts of violence against passengers and aircraft. Finally, the Assembly appealed to all Governments to make serious studies of the abnormal situation related to hijacking.

Resolution 32/8 was recommended to the Assembly by the Special Political Committee, which approved a 50-power text by consensus on 1 November. (For list of sponsors and text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Cuba said it was not a party to the con-

sensus. China expressed reservations on the paragraphs referring to Conventions that it had not signed.

The text was orally amended in the Committee by the sponsors, following consultations among regional groups, and by Saudi Arabia.

The Saudi Arabian amendments, which were accepted, were drafting changes and also added the operative paragraph by which the Assembly appealed to Governments to study the abnormal situation related to hijacking. An earlier Saudi Arabian amendment was withdrawn, its provisions having been included in a Saudi Arabian draft resolution that was not, however, pressed to the vote, on the understanding that the text would be reproduced in the Committee's report. By this draft, the General Assembly would have: (1) affirmed that saving the lives of hostages should remain the primary concern of the international community, notwithstanding the drastic measures that might have to be taken to curb international hijacking operations against civilians; and (2) called on Governments to make serious studies of the abnormal situation related to hijacking and take measures to work out possible solutions.

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session

General Committee, meeting 3.

Special Political Committee, meetings 6, 7, 9-11, 13-15.

Plenary meetings 45, 56.

A/32/245. Letter of 22 October from Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, India, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Surinam, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States and Uruguay (request for inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "Safety of international civil aviation").

A/32/250/Add.2. Third report of General Committee.

A/32/252/Add.2. Allocation of agenda items for 32nd regular session of General Assembly.

A/SPC/32/1/Add.2. Letter of 25 October from President of General Assembly to Chairman of Special Political Committee.

A/SPC/32/L.2. Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Samoa, Spain, Surinam, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors following consultations among regional groups and by Saudi Arabia, approved by consensus by Special Political Committee on 1 November 1977, meeting 13.

A/SPC/32/L.3. Saudi Arabia: amendment to 50-power draft resolution, A/SPC/32/L.2.

A/SPC/32/L.4. Saudi Arabia: draft resolution.

A/32/320 and Corr.1. Report of Special Political Committee.

Resolution 32/8, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/32/320 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 3 November 1977, meeting 56.

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the orderly functioning of international civil air travel under conditions guaranteeing the safety of its operations is in the interest of all peoples and promotes and preserves friendly relations among States,

Recalling its resolution 2645 (XXV) of 25 November 1970, in which it recognized that acts of aerial hijacking or other wrongful interference with civil air travel jeopardize the lives and safety of passengers and crew and constitute a violation of their human rights,

Recalling also its resolution 2551 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969 as well as Security Council resolution 286 (1970) of 9 September 1970 and the Council's decision of 20 June 1972,

1. Reiterates and reaffirms its condemnation of acts of aerial hijacking or other interference with civil air travel through the threat or use of force, and all acts of violence which may be directed against passengers, crew and aircraft, whether committed by individuals or States;

2. Calls upon all States to take all necessary steps, taking into account the relevant recommendations of the United Nations and the International Civil Aviation Organization, to prevent acts of the nature referred to in paragraph 1 above, including the improvement of security arrangements at airports or by airlines as well as the exchange of relevant information, and to this end to take joint and separate action, subject to respect for the purposes and principles of the Char-

ter of the United Nations and for the relevant United Nations declarations, covenants and resolutions and without prejudice to the sovereignty or territorial integrity of any State, in co-operation with the United Nations and the International Civil Aviation Organization, to ensure that passengers, crew and aircraft engaged in civil aviation are not used as a means of extorting advantage of any kind;

3. Appeals to all States which have not yet become parties to the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague on 16 December

1970, and the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 23 September 1971, to give urgent consideration to ratifying or acceding to those conventions;

4. Calls upon the International Civil Aviation Organization to undertake urgently further efforts with a view to ensuring the security of air travel and preventing the recurrence of acts of the nature referred to in paragraph 1 above, including the reinforcement of annex 17 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation, signed at Chicago on 7 December 1944;

5. Appeals to all Governments to make serious studies of the abnormal situation related to hijacking.

Research into unidentified flying objects and related phenomena

At the request of Grenada, the General Assembly included in the agenda of its 1977 regular session an item on "Establishment of an agency or a department of the United Nations for undertaking, co-ordinating and disseminating the results of research into unidentified flying objects and related phenomena."

In an explanatory memorandum attached to the letter, Grenada noted that it was seeking to bring about open discussions on the subject of research into unidentified flying objects (UFOs). In order to initiate a concentrated and co-ordinated study on UFOs and related phenomena and to focus world attention on such an important activity, Grenada was also seeking to have 1978 declared by the United Nations as the International Year of Unidentified Flying Objects, during which: (a) an agency or a department of the United Nations would be established to conduct and co-ordinate research in the matter; (b) a second International Congress on the Phenomenon of Unidentified Flying Objects would be held in Grenada; and (c) a special commemorative stamp series would be issued by Grenada and the United Nations to coincide with the holding of the second Congress. A draft resolution to this effect was annexed to the letter.

A letter dated 25 August 1977 to the Secretary-General from the representative of Grenada forwarded a copy of an address delivered by the Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs of Grenada at the first International

Congress on the UFO phenomenon, held in April 1977 at Acapulco, Mexico; a further letter dated 10 November forwarded copies of a study of the UFO phenomenon.

In the Special Political Committee, where the matter was discussed, the representative of Grenada submitted a draft resolution on the subject and withdrew its draft submitted earlier.

By the new text, the General Assembly would, inter alia, request the Secretary-General to undertake, for consideration by its regular 1978 session, a survey of the UFO phenomenon, and to transmit the text of the resolution to the Governments of all Member States. The Assembly would also decide to include the item in the agenda of its 1978 session.

The Special Political Committee heard statements on the question by the Prime Minister and by the Minister of Education of Grenada. On 6 December the Committee, following consultations, approved by consensus a decision which was adopted by the General Assembly without vote on 13 December 1977 as decision 32/424. The Assembly thereby took note of the statements by the Grenadian Government officials, said it had studied the draft resolution submitted, and decided that the text should be transmitted to Member States and to interested specialized agencies so that they might communicate their views to the Secretary-General. It asked the Secretary-General to circulate those views to Members and to interested specialized agencies.

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session
Special Political Committee, meetings 35, 37, 40.
Plenary meeting 101.

A/32/142. Letter of 14 July from Grenada (request for inclusion in agenda of item entitled "Establishment of an agency or a department of the United Nations for undertaking, co-ordinating and disseminating the results of research into unidentified flying objects and related phenomena"). (Annex II: draft resolution.)

A/32/142/Add.1. Letter of 25 August from Grenada (trans-

mitting address by Prime Minister of Grenada to first International Congress on UFO phenomena, Acapulco, Mexico, 17-24 April 1977).

A/SPC/32/L.15. Letter of 10 November from Grenada (transmitting Project Blue Book).

A/SPC/32/L.20. Grenada: draft resolution.

A/32/430. Report of Special Political Committee.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/424).

Economic and social questions

Chapter I

Questions concerning development and international economic co-operation and the establishment of a new international economic order

During 1977, United Nations organs continued their consideration of the implementation of major decisions adopted by the General Assembly in 1974 and 1975 relating to a development strategy and the establishment of a new international economic order: the wide-ranging 1974 Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, adopted at the sixth special session; the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, adopted later that year; and a resolution adopted at the seventh special session, in 1975, devoted to development and international economic co-operation.

The implementation of these decisions was widely discussed in the Economic and Social Council—being the main topic of the annual debate on international economic and social policy—and in various of its committees. The Council adopted a resolution urging intensified efforts to achieve the goals of the new international economic order and urged action to prepare a new international development strategy for the 1980s.

The Assembly, at its 1977 session, also took up the question. It decided to convene a special session in 1980 to assess progress made in the establishment of the new international economic order and to take necessary action, including the adoption of a new strategy for the next United Nations development decade. The Assembly established an intersessional committee to oversee implementation of decisions reached in negotiations in the various United Nations bodies, and passed along to its 1978 regular session for consideration a draft text on preparations for a new strategy.

Observed with great interest during the year were the results of the Paris Conference on

International Economic Co-operation. The Assembly had decided in 1976 to resume its thirty-first session after the conclusion of the Conference to consider its results in the context of development and international economic co-operation. The Conference's concluding meeting was held in June 1977; the results were extensively discussed in the Economic and Social Council at its July/August 1977 session in Geneva, and then by the General Assembly during its week-long resumed session in September, but the Assembly did not agree on the text of a resolution on the subject at that session.

On other questions, however, both the Council and the Assembly adopted decisions and resolutions—to mobilize assistance for various developing countries, to take note of the report of the 1977 session of the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund, and to identify co-operative and assistance needs in the field of consumer protection. International energy questions were also taken up. The subject of international economic development law was deferred to 1978.

Decisions emanating from discussions of the implementation of the various elements of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade included those aimed at accelerating the transfer of real resources to developing countries, combating the effects of world inflation on the development process, promoting economic co-operation among developing countries and studying the role of the public sector in such promotion, adopting special measures in favour of the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries, and making operational the United Nations Special Fund for

Land-locked Developing Countries. The Council also took note of reports on managing public finance for planned development and on implementation of the Programme of Action of the 1976 Tripartite World Conference on Employment, Income Distribution, Social Progress and the International Division of Labour.

Information may also be found on pp. 445

(Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States), 472 (decisions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development), 526 (financing of economic development), 221-58 and 264 (assistance to various countries in Africa and to Viet Nam), among related topics discussed in this volume.

Implementation of General Assembly decisions on development strategy and establishment of a new international economic order

Action by the Economic and Social Council

At its July/August 1977 session the Economic and Social Council held its annual general discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments, and assessed progress made in the implementation of several General Assembly decisions elaborating that policy—the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,¹ the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,² the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,³ and a resolution of the General Assembly's seventh special session on development and international economic co-operation.⁴

Reports before the Council

Several reports by the Secretary-General, presented as a basis for the general discussion, highlighted progress made during the first half of the decade in implementing the recommendations contained in those decisions.

According to a progress report proposed to facilitate the third of the biennial reviews and appraisals of the International Development Strategy, the first half of the 1970s had been subjected to severe shocks, which included the breakdown of the Bretton Woods monetary regime and its replacement by a system of floating exchange-rates, wide swings in economic activities in the major developed market economies, widespread crop failures in most developing countries, a fivefold increase in the price of crude petroleum, an inflation of prices which had no parallel in the post-war period and an accompanying level of unemployment that introduced a new defensiveness into the trade policies of many developed market economies.

The impact of these shocks on the developing countries as a whole was severe; however, the report noted, the outcome, though a serious disappointment, was not as disastrous as had

been feared. By 1974, national savings rates had reached the average 20 per cent target set for the end of the decade. Over the period 1971-1975, the volume of merchandise imports rose at 8.5 per cent per year, well above the 7 per cent target.

On the other hand, at 7 per cent a year the rate of increase of manufacturing production fell below the 8 per cent target. Agricultural production lagged badly, increasing at only 2.3 per cent a year, not much above half of the target. Total production growth fell short of the 6 per cent target, increasing at a rate of 5.6 per cent a year. The volume of merchandise exports increased at 3.5 per cent a year—only half of the target rate.

In money terms, the net transfer of resources from developed countries (excluding net transfer estimates from the centrally planned economies, which did not accept the Strategy and targets) more than doubled in the five-year period and reached \$37,000 million in 1975; but in real terms there was very little increase. Over the five years, the net flow from developed market economies averaged 0.76 per cent of gross national product (GNP), compared to the target of 1 per cent. Provision of official development assistance amounted to 0.33 per cent of GNP, less than half the target rate of 0.7 per cent. Increasing external borrowing to finance balance-of-payments deficits over the five years had led to a doubling in developing countries' outstanding external debt—to \$160,000 million by the end of 1975—and an even sharper rise in debt service payment—to about \$13,000 million in 1975. However, as export earnings had risen more than three-

¹ See Y.U.N., 1970, pp. 319-29, resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing text of Strategy.

² See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 326-32, resolution 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing text of Programme of Action.

³ Ibid., pp. 402-7, resolution 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing text of Charter.

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 348-54, text of resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975.

fold, the average ratio of debt service to exports had declined.

There was a wide variation in the performances of individual developing countries. The sharpest contrast was between the achievements of the oil-exporting countries and those of the other developing countries. The achievements of the former exceeded the Strategy targets, but the oil-importing developing countries had failed to achieve the income and trade targets. The oil-exporting countries began to provide substantial net flows of resources to developing countries by way of purchases, financial assistance, lending and investment.

Progress had been attained in respect to some qualitative objectives, including health and education; on the other hand, there was very little advance in nutritional levels, housing and other amenities.

Little progress was made in liberalizing world trade. Despite the 1973 Tokyo Declaration⁵ that inaugurated multilateral trade negotiations, with special consideration to developing countries, the negotiations had not increased developing-country access to the markets of the developed countries. The most significant development in this period was the institution by the developed market economies of generalized preference schemes which lowered the tariff barrier facing manufactured products exported by the developing countries. In most countries, however, these schemes were subject to a number of safeguards to keep the flow of such goods under control.

The World Economic Survey, 1976, also before the Economic and Social Council, provided a factual background in support of the Council's discussion, as did a report on the evolution of the Latin American economy in 1976.

The Survey reviewed the main developments in the world economy in 1976 and the outlook for 1977. It summarized the latest available data (April 1977) on world production and trade and examined briefly the state of economic balance. It also examined the most recent economic performance and problems in the developing countries, updating and revising information contained in the Secretary-General's progress report.

A general improvement in trade and trade-related activities, manufacturing and agricultural output in 1976 raised the average level of performance of the developing countries over the period 1971-1976 somewhat nearer to the 6 per cent target—to an average annual growth rate of 5.7 per cent. Financing the trade deficit, however, in the absence of significant expansion in official development assistance from the

developed countries, resulted in a further increase in short-term borrowing from private—and more expensive—sources, which aggravated the burden of external debt.

The Latin American report reflected regionally the world-wide economic upturn, with rising exports and increased commodity prices, offset somewhat by a rise in the rate of inflation.

The Committee for Development Planning reported to the Council on its April 1977 session, at which it had—as requested—reviewed the lessons of the International Development Strategy since the beginning of the decade. Its conclusions highlighted the urgency of action to be taken during the balance of the decade and raised questions for the longer run, for consideration in formulating a strategy for a third development decade.

The Committee on Review and Appraisal decided at its May/June 1977 session to transmit to the Economic and Social Council a preliminary proposal submitted by the "Group of 77" developing countries, with an evaluation of the implementation of the broad development objectives of the International Development Strategy. In that proposal, it was said that the failure to implement the Strategy fully was essentially due to the performance of the developed countries generally, which had not, as a whole, attained the targets or implemented the policy measures contained therein. The argument used by the developed countries that recession or crisis in their economies prevented them from implementing those measures was considered unjustifiable. Whatever progress was achieved was said to be the result primarily of the efforts of the developing countries themselves.

The proposal went on to recount shortcomings in the achievement of percentage targets and in the elimination of colonialism, racial discrimination, and excessive armaments expenditures, while noting increased economic co-operation among developing countries. The proposal then evaluated implementation of and progress on a number of principles and policy measures in the field of trade and development. The picture had emerged, the proposal stated, of a dismal record of failure to implement key policy prescriptions, both of the Strategy and of the Declaration⁶ and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and of a marked absence of political will on the part

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 967.

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 324-26, resolution 3201(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing text of Declaration.

of the developed countries with regard to the development issue.

In the light of the failure to achieve the targets set by the international community, the Group's proposal expressed the need for all developed countries to review and reorient their general and economic policies and to commit themselves, *inter alia*, to: (a) establishment of a common fund for an Integrated Programme for Commodities; (b) reaching the official development assistance target of 0.7 per cent of their GNP by the end of the decade; (c) adopting over-all solutions to the debt problems; (d) reforming the international monetary system; (e) promoting redeployment of industries from developed to developing countries; (f) ratifying the Agreement establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development (see p. 1163); (g) acceding immediately to the 1974 Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences;⁷ (h) concluding the multilateral trade negotiations in 1978; (i) adopting a legally binding code of conduct for the transfer of technology; (j) assisting the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries and those most seriously affected by economic crises; and (k) co-operating in speeding up the drafting of a code of conduct for transnational corporations.

Developing countries, for their part, should continue to undertake appropriate internal structural changes, seek to improve the situation of the poorest strata of their populations and promote mutual economic co-operation by fully exploiting their economic potentials.

Consideration by the Council

During the general discussion of international economic and social policy in the Economic and Social Council, representatives of 47 States, nine specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, four intergovernmental organizations, the regional commissions, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the United Nations Development Programme took part. All representatives emphasized the important evolution of ideas that had been emerging since 1970, strengthening the belief that the interdependence of the developed and developing countries was a reality. There was a consensus on the objective to achieve economic justice for nations and people. Views were more varied on the assessment of progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolutions concerning the International Development Strategy and the establishment of a new international economic order.

Developing countries generally expressed disappointment with the outcome of the Conference on International Economic Co-operation (see section below), which fell short of their expectations. Developed countries, on the other hand, held the view that some progress had been attained at the North-South dialogue, but that it was difficult to satisfy all the demands put forward by the developing countries. The socialist countries of Eastern Europe did not regard the Conference as an appropriate forum for a dialogue between the developed and the developing countries, since it did not represent all countries concerned.

The assessment of progress attained in the implementation of the principal General Assembly resolutions in the economic and social fields—dealing with the International Development Strategy, the new international economic order, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and development and international economic co-operation—varied between groups of countries.

The developed market economies stressed the achievements by developing countries as a whole of a growth rate close to the 6 per cent target established in the Strategy, but also realized the slow growth performance of several developing countries, particularly the least developed among them. The developed countries were generally in favour of applying the concept of "basic needs" to international development efforts. On the other hand, the developing countries emphasized the failure of the developed countries to implement the various elements of the Strategy, particularly the flow of official development assistance. The socialist countries of Eastern Europe expressed sympathy with the complaints of the developing countries, and stressed that radical changes were required in the structure of international economic relations if the objectives of the new international economic order were to succeed.

The representative of Denmark, speaking on behalf of the nine member States of the European Economic Community (EEC), said that, considering the severe shocks to which the international economy had been subjected in the first half of the 1970s, the framework of international co-operation on which the Second United Nations Development Decade was based had proved surprisingly resilient. However, the growth rates of individual developing countries varied strikingly, and it was significant that in the low-income developing countries the average annual rate had been only 3.5 per

⁷ Ibid., p. 459.

cent. He further pointed out that, in addition to the new international economic order, the most important new ideas which had developed in the current decade were those of "basic needs" and "collective self-reliance." The basic needs concept implied that the Governments in developing countries should concentrate on meeting the needs of the poor masses through such programmes as education, health and shelter, and should seek to include all sectors of population in the development process—a concept central to the development policy of EEC. The concept of collective self-reliance, also supported by EEC, was to help developing countries establish the necessary infrastructure for increasing economic co-operation among themselves.

The EEC countries, aware of the need to take urgent action, were determined to fight the tendency to restrict free trade, had encouraged the progressive improvement of the generalized system of preferences, had offered trade concessions to developing countries for tropical products, and would give new impetus to the multilateral trade negotiations.

Individual developed countries supported the EEC assessment.

The United Kingdom expressed its concern for social justice and supported the view that the new order had not only an economic aspect but also a human dimension. It was thus necessary to provide a basis for constructive work designed to achieve minimum decent living standards for all countries and all individuals.

The Federal Republic of Germany expressed the hope that every effort would be made to boost production, especially in agriculture in the poorer developing countries. Unfortunately, although it had encouraged imports from the developing countries and had refrained from giving subsidies to certain of its industries which had encountered competition, the least developed countries had been able to make only limited use of such opportunities, if at all; those countries should therefore be accorded special priorities on a larger scale.

In the context of the new international strategy, France believed that it was necessary to refine such concepts as that of "basic needs" and to give them a precise meaning. To make a set of practical recommendations, a coherent model of growth and distribution of the fruits of growth would need to be established to take account of projections corresponding to a number of economic factors and a list of feasible alternatives must be compiled, using United Nations expertise and studies.

Italy said that consideration should be given

to setting up an appropriate machinery for solving the problem of energy, since it would occupy a leading role in the search for a more equitable economic order. Austria and Portugal also supported international co-operation in the field of energy. Greece attached importance to a proposal by the Secretary-General concerning the creation of a new energy agency; Canada, Japan and Sweden also noted the proposal with interest.

Italy said it had resisted the temptation to resort to protectionism, and it felt that the industrialized countries whose traditional activities faced import competition from countries with cheap labour might have to change their economies, placing emphasis on high-quality production and high technical standards. The new strategy should also take into account the important contribution which private initiative could make, Italy said.

Japan attached special importance in the new strategy to agriculture, social development and the diversity of the economic and social conditions and needs of the developing countries. It also attached great importance to the long-term stability of the raw material market, and in this respect it supported the creation of a common fund based on a concrete formula acceptable to all countries.

The United States said that, although it supported the idea of a new international economic system, its difficulties with the phrase "new international economic order" had arisen from the phrase's association with two resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth special session⁸ on which the United States had serious reservations. The United States would be able to support the new order as a broad evolving concept of relationships among nations, a broad framework for dialogue, in which the process of change must be through a consensus that took into account the economic systems, interests and ideas of all countries. It understood the new order to mean not only equality of opportunity for all States to share in the expansion of the global economy, but also equality of opportunity for all people within States. All people must therefore be assured of their basic human needs, and all countries should participate in the universal endeavours to meet those needs.

The Netherlands identified three major elements to be tackled in effecting structural change at the national and international levels: change in production patterns based on inter-

⁸ Ibid., pp. 324-32, texts of resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974.

nationally agreed targets and criteria; a new world production system supported by appropriate trade and monetary arrangements and by adequate resource flows; and measures to assist in eradicating extreme poverty and to reach agreed minimum standards. The new development strategy should be directed not only towards meeting the basic needs and development of the developing world, but also towards the development of the world as a whole and towards structural changes within countries and in relations between them, should utilize diversified policy instruments to take account of the economic differences between countries of the third world, and should be more ambitious and more binding.

New Zealand also called attention to the need to tailor assistance programmes more precisely to differing circumstances of individual developing countries and regions. It cautioned against protectionist barriers raised by developed countries, and welcomed the move to co-ordinate the recommendations of many world conferences in the social development field with a view to incorporating them in the new development strategy.

The observer for Sweden deplored the failure of the developed countries to reach agreement on such issues as the debt problems of the least developed countries and compensatory financial assistance. Norway felt that the last three years of the decade should be utilized to redress the situation and in particular to attain the development assistance target.

The individual developing countries represented in the Council generally expressed their disappointment at the very little progress made in implementing the International Development Strategy and the new international economic order. Solutions had not been found for the urgent problems of indebtedness, economic aid, market access, the international monetary system, transfer of technology, commodity trade, and promotion and control of foreign investment.

Pakistan expressed concern that official development assistance, multilateral negotiations and declarations of intent gave little reason to hope that the Strategy targets would be attained. With regard to the concept of basic needs, Sudan agreed with Pakistan that resources of economic growth enabled programmes for social welfare to be sustained. The important point was to create a self-generating system of economic growth which would finance investment and social services.

The distinction between matters which lent themselves to international action and those

which did not, according to Tunisia, should be borne in mind before social concepts such as basic needs could be appropriately incorporated in the documents to be drawn up for the coming decade. While Jamaica believed in the basic needs concept in a direct attack on poverty, in rural development and in self-reliance, it could not regard them as substitutes for restructuring the global economic system.

Argentina could not accept the concept of basic needs, since it separated economic development from the struggle against poverty and sought increasingly to concentrate all efforts on the most disadvantaged countries. That concept, it said, could not be defended intellectually and could become an instrument whereby help to the developing countries could cease at a crucial moment of their economic "take-off."

The greatest deficiencies in implementing the new economic order, according to Yugoslavia, were to be found in the contribution of the developed countries towards the implementation of national plans and programmes of the developing countries.

While agreeing to the need for international co-operation in the field of energy, Nigeria, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Yugoslavia shared the anxiety of several other developing countries that feared to see the problem of energy dissociated from that of primary commodities and other outstanding problems which had prevented the establishment of the new international economic order.

Malaysia believed that major structural changes were required in the pattern of international trade to bring it in line with the principles of the Tokyo Declaration of 1973. Insufficient priority had been given in the multilateral trade negotiations to improved access for products of developing countries, and the effectiveness and implementation of the generalized system of preferences had been hampered by various built-in constraints, such as product coverage and the application of quotas and ceilings. In Malaysia's view, there should also be greater redeployment of industries from developed to developing countries.

The problems of inadequate pace of expansion of agricultural production were stressed by several countries, among them Algeria, Bangladesh and the Sudan.

Virtually all developing countries, including, for instance, Afghanistan, Algeria, Ethiopia, Kenya and Yemen, expressed scepticism about the existence of political will on the part of most developed countries to help the develop-

ing countries in such areas as official development assistance, debt relief and external trade.

The observer for India expressed the view that attention should be focused on the divergence between the low-income developing countries and other developing countries. Cuba and Venezuela were among those stressing the need for greater access to world markets for developing countries, which feared the development of a new wave of protectionism.

The observer for Egypt and the representatives of Iran, Iraq and the Sudan pointed out that the level of official development assistance provided by countries belonging to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), in terms of GNP, greatly exceeded that provided by the countries belonging to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Cuba and others regretted that the external debt of developing countries had increased rapidly because of the rise in the prices of manufactured goods and other imports in relation to the prices of commodities exported, while there had not been any increase in the flow of aid.

China agreed with the developing countries that implementation of the Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Establishment of a New International Economic Order had been unsatisfactory, and believed it most important to persevere in the struggle for a new international order guided by the fundamental principles of safeguarding State sovereignty, independence, self-reliance, equality and mutual benefit which would replace the old order based on exploitation and plunder.

The socialist countries of Eastern Europe emphasized both detente and the need for restructuring existing international economic relations in order to reduce the problems of the developing countries. The main trends of the expanding economic and technical co-operation of the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance with the developing countries were in the development of national industry, the strengthening of the public sector and the acceleration of production, they observed; by January 1976, they had granted credits to the developing countries totalling 15,000 million roubles.

The USSR said that the United Nations had recently adopted a number of important texts in the socio-economic sphere; the question was to translate these documents into practice. The basic obstacle to the radical restructuring of international economic relations on a democratic basis continued to be the position of mo-

nopolistic circles. The USSR reiterated its proposal for a 10 per cent reduction in the military budgets of the permanent members of the Security Council and the utilization of part of the resources thus saved for aid to the developing countries. It stressed the importance of the preparation of a code of conduct for transnational corporations that would ensure their strict compliance with national laws.

The Ukrainian SSR said that the current review and restructuring of economic relations could not be undertaken in isolation, in view of the close relationship and interdependence of economic and political problems. The Final Act of the 1975 Helsinki Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe was a positive factor of great potential influence on the relations between States and it established the necessary pre-conditions for continuing detente. It was hoped that the forthcoming Belgrade follow-up meeting would mark a new advance in implementing the programme.

The Ukrainian SSR did not merely give political support to the demands of the developing countries, but provided substantial assistance to them, particularly in the provision of equipment and aid for projects in the energy field, mining, metallurgy, chemicals and agriculture, education and health. The observer for the German Democratic Republic also said his country would continue to give them consistent support.

Bulgaria said that without radical internal socio-economic reforms, a restructuring of international economic relations could make only a limited contribution to increasing the productive potential and accelerating the progress of the developing countries.

Poland shared the anxiety of the developing countries about their economic growth; however, it viewed external development financing as a supplement to their own efforts. Trade expansion should be encouraged by counteracting the rising wave of protectionism and by speeding up the multilateral trade negotiations.

While not considering the results to be very satisfactory, Czechoslovakia felt that the Strategy for the Second Development Decade showed some progress in comparison with that of the First Development Decade, as it was directed not just at economic growth but also at social justice.

The observer for Mongolia said the public sector could play a decisive role in capital formation and in the use of capital resources towards meeting national requirements, and proposed more detailed study of the question within the United Nations.

Decisions of the Economic and Social Council

Following the general discussion of international economic and social policy in plenary meetings of the Economic and Social Council, the Council's Economic Committee considered a draft resolution, introduced by Yugoslavia on behalf of States members of the Council belonging to the Group of 77, on an assessment of the progress made in the implementation of the General Assembly's resolutions on the International Development Strategy, the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and development and international economic co-operation. It was withdrawn in the light of the consensus reached on a similar draft resolution on the same subject submitted by Pakistan in his capacity as Vice-Chairman of the Committee, following consultations. This text was approved by the Committee without vote on 3 August 1977 and adopted in like manner by the Council the next day as resolution 2125(LXIII).

By this resolution, the Council expressed its belief in the crucial need for concerted national and international measures for accelerated economic and social progress of all countries, especially the developing ones, and recognized the urgency of invigorating policy action in the remaining time of the Second United Nations Development Decade. It expressed deep concern at the slow pace of progress made in achieving the objectives of the relevant Assembly resolutions, urged all countries, in particular the developed ones, to intensify their efforts to bring about speedy results in the establishment of the new international economic order, and took note of statements made by States on reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (see p. 445).

The Council also took note of the 1977 report of the Committee on Review and Appraisal, urged all countries to renew their efforts to offset the shortfalls in achieving the goals of the Strategy, and urged in particular the developed countries to adopt policies in favour of the developing countries that were fully in accord with the aims and objectives of Assembly decisions in the context of the Second Development Decade during 1970-1976.

The Council welcomed a decision of the Committee for Development Planning to direct its work at its next session to subjects relevant to the preparation of a new international development strategy, affirmed that such a strat-

egy should be directed towards the objective of the establishment of a new international economic order and should encompass results achieved at United Nations meetings and conferences held during the decade on world economic and social problems, requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the bodies of the United Nations system, to ensure that the technical work for the new strategy was completed before the end of 1978, requested the Committee for Development Planning to identify possible elements for a new strategy and to submit its recommendations, and recommended that the General Assembly determine at its 1977 session the appropriate intergovernmental machinery for the formulation of a new strategy.

(For text of resolution 2125(LXIII), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Differences from the Group of 77 text included the following: reference to concern over the failure of the Conference on International Economic Co-operation to reach agreements on most of the proposals for structural changes in the international economic system was deleted; concern over the slow pace of progress in achieving the aims and objectives of relevant resolutions replaced reference to lack of progress in implementing those resolutions; the phrase "aims and objectives of the decisions of the General Assembly in the context of the Second United Nations Development Decade" replaced a more abbreviated reference to Assembly decisions taken during 1970-1976 as elements to accord with policies in favour of developing countries to be adopted by developed countries; reference to results of major conferences on world economic and social problems was added; and a recommendation to determine, rather than establish, appropriate machinery for formulating a new strategy, and how such machinery was to report, were included in the adopted text.

After the vote, Yugoslavia stated that the Group of 77 was not altogether satisfied with the results of the consultations, but had agreed to the new text in a spirit of compromise.

Denmark said that the members of EEC viewed the operative paragraph directing the new strategy towards the establishment of a new international economic order as leaving open the whole range of possibilities for drawing up the new strategy in accordance with procedures to be agreed upon. Japan had reservations about that paragraph, since it considered the basic policy for the new strategy to be a matter for discussion by the Assembly. Japan's and the United States position on the Assem-

bly resolutions referred to in the text which they had opposed or on which they had expressed reservations remained unchanged, they observed.

The Ukrainian SSR, also on behalf of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the USSR, stated that they supported the resolution on the strength of the assurances given by the spokesman for the Group of 77 to the effect that it would not have any financial implications: it was understood that the intergovernmental machinery referred to would not be a new body and would be financed from the existing budget.

On 4 August 1977, the Council also adopted without a vote decision 275(LXIII) by which it *inter alia* took note of the Secretary-General's progress report which had been used as a basis for the general discussion. On a proposal of its Chairman, the Economic Committee, on 3 August, had recommended, without a vote, that the Council take this action.

At its resumed session on 5 October 1977, the Council considered and took note of a report by the Secretary-General on the collection of data and information relevant to the formulation of a new international development strategy and transmitted it to the General Assembly. Prepared in response to a request of 21 December 1976,⁹ the technical report reviewed the current data situation relating to the preparation of a new strategy and described that situation, in respect of information gathering and processing, in the light of recommendations on socio-economic issues by world conferences held during the decade.

The Council's action, by decision 284(LXIII), was taken, without vote, on a proposal by its President.

Action by the General Assembly

The General Assembly had, on 22 December 1976,¹⁰ decided to resume its thirty-first (1976) session prior to the opening of its thirty-second (1977) session solely to complete consideration of the agenda item on development and international economic co-operation, with particular reference to implementation of a decision adopted by the Assembly at its seventh special session in 1975,¹¹ and in the light of the results of the Paris Conference on International Economic Co-operation, which concluded on 2 June 1977 (see section below).

On 14 September 1977, the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee resumed consideration of the question.

Following a series of informal meetings held to consider a draft resolution on the subject

submitted by Pakistan on behalf of the Member States which belonged to the Group of 77, the Second Committee adjourned on 19 September without having agreed on a text which could be adopted by consensus. The same day, before the closure of the thirty-first session, the Assembly took note without objection of the Second Committee's report on its resumed session, by adopting decision 31/430.

(Details of the Assembly's consideration of the results of the Paris Conference and of the text of the resolution submitted by the Group of 77 are contained in the section immediately following.)

The Assembly's thirty-second session convened the next day—20 September. The questions of development and international economic co-operation and the establishment of a new international economic order were foremost among the topics of the Second Committee's general debate, held from 28 September to 14 October 1977. Eighty-seven States participated in the debate.

The industrialized Western countries acknowledged the increased interdependence of the world's economies and problems. The concept of a new international economic order had gained wide acceptance and they were prepared to work towards its establishment; differences existed, however, as to the means and methods for attaining this objective.

All agreed that some progress had been made in the North-South dialogue at Paris; it had contributed to a better understanding of the problems and had confirmed the common willingness to continue the dialogue. Moreover, France and Ireland noted, it had been able to achieve a convergence of points of view and significant progress on a number of questions.

Strong industrial economies, with the capacity for substantial action, were essential if the hopes of the developing world were to be realized, Canada and the United States argued. By the same token, the United States said, the oil-producing countries had a special responsibility not to place new burdens on what was thus far a fragile world recovery.

With regard to a new international development strategy, Australia thought it might be desirable to formulate a medium-term strategy covering about 20 years, which could be reviewed every three or four years; such a strategy should also make finer distinctions between the problems of groups of particular

⁹ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 359-60, text of resolution 31/182.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 331.

¹¹ See footnote 4.

countries and envisage different solutions for them. The Federal Republic of Germany agreed that realistic and attainable goals would have to be periodically adjusted to changing conditions. The new strategy, according to Denmark, should not be a general declaration but a practical tool for future development co-operation. Spain agreed with Argentina that negotiations on the reform of the economic order had to be separate from those on the new development strategy.

Norway and some other States contended that the United Nations often adopted too sectoral an approach towards development problems when those problems called for an integrated and interdisciplinary approach.

Most developed Western States shared a view expressed by Denmark that the flow of development assistance should be increased and a more equitable sharing of aid efforts must be achieved; that implied the participation of all industrialized countries, both Eastern and Western.

The absurdity of devoting \$30,000 million to military expenditures and only one twentieth of that sum to development should end, Sweden stated. It was unacceptable that so few developed countries had attained the official development aid target; that also applied to the planned-economy countries of Eastern Europe, whose performance, Sweden said, was dismaying. The efforts made in increasing aid to the poorest countries by member States of OPEC were noted in this connexion.

Denmark held the view that there was a need to channel a higher percentage of concessional resources into multinational aid organizations. Belgium said that the recipients must ensure a better distribution of development aid. In connexion with a suggestion that developing countries should formulate national policies aimed at attracting and protecting private investment, Sweden cautioned that such investment must be on terms acceptable to the host country and help create appropriate local technologies.

National economic and social policies must be so oriented, in the view of the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States and others, that the poorer strata of the population would be the first to enjoy the fruits of growth. That strata must also be involved productively in the development process, Ireland added. A basic needs strategy was an essential element of the new international economic order, according to the Netherlands, but must complement and not detract from other urgently required policies, particularly the restructuring of the world econ-

omy. Moreover, a more just world order was not exclusively economic, for development had a social component as well, the United Kingdom added. The United States also commented on this point, saying basic human rights were as important as economic rights.

The socialist countries of Eastern Europe expressed sympathy with the programme of action for the establishment of a new international economic order proposed by the developing countries. Also, they stressed that there was a relationship between detente and development: international detente provided the necessary conditions for the solution of international economic problems. The arms race, moreover, was the main obstacle to economic and social development, given the enormous annual expenditures devoted to it.

These countries considered that the situation of the developing countries was due, to a large extent, to their continuing exploitation by the capitalist economies. Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia and the Ukrainian SSR said there were no grounds for arguing that the socialist countries of Eastern Europe bore equal responsibility with the imperialist countries for the economic underdevelopment of the developing countries and for the consequences of colonial oppression and neo-colonialist exploitation. The Byelorussian SSR and the German Democratic Republic felt that developing countries had a right to compensation from those former colonial countries which were passing on the burden of their economic crises.

In reorganizing international economic relations on a sound and equitable basis, these States agreed with the Group of 77 that the principles stated in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and the decisions of the sixth and seventh special sessions of the General Assembly would have to be fully observed. Successful development also required, in the view of these States, progressive social and economic changes in the developing countries themselves, mobilization of national efforts and international co-operation.

In devising a new strategy, the USSR observed, the mistakes and shortcomings in the programmes of the two previous development decades would have to be taken into account. Undue stress placed in the past on so-called quantitative indicators had led to erroneous conclusions and recommendations. Research under way on long-term trends in the economic development of various regions provided a good basis for working out an approach to the evaluation of a future strategy, the USSR sug-

gested. The new strategy should also emphasize an increased role for the public sector in economic development. Mongolia agreed, and added that the State sector was also better able to provide the needed resources, to counteract the influence of transnational corporations and to apply a unified approach to planning economic and social development.

The developing countries generally expressed dismay at the lack of political will on the part of the industrialized countries to make the necessary changes to achieve the new international economic order. They had made it clear that the establishment of the new order continued to be their general and absolute priority, Brazil said. The new international development strategy, moreover, should constitute an integral part of the effort to establish a new economic order.

They also expressed disappointment at the results of the North-South dialogue at Paris and considered fundamental most of the issues on which the Conference had failed to reach agreement.

The new international development strategy for the coming decade, according to Thailand, should reflect the dynamic interdependence of States and dismiss for ever the myth that growth in developed countries would ultimately be transmitted to the developing countries. That argument was no longer valid, India said; the developed world could no longer manage a high growth rate without high inflation, which meant developing countries paid more for imports than they received from increasing exports.

Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Kuwait and Venezuela were among those which deplored the effects of inflation. Constantly declining purchasing power in a world characterized by inflation did not encourage oil production beyond immediate needs, at the risk of very rapidly exhausting one's only natural resource, Kuwait said. World inflation, according to Ecuador, was attributable not to the price of oil but to the chronic enormous deficit in the budgets of the great powers, owing in large part to the sums allocated to the arms race and to the deficit in their balance of payments. Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador and Venezuela recalled that the five Governments members of the Andean Group had recently proposed the convening of a world conference to study the problem of inflation; intergovernmental machinery to be worked out by the new development strategy should give particular attention to that point.

Pakistan considered it necessary to prepare an indicative world plan which would set broad goals for the long term, say 20 years, and more concrete objectives in specific areas for shorter periods. Uganda cautioned that any targets set should be realistic and attainable in order to avoid generating false hope. Mexico and Venezuela stressed that economic and social problems needed to be considered from an interdisciplinary perspective, bearing in mind the interrelationships of all such problems. Global dialogue would be greatly facilitated by strengthening the dialogue in progress at the regional and interregional levels, Tunisia said. Costa Rica, Kuwait, Malta and others also pointed to the usefulness of regional negotiations to deal with particular problems of common interest.

Whatever the validity of the arguments adduced to determine who was responsible for underdevelopment, Peru observed, all those which benefited by keeping the conditions of international trade unchanged were partly to blame. Furthermore, the conceptual, political and material support of the socialist countries was essential.

The developing countries, too, needed to investigate their failure to create adequate national planning and development structures, India added. Increasing self-reliance was needed.

Several States voiced the opinion that it would be unwise to try to establish uniform development criteria for all States. Zaire said it was essential to stop treating the developing world as a homogeneous group in so far as its needs and interests were concerned. Cuba noted that care should also be taken to avoid putting all the developed countries—capitalist and socialist—on the same footing.

A number of developing countries reaffirmed the importance of a declaration issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77, which had met on 29 September 1977 in New York. They had made it known that they wished to continue, within specific timeframes, the process of meaningful dialogue on the basis of the principles and objectives of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, Iran declared. Cyprus, Indonesia and Yugoslavia, among others, pointed out that the Ministers had stressed that all international negotiations on the establishment of a new order should take place within the framework of the United Nations system.

China, also referring to the meeting, said it endorsed the reasonable propositions enun-

ated by the Group of 77. The outmoded colonialist and imperialist system of exploitation had to be eliminated.

Prominent among the priority issues for negotiation set forth by the developing countries during the debate were: (1) the Integrated Programme for Commodities, including the common fund; (2) multilateral trade negotiations, reform of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, acceleration of expansion and diversification of the export of manufactures and semi-manufactures of developing countries, access of their agricultural products to markets, protection of their purchasing power, increase in their export earnings and improvement of their terms of trade; (3) measures related to compensatory financing facilities; (4) increase in the transfer of resources in real terms, especially of official development assistance; (5) acceleration of reform of the international monetary system, especially through an equitable distribution of international liquidity and to allow full participation in decision-making; (6) resolution of debt problems; (7) strengthening of industrial capacity; (8) adoption in 1978 of a legally binding code of conduct on the transfer of technology, revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, and proposals for consideration by the 1979 United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development; (9) implementation of the decisions of the 1974 World Food Conference and the 1977 World Food Council and of the Assembly decision on the emergency food reserve (see p. 535), and conclusion of a new international grains arrangement; (10) resolution of the special problems of the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries and of those most seriously affected by economic crises; and (11) strengthening transport and communications, particularly in Africa.

Canada, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Greece, Iraq, Peru, Sweden, Thailand and Zambia were among the many States who commented on the burden of debt service of the developing countries. There could be no question of refinancing indebtedness of developing countries indefinitely, Peru said; the solution lay in realism and in just prices for raw materials strictly related to the intrinsic value of the produce and the labour costs involved.

That 50 per cent of the funds received by developing countries should return to industrialized countries in the form of debt servicing was lamentable, the Dominican Republic said. Ethiopia was of the view that the debt burden could not be alleviated by any means

other than outright cancellation of the official debts of the geographically least advantaged. Bangladesh, Brazil, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Jordan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Sudan and Thailand welcomed announcements by Canada and Sweden that they intended to help relieve the debt burden in that manner.

Several Members—Afghanistan, India, Iraq, and Zaire among them—called into question what they saw as a perceptible trend towards compromise and consensus. Iraq agreed with Afghanistan that it was sometimes necessary to engage in realistic confrontation in the search for solutions on important issues. India noted that continuous efforts to create the illusion of consensus diluted programmes of action. Norway noted that consensus was of questionable value when undermined by a series of reservations; the new international economic order should therefore be based on binding commitments and a true consensus. Japan, on the other hand, considered that proceeding by consensus was vital to the formulation of a workable development strategy.

Two draft resolutions concerning machinery to oversee and monitor negotiations on international economic co-operation for development were submitted in the Second Committee: one by the United States and one by Jamaica on behalf of the Group of 77.

As the result of informal consultations, some of the provisions of the United States draft, as well as certain suggestions made by States members of EEC, were incorporated in a consolidated draft resolution largely based on the Group of 77 text; it was presented by Argentina, Vice-Chairman of the Committee who had presided over the informal consultations, and the other two drafts were consequently withdrawn. The compromise text was approved by the Second Committee on 15 December 1977 and adopted by the Assembly on 19 December as resolution 32/174. Both actions were taken without vote.

By the preamble to this text, the General Assembly recalled its resolutions containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and the International Development Strategy, those of its sixth and seventh special sessions and that of 1976 on their implementation, those adopted by UNCTAD in 1976 and the results of various recent United Nations conferences. It also recalled the role of the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations bodies in the establishment of the new international economic order.

The Assembly noted both the report of the Conference on International Economic Co-

operation and the 1977 report of the Committee on Review and Appraisal, with the preliminary proposal of the developing countries annexed to that report. The Assembly emphasized the need to oversee and monitor the implementation of the decisions and agreements reached in negotiations in various United Nations fora and to provide impetus for further negotiations to solve remaining issues. It expressed concern at the deteriorating economic situation of developing countries and at negative trends in international economic developments, and was deeply concerned that parts of the developing world were still subjected to colonialism, neo-colonialism, racial discrimination, apartheid and alien domination, which constituted major obstacles to economic emancipation and development. It recognized the concern that thus far negotiations on the establishment of the new economic order had produced only limited results while the gap between developed and developing countries was growing, and emphasized that further resolute efforts had to be made, particularly by the developed countries, to reduce the imbalance.

By the operative provisions of the resolution, the Assembly affirmed that all global negotiations relating to the establishment of the new international economic order should take place within the framework of the United Nations system. It decided to convene a special session of the General Assembly in 1980 to assess the progress in this area in various United Nations fora and to promote the development of developing countries and international economic co-operation, including the adoption of a new international development strategy for the 1980s.

Also, the Assembly established a high-level committee of the whole to meet and report during the intersessional periods until the special session and to assist the Assembly by acting as the focal point in: (a) overseeing and monitoring the implementation of decisions and agreements reached in the negotiations on the establishment of the new economic order in the appropriate United Nations bodies; (b) providing impetus for resolving difficulties in negotiations and for encouraging the continuing work in these bodies; (c) serving as a forum for facilitating and expediting agreement on the resolution of outstanding issues; and (d) exploring and exchanging views on global economic problems and priorities.

The Assembly asked the Economic and Social Council to contribute effectively to the work of the committee, bearing in mind the relation-

ship between the overseeing and monitoring functions of the committee and the role of the Council in the preparation of a new international development strategy.

Finally, the Assembly affirmed that the international community should make urgent, new and resolute efforts in the negotiations to secure positive and concrete results within agreed and specific time-frames.

(For text of resolution 32/174, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The compromise text that the Assembly adopted as resolution 32/174 differed from the original text submitted by Jamaica on behalf of the Group of 77 in several aspects. Preambular paragraphs recalling UNCTAD resolutions and results of various recent United Nations conferences on major topics relating to economic and social development, which pertained to the establishment of the new international economic order, were provisions added that had previously been included in the United States text. A paragraph noting the declaration adopted on 29 September 1977 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Group of 77 was deleted. The preambular provision expressing concern at the limited results of negotiations was modified; by the original text, the Assembly would have expressed concern that the negotiations conducted thus far with a view to implementing the decisions on the establishment of the new international economic order had produced only fragmented and limited measures and that there was a lack of resolute and adequate efforts by the developed countries to reverse the growing gap between developed and developing countries.

Among other changes, the request that the Economic and Social Council contribute to the work of the committee and reference to the relationship between the functions of the committee and the role of the Council were added.

Finally, the text which was adopted omitted a final operative provision found in the Group of 77 text by which the new committee was to consider on a priority basis a number of matters of concern to the developing countries. These included the priority issues urged by the developing countries during the general debate (see above).

By the United States draft which was withdrawn, the Assembly would, among other things, have expressed awareness of the need to intensify efforts to find solutions to problems relating to the evolving process of promoting a new international economic order, and observed that the United Nations system

was the most fully representative forum for economic dialogue and for negotiating agreed solutions. Affirming that in the dialogue new and resolute efforts would have to be made to secure positive results in promoting international economic co-operation and the economic and social development of developing countries, the Assembly would have entrusted the Economic and Social Council with reviewing the progress of, defining and examining negotiations, programmes and issues dealing with economic problems.

Under a permanent agenda item on development and international economic co-operation, the Council would have been asked: to provide for the exploration and exchange of views regarding global economic problems, their priorities and the status of work on them in various bodies; to encourage and facilitate the work of these bodies and provide agreed guidelines; and to identify new issues and gaps in ongoing work and recommend fora for discussion. The Council was to co-ordinate this work with the preparations for the new development strategy and submit reports on it. The Assembly, by this draft, would have recommended representation on the Council at a high level; to assist it, the Council would have created a small working group to consult closely with other countries to reflect a broad spectrum of views. These arrangements would have been reviewed in 1980.

Several States voiced reservations and interpretations concerning the resolution adopted. The United States noted that, while there was general agreement on carrying forward the North-South dialogue within the United Nations framework, it was possible that negotiations might take place outside the system. Also, it considered that the monitoring function of the new committee did not imply passing judgement on performance or compliance by countries or national entities on given issues, and that the agreed and specific time-frames for results on negotiations referred to those set by the negotiating bodies themselves. The Netherlands took the position that the new committee should set specific time-frames for negotiations, and it regretted that the resolution had not identified specific subjects with which the committee would deal on a priority basis.

Jamaica, speaking on behalf of the Group of 77, said the Group did not interpret the committee's mandate as being concerned with overseeing and monitoring activities in individual countries, although such activities would influence discussion. It considered that the sense

of urgency and time-frames referred to related to the convening of a special Assembly session in 1980 and expected that bodies would operate within that time-frame. The Group emphasized that it interpreted strictly the operative paragraph affirming that all negotiations of a global nature on the new order should take place within the framework of the United Nations.

Australia said the new committee should not be a second tier for negotiations being carried on in other United Nations organs; the autonomy and mandates of those organs should continue.

Greece expressed a reservation concerning the fact that no mention was made in the resolution of the need to abolish monopolies and unfair discrimination in the new order; it mentioned in particular closed liner conferences.

The German Democratic Republic, on behalf also of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, said that it doubted the need for the range of institutional and organizational arrangements proposed in the resolution; the task entrusted to the new body could be successfully carried out at the regular sessions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and their subsidiary bodies.

During the course of the discussions on the implementation of the development strategy, Jamaica, speaking for the Group of 77 Member States, said that instead of concentrating on the establishment of the new order, the attention of the international community was being diverted by attempts to redefine the conceptual basis for negotiations. On behalf of the Group, Jamaica then introduced a draft resolution on preparations for a new international development strategy. Its aim, Jamaica said, was to circumvent such attempts and ensure that the new strategy, in its conceptual and operative senses, would be directed towards establishing the new order, focusing on specific development issues.

By the preamble to the Group of 77 text, the Assembly would recall or note its previous resolutions and various relevant documents and would consider that full implementation of those resolutions—a matter of priority—would provide the necessary basis for the promotion of international co-operation for development. Further, it would consider that the inequity in economic relations, together with the resultant widening gap between the developing countries, was one of the primary issues

confronting the international community, and adversely affected international economic co-operation and world peace and security.

By the operative part, the Assembly would affirm that the new development strategy should be directed towards the objective of the establishment of the new international economic order and thus should address itself in particular to several specific issues, comprising a concerted programme to generate and strengthen economic activities and increase production in the developing countries, bearing in mind the special problems of the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries and the most seriously affected among them. These included: ensuring equity in trade relations by improving the terms of trade of developing countries, liberalizing world trade in their favour and ensuring them a fair share of the price of their exports; increasing their agricultural production and ensuring access to and fair prices for their agricultural exports in international markets; reforming the international monetary system, ensuring that developing countries were allocated an adequate and equitable share of international liquidity and international monetary reserves; increasing the flow of resources in real terms to them on a predictable, continuous and increasingly assured basis; ensuring the free and unhindered transfer of technology and development of indigenous capacity in science and technology; promoting industrialization towards the target of locating in developing countries 25 per cent of world industrial capacity by the year 2000; promoting their individual and collective self-reliance, especially through promoting their economic co-operation; and eliminating without delay the major obstacles of colonialism, neo-colonialism, interference in internal affairs, and all forms of alien domination, apartheid, racial discrimination, and foreign aggression and occupation.

To achieve these objectives, a new international development strategy should define the role and commitments of all countries, primarily the developed countries, establish quantified and time-bound targets, especially for policies and measures crucial to accelerated development of the developing countries, and provide for appropriate institutional changes so that all countries could participate fully and on an equal basis in decision-making on all international economic problems. The Assembly would request the Economic and Social Council: to direct the Committee for Development Planning, while identifying possible elements for a

new strategy, to base its work on the above provisions; to designate the Committee on Review and Appraisal to serve also as the inter-governmental machinery for the preparation and negotiation of a new strategy; and to ensure that all interested States could participate in the activities of the latter Committee as full members, that the Committee held its sessions and intersessional consultations as often as necessary, and that its work was co-ordinated with other activities. Both the Council and the Committee would be asked to initiate preparations for a new international development strategy early in 1979, taking into account the results of substantive negotiations taking place. All countries would be invited to participate actively in the Committee's work and all international research and planning for development should be geared towards the above objectives. Finally the Assembly would consider the report of the Committee for Development Planning at its regular 1978 session.

Following informal consultations on this draft, the Second Committee approved, on 16 December 1977 without objection, a decision proposed by the Group of 77 by which the Assembly would transmit the Group's draft resolution to the regular 1978 Assembly session for its consideration, taking into account the views that had been expressed orally and in writing. The sponsors accepted the reference to the views expressed, as suggested by Jordan and by the Netherlands.

A draft decision proposed by EEC was withdrawn following approval of the Group's text. By the EEC proposal, the Assembly would have deferred consideration of the draft resolution to 1978, taking into account views expressed in the consultations as well as an illustrative text in which the Community had informally submitted its views;¹² both texts would have been annexed to the decision.

The Assembly adopted the text of the Group of 77 without objection on 20 December as decision 32/443 C. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Belgium, Canada and Denmark said they had joined the consensus reluctantly—Belgium and Denmark because the decision failed to take into account the views in the EEC paper; Canada because it regretted postponement.

Jamaica commented that it was the understanding of the Group of 77 that the draft resolution was the only formal document before the Assembly. The Group of 77 there-

¹² This text was not circulated as a formal Committee document, but as a Conference Room Paper.

fore expected that the work of the United Nations in 1978 would take its views in that text fully into account.

Argentina, Finland, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom said it was their understanding that other views and proposals would be taken into consideration as well.

1980 special session of the General Assembly

By General Assembly resolution 32/174 of 19 December 1977 (see above), it was decided

to convene a special session of the General Assembly in 1980, at a high level, to assess the progress made in the various fora of the United Nations system in the establishment of the new international economic order and, on the basis of that assessment, to take appropriate action for the promotion of the development of developing countries and international economic co-operation, including the adoption of the new international development strategy for the 1980s.

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Plenary meetings 2061-2074, 2085.

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E/5939 and Corr.1. Report of Committee for Development Planning on its 13th session, Headquarters, New York, 11-21 April 1977.

E/5978. Evolution of Latin American economy in 1976.

E/5991 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Progress achieved by selected United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and regional commissions in implementation of Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States in their respective fields of competence. Report of Secretary-General.

E/5992. Activities conducted in connexion with dissemination of Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States. Report of Secretary-General.

E/5994. Report of Committee on Review and Appraisal on its 4th session, Headquarters, New York, 16 May-3 June 1977.

E/5999 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Progress achieved by Governments in implementation of Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States. Report of Secretary-General.

E/NGO/64, 66, 68, 73. Statements submitted by NGOs in consultative status with Economic and Social Council.

E/AC.6/L.604. Yugoslavia (on behalf of States members of Economic and Social Council belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

E/AC.6/L.609. Draft resolution submitted by Economic Committee Vice-Chairman (on basis of consultations on draft resolution, E/AC.6/L.604), approved without vote by Economic Committee on 3 August 1977, meeting 808.

E/6047. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 2125 (LXIII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/6047, adopted without vote by Council on 4 August 1977, meeting 2085.

The Economic and Social Council,

Aware of the importance of the challenging tasks stemming from the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Believing in the crucial need for concerted national and international measures for the accelerated economic and social progress of all countries, in particular the developing countries,

Noting with concern the slow pace of the progress made in the search for solutions to the issues concerning the establishment of the New International Economic Order, and in particular the accelerated development of the developing countries,

Recognizing the urgency of invigorating policy action in the remaining time of the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3486(XXX) of 12 December 1975, by which the General Assembly decided to entrust the Economic and Social Council with the task of reviewing the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and recalling also article 34 of that Charter, by which the General Assembly decided to undertake its systematic and comprehensive consideration,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 31/182 of 21 December 1976 on preparations for a new international development strategy, and the role of the Committee for Development Planning and other organs and organizations of the United Nations concerned therein,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 31/178 of 21 December 1976 on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 2626 (XXV) entitled "International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade," 3202(S-VI) entitled "Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order," 3281(XXIX) entitled "Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States" and 3362 (S-VII) entitled "Development and international economic co-operation," in section II of which the Assembly decided, *inter alia*, to undertake during the course of its thirty-second session a detailed assessment of the progress made in the implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions,

I

1. Expresses deep concern at the slow pace of the progress made in achieving the aims and objectives of General Assembly resolutions 2626 (XXV) entitled "International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade," 3202 (S-VI) entitled "Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order," 3281 (XXIX) entitled "Charter of Economic Rights and

Duties of States" and 3362 (S-VII) entitled "Development and international economic co-operation";

2. Urges all countries, in particular the developed countries, to intensify their efforts through dialogues and negotiations in various forums of the United Nations system, in order to bring about speedy results in the establishment of the New International Economic Order;

3. Takes note with interest of the statements made by representatives of States at the Council's sixty-third session on the reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and requests the Secretary-General to submit those reports to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session for its consideration;

II

1. Takes note of the report of the Committee on Review and Appraisal on its fourth session and transmits it to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session for consideration and action;

2. Urges all countries to renew their efforts to help to offset the shortfalls recorded so far in achieving the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy, taking fully into account the aims of the sixth and seventh special sessions of the General Assembly;

3. Urges in particular the developed countries to adopt policies in favour of the developing countries that are fully in accord with the aims and objectives of the decisions of the General Assembly in the context of the Second United Nations Development Decade during the period 1970-1976;

III

1. Welcomes the decision of the Committee for Development Planning at its thirteenth session to direct its work for and at its fourteenth session to subjects that are relevant to the preparation of a new international development strategy;

2. Affirms that the new international development strategy should be directed towards the objective of the establishment of the New International Economic Order and within this framework should encompass results achieved at major United Nations meetings and conferences held during the Second United Nations Development Decade on world economic and social problems;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the bodies and organizations of the United Nations system concerned, to ensure that the technical work for a new international development strategy is completed before the end of 1978;

4. Requests the Committee for Development Planning to consider and identify possible elements for a new international development strategy, taking into account paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 31/182, and paragraph 3 of this section, and to submit its recommendations to the inter-governmental machinery mentioned in paragraph 5 below;

5. Recommends the General Assembly to determine at its thirty-second session the appropriate intergovernmental machinery for the formulation of a new international development strategy, which would report to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

E/6047. Report of Economic Committee, draft decision C, para. (a).

E/6020. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 63rd session (decision 275 (LXIII), para. (a)).

Economic and Social Council—resumed 63rd session
Plenary meeting 2086.

E/6056 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1. Collection of data and information relevant to formulation of new international development strategy. Report of Secretary-General.

E/6020/Add.1. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, resumed 63rd session (decision 284 (LXIII)).

Action by the General Assembly

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meetings 3-18, 51, 53, 62, 63.
Fifth Committee, meeting 68.
Plenary meetings 107, 109.

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1977, of its 3rd special session and of its 62nd and 63rd sessions, Chapter II and IV A.

A/32/3/Add.1. Addendum to report of Economic and Social Council, resumed 63rd session, Chapter VII.

A/32/19. Report of World Food Council on work of its 3rd session, Manila, Philippines, 20-24 June 1977.

A/32/61. Letter of 15 March from Egypt (transmitting documents of First Conference of Heads of State and Government of OAU and League of Arab States, Cairo, 7-9 March 1977).

A/32/244. Letter of 29 September from Pakistan (transmitting declaration adopted by Ministers for Foreign Affairs of States members of "Group of 77," New York, 29 September 1977).

A/C.2/32/L.44. Jamaica (on behalf of States Members belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

A/C.2/32/L.72. United States: draft resolution.

A/C.2/32/L.100. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution, A/C.2/32/L.44. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/32/L.101. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman (on basis of consultations on draft resolutions in A/C.2/32/L.44 and A/C.2/32/L.72), as orally amended by Vice-Chairman, approved without vote by Second Committee on 15 December 1977, meeting 62.

A/C.5/32/106, A/32/485. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution I recommended by Second Committee in A/32/480. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/32/480. Report of Second Committee (part I), draft resolution I.

Resolution 32/174, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/480, adopted without vote by Assembly on 19 December 1977, meeting 107.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, as well as its resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its fourth session,

Recalling the results of various United Nations conferences held during recent years on major topics relating to economic and social development, which pertain to the establishment of the new international economic order,

Recalling further its resolution 31/178 of 21 December 1976, Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 2125 (LXIII) of 4 August 1977,

Noting the report of the Conference on International Economic Co-operation,

Noting the report of the Committee on Review and Appraisal on its fourth session and the preliminary proposal of the developing countries contained in the annex to that report,

Recalling the role of Economic and Social Council and of other organs, organizations, bodies and conferences of the United Nations system in the establishment of the new international economic order,

Emphasizing the need to oversee and monitor the implementation of the decisions and agreements reached in the negotiations in various appropriate forums of the United Nations system in their respective fields, and to determine further lines of action and provide impetus for further negotiations for the solution of issues remaining unresolved,

Deeply concerned at the deteriorating economic situation of developing countries and at negative trends in international economic developments,

Deeply concerned also that parts of the developing world are still subjected to colonialism, neo-colonialism, racial discrimination, apartheid, foreign aggression and occupation and alien domination, which constitute major obstacles to the economic emancipation and development of the developing countries and peoples,

Recognizing the concern that the negotiations conducted so far on the establishment of the new international economic order have produced only limited results while the gap between the developed and developing countries is growing, and emphasizing that further resolute efforts have to be made, particularly by the developed countries, to reduce the existing imbalance,

1. Affirms that all negotiations of a global nature relating to the establishment of the new international economic order should take place within the framework of the United Nations system;

2. Decides to convene a special session of the General Assembly in 1980, at a high level, in order to assess the progress made in the various forums of the United Nations system in the establishment of the new international economic order and, on the basis of that assessment, to take appropriate action for the promotion of the development of developing countries and international economic co-operation, including the adoption of the new international development strategy for the 1980s;

3. Decides to establish a committee of the whole,* which shall meet, as and when required, during the intersessional periods until the special session of the General Assembly in 1980;

4. Decides further that the Committee† shall assist the General Assembly by acting as the focal point in:

(a) Overseeing and monitoring the implementation of decisions and agreements reached in the negotiations on the establishment of the new international economic order in the appropriate bodies of the United Nations system;

(b) Providing impetus for resolving difficulties in negotiations and for encouraging the continuing work in these bodies;

(c) Serving, where appropriate, as a forum for facilitating and expediting agreement on the resolution of outstanding issues;

(d) Exploring and exchanging views on global economic problems and priorities;

5. Requests the Committee to submit reports on its work and recommendations to the General Assembly at its thirty-third and thirty-fourth sessions and at the special session to be held in 1980;

6. Recommends that representation on the Committee should be at a high level;

7. Decides that the Committee may establish appropriate working arrangements to accomplish its task;

8. Also decides that the election of officers of the Committee should take place annually;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Committee receives the necessary documentation to enable it to accomplish its tasks, as specified in paragraph 4 above, and authorizes the Committee to request the Secretary-General to provide specific reports in this regard in co-operation with the appropriate organs, organizations, other bodies and conferences of the United Nations system;

10. Requests in this context the Economic and Social Council, in discharging its functions under the Charter of the United Nations, to contribute effectively to the work of the Committee, bearing in mind the relationship between the over-

seeing and monitoring functions of the Committee and the role of the Council in the preparation of a new international development strategy;

11. Affirms that in the negotiations undertaken on the various issues in the appropriate bodies of the United Nations system the international community should, with a sense of urgency, make new and resolute efforts to secure positive and concrete results within agreed and specific time-frames.

* It is understood that the committee of the whole will be open to all States, this term being interpreted in accordance with the established practice of the General Assembly.

† Subsequently referred to as the Committee Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174.

A/C.2/32/L.26. Jamaica (on behalf of States Members belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

A/32/265/Add.4. Report of Second Committee (part V) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft decision, as orally proposed by Member States belonging to "Group of 77" and as orally amended by Jordan and by Netherlands, approved without objection by Second Committee on 16 December 1977, meeting 63.

Decision 32/443 C, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/265/Add.4, adopted without objection by Assembly on 20 December 1977, meeting 109.

Preparations for a new international development strategy

At its 109th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1977, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, decided to transmit the draft resolution entitled "Preparations for a new international development strategy," set forth below, to the thirty-third session of the Assembly for its consideration, taking into account the views expressed orally and in writing:

"Preparations for a new international development strategy

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970 containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

"Recalling further its resolution 31/182 of 21 December 1976 which initiated the technical work for the preparations for a new international development strategy,

"Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the collection of data and information relevant to the formulation of a new international development strategy,

"Recalling section III of Economic and Social Council resolution 2125 (LXIII) of 4 August 1977,

"Noting the Declaration adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of Seventy-seven, which reiterated the determination of the developing countries to pursue the action for the establishment of the new international economic order,

"Considering that full and effective implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions, which is a matter for priority action by the international community, will provide the necessary basis for the promotion of international co-operation for development,

"Considering further that the inequity in economic relations, together with the resultant widening gap between the developed and developing countries, is one of the primary issues

confronting the international community and adversely affects international economic co-operation and the promotion of world peace and security,

"1. Affirms that the new international development strategy should, in its conceptual and operative senses, be directed towards the objective of the establishment of the new international economic order;

"2. Decides that the new international development strategy should address itself in particular to:

"(a) Establishing a concerted programme to generate and strengthen economic activities and increased production in the developing countries while bearing in mind the special problems of the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries and the most seriously affected developing countries;

"(b) Ensuring equity in the trade relations between developing and developed countries by, inter alia, improving the terms of trade of developing countries, liberalizing world trade in favour of developing countries and ensuring to the developing countries a fair share of the final price of their exports;

"(c) Increasing substantially agricultural production in the developing countries and ensuring access of their agricultural exports to international markets on a continued basis and at fair remunerative prices;

"(d) Reform of the international monetary system, ensuring that developing countries are allocated an adequate and equitable share of international liquidity and international monetary reserves, in keeping with their development needs;

"(e) Increasing substantially the flow of resources in real terms to the developing countries on a predictable, continuous and increasingly assured basis;

"(f) Ensuring the free and unhindered transfer of technology to the developing countries and development of indigenous capacity in the field of science and technology in those countries;

"(g) Promoting industrialization in the developing countries and intensified and tangible progress towards the target of locating 25 per cent of world industrial capacity in the developing countries by the end of this century;

"(h) Contributing to the promotion of the objective of individual and collective self-reliance of the developing countries, especially through the promotion of their economic co-operation;

"(i) Eliminating without delay colonialism, neo-colonialism, interference in internal affairs and all forms of alien domination, apartheid, racial discrimination and foreign aggression and occupation, which constitute major obstacles to the eco-

nomie emancipation and development of the developing countries and peoples;

"3. Decides further that, for the purpose of achieving the objectives referred to above, a new international development strategy should define the role and commitments of all countries, primarily the developed countries, establish quantified and time-bound targets, especially for the policies and measures that are crucial for accelerated development of the developing countries, and provide for appropriate institutional changes that would enable all countries to participate fully and on an equal basis in decision-making on all international economic problems;

"4. Requests the Economic and Social Council to direct the Committee for Development Planning, while considering and identifying possible elements for a new international development strategy, to base its work on the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 above;

"5. Also requests the Economic and Social Council to designate its Committee on Review and Appraisal to serve also as the intergovernmental machinery for the preparations and negotiations of a new international development strategy;

"6. Further requests the Economic and Social Council, in making appropriate arrangements for the additional task assigned to the Committee on Review and Appraisal, to ensure that all interested States can participate in the activities of this Committee as full members, that the Committee holds its sessions and intersessional consultations as often as necessary and that its organization of work is co-ordinated with its existing and ongoing activities;

"7. Requests, in this context, the Economic and Social Council and the Committee on Review and Appraisal to initiate substantive preparations on a new international development strategy early in 1979, taking into account the results of substantive negotiations that are taking place;

"8. Invites all States to participate actively in the work of the Committee on Review and Appraisal and to make effective contribution to the formulation of a new international development strategy;

"9. Stresses that, in order to establish a solid basis for the preparations, all international research and planning for development should be geared towards the above-mentioned objectives;

"10. Decides to consider the report of the Committee for Development Planning, as called for in section III, paragraph 4, of Economic and Social Council resolution 2125 (LXIII), at the thirty-third session of the General Assembly."

Conference on International Economic Co-operation

The General Assembly in 1975¹³ had invited the Conference on International Economic Co-operation (CIEC) to report on its conclusions to the Assembly at its thirty-first (1976) session. Following a decision by the Conference to postpone its final, Ministerial Meeting until 1977, the Assembly took note of CIEC'S 1976 interim report and decided to reconvene its 1976 session in 1977 to consider the results of the concluding Ministerial Meeting.¹⁴

Report of the Conference

On 24 June 1977, the Secretary-General transmitted the report on the final meeting of the Conference which had been held in Paris, at the ministerial level, from 30 May to 2 June

1977 with 27 participants representing developed and developing member countries.¹⁵ The Secretary-General of the United Nations and observers from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the United Nations Conference on Trade and De-

¹³ See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 359-60, text of resolution 3515 (XXX) of 15 December 1975.

¹⁴ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 339.

¹⁵ The Conference was attended by representatives of Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Egypt, the European Economic Community, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

velopment (UNCTAD), the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and other international organizations also attended.

The report noted that on 14 May the final reports of the Conference's four commissions on the four functional areas—energy, raw materials, development and financial affairs—were presented. They were considered by the Conference's senior officials between 26 and 28 May and subsequently were submitted to the Ministerial Meeting.

The Conference had examined a wide variety of economic issues in each of these functional areas, the report noted, and recognized that the issues in each area were closely interrelated and that particular attention should be given to the problems of the developing countries, especially those among them most seriously affected by economic crises. The participants had recalled their agreement that the Conference should lead to concrete proposals for an equitable and comprehensive programme for international economic co-operation and that its action should constitute a significant advance in this co-operation and make a substantial contribution to the economic development of the developing countries.

The report stated that CIEC participants were able to agree on a number of issues and measures in the four functional areas. It outlined these areas of agreement as follows.

Energy: conclusion and recommendation on availability and supply in a commercial sense, except for purchasing power constraint; recognition of the depletable nature of oil and gas, and transition from an oil-based energy mix to more permanent and renewable sources; conservation and increased efficiency of energy utilization; need to develop all forms of energy; and conclusions and recommendations for national action and international co-operation in the energy field.

Raw materials and trade: establishment of a common fund, to be further negotiated in UNCTAD; research and development and some other measures for natural products competing with synthetics; international co-operation in the marketing and distribution of raw materials; assisting the importing developing countries in the development and diversification of their indigenous natural resources; and improving the generalized system of preference schemes, and identification of areas for special and more favourable treatment for developing countries in multilateral trade negotiations, and certain other trade questions.

Development: volume and quality of official development assistance; provision by developed countries of \$1,000 million in a special action programme for individual low-income countries facing general problems of transfer of resources; food

and agriculture; assistance to infrastructure development in developing countries, with particular reference to Africa; several aspects of the industrialization of developing countries; and industrial property, and implementation of relevant UNCTAD resolutions on transfer of technology and on the 1979 United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development.

Finance: private foreign direct investment, except criteria for compensation, transferability of income and capital, and jurisdiction and standards for settlement of disputes; developing country access to capital markets; monetary issues of other financial flows; and co-operation among developing countries.

Issues on which the participants were not able to agree related to the following areas.

Energy: price, and purchasing power of export earnings; accumulated revenues from oil exports; financial assistance to bridge external payment problems of oil-importing countries; recommendations on resources within the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea; and continuing consultations on energy.

Raw materials and trade: purchasing power of developing countries; compensatory financing measures; aspects of local processing and diversification; interests of developing countries in, inter alia, maritime trade, commodity exchanges and a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences; production control and other measures concerning synthetics; investment in raw materials; protecting developing countries' interests which might be adversely affected by the implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities; relationship of the Integrated Programme to the new international economic order; and measures related to trade policies, the institutional framework of trade, aspects of the generalized system of preferences, multilateral trade negotiations and conditions of supply.

Development: indebtedness of developing countries; adjustment assistance measures; access to markets for manufactured and semi-manufactured products; and transnational corporations.

Finance: criteria for compensation, transferability of income and capital, and jurisdiction and standards for settlement of disputes; measures against inflation; and financial assets of oil-exporting developing countries.

The participants from the developing countries—known as the "group of 19"—noted with regret that most of the proposals for structural changes and for action on pressing problems were not agreed upon and that the conclusions of CIEC fell short of the objectives. The participants from developed countries—the "group of 8"—while regretting the lack of agreement on some important areas, welcomed the spirit of co-operation and expressed their

determination to maintain that spirit in the future.

There was general recognition that the Conference had contributed to a broader understanding of the international economic situation; CIEC was only one phase in the ongoing dialogue between developed and developing countries and it recommended that intensive consideration of outstanding problems should continue in the United Nations system and other existing appropriate bodies.

The members pledged to carry out, in a timely and effective manner, the agreed co-operative measures and to invite non-member countries to join them in this effort.

In addition to transmitting the report on the Conference, the Secretary-General also presented a report on his participation in the Conference, in accordance with the Assembly's request of 15 December 1975.¹⁶

Consideration in United Nations bodies

The Economic and Social Council at its July/August 1977 session discussed the results of the Conference in its debate on international economic and social policy and on assessment of progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolutions on the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,¹⁷ the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States¹⁸ and decisions of the Assembly's sixth (1974) and seventh (1975) special sessions¹⁹ (see section above).

The Assembly resumed its thirty-first session on 14 September 1977 solely to consider the question of development and international economic co-operation in the light of the results of the Paris Conference. The item was considered in the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which held informal meetings to consider a draft resolution on the subject submitted by Pakistan on behalf of the "Group of 77" developing Member States.

By this text, the General Assembly would have recalled a number of resolutions on international economic co-operation for development, noted with concern that progress in negotiations towards the establishment of a new international economic order had been slow and limited, and emphasized that the United Nations system was the most appropriate and fully representative forum for those negotiations; all countries would be urged to use the system for that purpose.

Taking note of the report of CIEC, the Assembly would have noted with regret that the results of the Conference fell far short of its

agreed objective, that no real progress was made towards restructuring the international economic system and solving the most pressing problems facing the developing countries, and that CIEC had failed to reach agreements which could contribute to establishing the new order.

It would have noted that the Conference had reached only limited agreements in certain areas, such as infrastructural development, particularly in Africa, commodities, food and agriculture and the flow of resources to developing countries. It would have affirmed that new and resolute efforts must be made, in particular by the developed countries—which were urged to accord priority to the geographically most disadvantaged developing countries, to fulfil their commitment to negotiate and to reconsider their position on unresolved issues—to secure positive and concrete results within specific time-frames on all issues relating to the establishment of the new order.

The Assembly would have asked the Secretary-General and all bodies and conferences of the United Nations system to: take appropriate steps to organize or intensify effective negotiations for that purpose within their fields of competence, and keep them under review; submit reports on any difficulties that might arise in the negotiations; and publicize widely the concept and elements of the new international economic order, in particular in the developed countries, so as to generate the necessary political will for its implementation. The Assembly was to have provided guidelines at its regular 1977 session for the conduct of such negotiations, and was to convene a special session at the ministerial level by early 1980 to assess the progress made in the various fora; in the light of that assessment it was to take action to promote development and economic co-operation, including the adoption of a new international development strategy.

The Second Committee adjourned on 19 September without having agreed to a text which could be adopted by consensus.

The results of CIEC were also discussed by the General Assembly in plenary meetings during the resumed thirty-first session, on 13 and 19 September, at which representatives of the

¹⁶ See footnote 13.

¹⁷ See Y.U.N., 1970, pp. 319-29, resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing text of Strategy.

¹⁸ See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 402-7, resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing text of Charter.

¹⁹ Ibid., pp. 324-32, resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing texts of Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order; and Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 348-54, text of resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975.

major groups and participants in the Conference spoke.

Before opening the debate, the President of the General Assembly referred to the divided opinions at the Paris Conference and to several issues of importance to developing countries on which CIEC was unable to agree, namely: in regard to raw materials and trade—the purchasing power of developing countries, compensatory financing, means for protecting the interests of developing countries which might be adversely affected by the implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities of UNCTAD, the relationship of that Programme to the new international economic order, and measures related to trade policies and an institutional framework; with regard to development—indebtedness of the developing countries; with regard to energy—financial assistance to bridge external payment problems of oil-importing developing countries. The fate of the measures on which there was no agreement remained uncertain, he said, except for being the subject of a continuing dialogue.

The representative of Canada, one of two Co-Chairmen of the Conference, laid particular stress on energy issues and went over several key areas of agreement where, he believed, work should be proceeding on implementation. Pointing to commitments made by industrialized countries regarding the volume and quality of official development assistance, provision by those countries of a \$1,000 million special action programme for low-income countries, and progress in food security and agricultural assistance, the representative of Canada also indicated the need for further work in areas of disagreement. While the developing countries had the right to be impatient for change, he said, there must be recognition, and appreciation, of the important and difficult steps which developed countries had taken towards meeting their concerns. Unless these steps were taken as being positive, the political atmosphere in the future might not be conducive to further positive steps.

The representative of Venezuela, the other Co-Chairman of the Conference, saw the results of CIEC as limited. He particularly regretted that the results of the 18-month North-South dialogue on the fundamental problems of protecting the purchasing power of the developing countries' exports and on foreign indebtedness were discouraging. Moreover, little had been done to remedy economic dislocations caused by inflation. At Paris, it had been realized that it was disadvantageous not

to have direct contact with all sectors of the international community, including China and the socialist countries in Eastern Europe. He recalled the main elements in the achievement of the objectives of the third world to improve and preserve its purchasing power: better and more stable prices for raw materials, greater access to markets for those materials and for semi-manufactured and manufactured products, greater and more predictable official development aid, greater access to capital markets, programmed relief for indebtedness, a transfer of technology that would make possible an industrialization process on a competitive basis, adequate participation in the establishment of new monetary liquidity, and special attention to the problems of the most seriously affected countries.

The representative of Pakistan, speaking on behalf of the Group of 77, said the Conference fell short of the objectives set for it by both groups of participants. Moreover, the agreements that were reached were set out in a somewhat generalized form and did not constitute commitments for specific actions. The developed countries were reluctant to discuss monetary questions and were unwilling to accept recommendations aimed at increasing developing countries' share in international liquidity and monetary decision-making, replacing, as the central reserve asset, national currencies with special drawing rights (SDR), or establishing a link between SDR and development aid.

The developed countries, the representative of Pakistan said, had also promised increased official development assistance flows, and the Conference had agreed on the development of social and economic infrastructure, particularly in Africa. However, the issues and measures on which agreement could not be reached included virtually the entire gamut of demands, proposals and recommendations in dispute for years between developed and developing countries. He mentioned in particular a proposal for immediate and general relief for official debts and a recommendation that the system of debt renegotiation be reviewed to give it a developmental instead of a commercial orientation. The basic assumption underlying the North-South dialogue that the prosperity and progress of one side could not be divorced from the welfare and development of the other must be given substance, he stated.

The representative of Belgium, speaking on behalf of the nine member States of the European Community, said the Conference had led

to positive results in several important fields on the basis of various Community proposals; they included progress in the application of the Integrated Programme for Commodities, improvement of the scheme of generalized preferences, increasing official development assistance, the special action programme, and infrastructure development in Africa. With regard to other problems, he called for continued joint efforts to seek conclusions satisfactory to all. He commented on two of these problems: direct investments and energy. As the principal economic and trading partner of the developing countries, the European Community would make every possible contribution to the implementation of the agreements reached and would continue its efforts to establish jointly a more just and equitable economic order.

France spoke of the Paris Conference—an initiative taken in 1974 by the French President to reopen a dialogue between the industrialized and developing countries—as an important link in the chain of efforts to establish a system of more equitable and rational relations undertaken since the Assembly's sixth special session in 1974. Originally launched on the single theme of energy, it was broadened at the request of the developing countries to cover all development subjects. Despite areas of uncertainty and wasted opportunities, the final result was not negligible, France said.

The United States representative said the Conference marked an important step forward in creating an international economic system built on growth, equity and justice. He emphasized that his country's acceptance of the concept of a new international economic order was not just a semantic exercise but a commitment to change.

The representative of China said his Government and people supported all the just propositions put forward by the developing countries at the Paris Conference. He said the experience of the struggle at CIEC showed that the most fundamental way for the establishment of a new international economic order was for the developing countries to unite more closely, uphold the correct principles set forth at the Assembly's sixth special session, persevere in the just struggle to safeguard their own national sovereignty and natural resources, persist in the oil struggle, further set up, consolidate and develop various organizations of producing countries, further strengthen regional economic co-operation among themselves, rely on their own and collective strength,

and unite with all the forces that could be united to carry through to the end the struggle against super-power exploitation, plunder, monopoly and control.

According to the representative of Japan, the North-South dialogue helped to increase understanding of problem areas of the world economy, and he felt that attention should be focused on the many agreed areas. Japan considered that the agreement reached in the Raw Materials Commission—under the co-chairmanship of Japan and Peru—for the establishment of a common fund was one of the most valuable accomplishments of the Conference. It was regrettable, however, that agreement had not been reached on the continuation of the dialogue on energy problems.

The representative of Bulgaria, speaking on behalf of the socialist countries of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, made a statement which corresponded to a joint statement of 16 September 1977 by those countries that had been annexed to a letter to the Secretary-General.

In the statement the nine States referred to the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States as incorporating principles for the successful restructuring of international economic relations on a democratic and just basis. Detente, international peace and security, and progress in disarmament were closely interrelated, would facilitate democratization of such relations and release substantial resources for the economic development of all countries, they said. Their countries based their economic relations with developing countries on strict observance of equality, mutual advantage and non-interference in the internal affairs of others.

There were no grounds for holding their countries responsible for the consequences of colonialism, the harmful effects of inequality in economic relations, or the heavy burden resulting from the crisis of the capitalist economy, the statement continued. These countries had not taken part in the Paris Conference and did not consider themselves in any way bound by its decisions.

Before closure of the thirty-first session on 19 September 1977, the General Assembly, in adopting decision 31/430, took note without objection of the Second Committee's report on its resumed meetings.

Although no resolution was adopted on CIEC at that session, the subject was a major topic of discussion when the Assembly held its general debate at the beginning of the thirty-second session, which opened the following day,

both in plenary meetings from 26 September to 13 October and, concurrently, in the Second Committee from 28 September to 14 October (see section above).

Documentary references

General Assembly—resumed 31st session
Second Committee, meetings 70, 71.
Plenary meetings 108, 109.

A/31/478 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1. Report of Conference on International Economic Co-operation. Notes by Secretary-General (transmitting final report and annex).

A/31/480. Report of Secretary-General.

A/31/483. Letter of 19 September from Bulgaria (transmitting joint statement of 16 September 1977 by Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic

Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR and USSR).

A/C.2/31/L.95. Pakistan (on behalf of States Members belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

A/C.2/31/L.96. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution, A/C.2/31/L.95.

A/31/335/Add.2. Report of Second Committee (part III).

A/31/39/Add.1. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 31st session, Vol. II, 13-19 September 1977 (decision 31/430).

Emergency relief and development assistance

Immediate needs

Having continued the preparation of proposals on immediate needs resulting from economic emergency situations in response to a request of the General Assembly of 21 December 1976,²⁰ the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Economic and Social Council at its July/August 1977 session elaborating upon and supplementing proposals he had put forward in 1976.

The Secretary-General reiterated proposals he had made in his 1976 report on procedures to provide international assistance in the three types of emergency situations outlined: disaster situations, permanent or semi-permanent emergency situations, and disaster-like economic emergency situations. The main difference between the proposals made in 1976 and those in the current report was the suggestion in the latter that indicators, instead of global criteria, be formulated and monitored as an early warning system to detect impending disaster-like economic emergency situations, in view of the complexity of the task of formulating and utilizing formal global criteria to determine such situations.

A list of such indicators—not meant to be all-inclusive—was included in the report, as well as possible new arrangements and procedures for emergency assistance, in which greater stress was laid on the interagency nature of the proposed machinery. The report annexed existing arrangements for dealing with emergencies by a number of United Nations bodies and specialized agencies.

On 3 August 1977, the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General and de-

cided to transmit it to the General Assembly together with a draft resolution on assistance in economic emergency situations proposed by seven Council members. The draft resolution, recommending a text to the Assembly for adoption, was annexed to decision 257(LXIII).

In essence, by the resolution the General Assembly would: (a) recognize that the international community should respond promptly and effectively to economically or socially disruptive emergency situations which arose through circumstances beyond the control of the countries concerned; (b) reaffirm that the United Nations and its specialized agencies should act in such emergencies in a flexible, comprehensive and co-ordinated manner; (c) express conviction of the need to improve and systematize the procedures for dealing immediately with emergencies and to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations system to provide, at the country level, early warning of impending emergencies; and (d) recognize the need for arrangements, additional to those already existing, to co-ordinate the combined resources of the United Nations and its specialized agencies in assisting Governments at a time of emergency.

The Secretary-General would be asked to make necessary arrangements at United Nations Headquarters for: monitoring the economic situation of countries in order to provide advance warning of potential emergencies and for assessing assistance required in economic emergency situations; providing assistance to Governments by the United Nations

²⁰ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 336.

system; establishing effective ad hoc mechanisms for co-ordinating remedial action taken; providing assistance in mobilizing and co-ordinating voluntary contributions; and providing assistance where necessary in co-ordinating special emergency assistance programmes decided upon by the Economic and Social Council in the event of a proclamation of a state of emergency. The Council could proclaim a state of emergency at the request of the Government concerned if the situation warranted it, if necessary at a special session. The specialized agencies, the United Nations Development Programme and other organizations would be invited as necessary in collecting, co-ordinating and channelling available information on disaster-like economic emergency situations as well as in assessing the assistance required and in taking remedial action.

(For text of draft resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below, annex to decision 257(LXIII).)

The text of the draft resolution had been proposed in the Council's Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee by Austria, Bangladesh, Kenya, Mauritania, the Netherlands, New Zealand and the Philippines. It was withdrawn by the sponsors, who orally proposed instead the draft decision taking note of the Secretary-General's report and transmitting both report and draft resolution to the Assembly for consideration at its regular 1977 session.

The decision was approved by the Committee on 1 August by 15 votes to 6, with 17 abstentions, in a vote taken at the request of the USSR. The Council adopted the text by 16 votes to 5, with 16 abstentions.

Both the USSR and the United States, which spoke following the vote, said the concept of economic emergency situations should be more clearly defined. Moreover, they considered that the special machinery envisaged for such situations might duplicate existing mechanisms, which the USSR considered to be sufficient. The USSR said it was also unable to support the idea of convening special Council sessions to deal with such situations.

On 13 December 1977, the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee considered the draft resolution transmitted by the Council, but took no action on it. However, on a Second Committee recommendation orally proposed by its Chairman and approved without vote on 13 December, the Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report on immediate needs resulting from economic emergency situations. This was a provision of decision

32/443 B, which the Assembly adopted without vote on 19 December.

Earlier in the year, at its April 1977 session, the Committee for Development Planning had examined information relating to Angola, Cape Verde, the Comoros, and Sao Tome and Principe (see pp. 206, 249, 250 and 254, respectively) to ascertain whether they could be included in the list of the least developed among the developing countries on the basis of criteria used by the Committee for its general review in 1975. The Committee concluded that Cape Verde and Comoros could be included, as borderline cases, in the list of least developed countries.

Although available data on Angola and Sao Tome and Principe did not satisfy the limiting criteria for their inclusion in that list, the Committee recognized that they had been faced with serious difficulties since the years for which data were available. It decided to examine more recent and more detailed information on them at its next session.

On 29 July 1977, without vote, the Economic and Social Council took note of statements made in its plenary discussions on behalf of the Secretary-General during consideration of the question of assistance in emergency situations and of the observations made regarding the four countries by the Committee for Development Planning; it recommended that the Secretary-General continue his efforts to mobilize further assistance from Member States and the United Nations system for them in compliance with the Assembly's 1976 resolutions on assistance to those countries.²¹ This decision—252(LXIII)—proposed by the Council President, was adopted, without vote, on 29 July 1977.

On 14 October 1977, the General Assembly, by resolution 32/3 on assistance for the reconstruction of Viet Nam, recommended that Viet Nam be included in the list of the most seriously affected countries (see p. 264). By resolution 32/93 of 13 December 1977 on assistance to Djibouti, it recommended that Djibouti also be included in that list (see p. 252). (For texts of resolutions 32/3 and 32/93, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

United Nations Special Fund

At its fourth session, held on 19 January 1977, the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund re-elected its officers and authorized its President to present the Gen-

²¹ Ibid., pp. 187, 188, 189 and 198-99, texts of resolutions 31/188, 31/17, 31/42 and 31/187 of 21 December, 24 November, 1 December and 21 December 1976, respectively.

eral Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions with proposals on how to maintain the small secretariat of the Special Fund until such time as the Board could reconsider the administrative expenses, on the understanding that this was a short-term arrangement and that its financing would come from the regular budget and not from the resources of the Fund.

On 4 August 1977, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Board of Governors and transmitted it to the General Assembly at its regular 1977 session. Adopted without vote as decision 266(LXIII), this action was taken on the recommendation of the Council's Economic Committee, which had approved the text in like manner on 12 July 1977, on an oral proposal by its Chairman.

On 20 October 1977, the Assembly's Second Committee considered the report of the Board of Governors and heard a statement by its President. He said that owing to a lack of contributions to bring the Special Fund into operation, the General Assembly in 1976 had decided to transfer the bulk of the Fund's resources to the International Fund for Agricul-

tural Development. With regard to its mandate, the President pointed out that the Special Fund had been asked to review periodically the eligibility of the most seriously affected countries, and he suggested that that function might be entrusted to the Economic and Social Council. He also pointed out that it would be necessary to find alternative ways of performing the Fund's function as the central monitoring body for bilateral and multilateral assistance.

On the same date, on a proposal by its Chairman, the Second Committee approved without vote a recommendation to the General Assembly to take note of the report of the Board on the work of its fourth session. On 8 December 1977, the Assembly adopted the recommendation without vote as decision 32/417.

Also on 8 December, by decision 32/313, the Assembly took note of the information contained in a note by the Secretary-General to the effect that, awaiting consideration of the question of the future of the Special Fund, he would not in the circumstances submit an appointment for Executive Director for confirmation by the Assembly. The decision was orally proposed by the Assembly President and adopted without vote.

Documentary references

Immediate needs

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 619, 620, 624, 627.
Plenary meetings 2081-2084.

E/5939 and Corr.1. Report of Committee for Development Planning on its 13th session, Headquarters, New York, 11-21 April 1977.

E/L.1786. Draft decision proposed by Council President.
E/6020. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 63rd session (decision 252 (LXIII)).

E/5989. Immediate needs resulting from economic emergency situations. Report of Secretary-General.

E/AC.24/L.550. Austria, Kenya, Mauritania, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines: draft resolution.

E/AC.24/L.550/Rev.1. Austria, Bangladesh, Kenya, Mauritania, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines: revised draft resolution.

E/AC.24/L.561. Statement of programme budget implications of 7-power draft resolution, E/AC.24/L.550. Statement by Secretary-General.

E/6036 (part II). Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee (on international co-operation and co-ordination within United Nations system), draft decision B, as orally proposed by Austria, Bangladesh, Kenya, Mauritania, Netherlands, New Zealand and Philippines, approved by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee on 1 August 1977, meeting 627, by 15 votes to 6, with 17 abstentions.

Decision 257 (LXIII), as recommended by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, E/6036 (part II), adopt-

ed by Council on 3 August 1977, meeting 2084, by 16 votes to 5, with 16 abstentions.

At its 2084th meeting, on 3 August 1977, the Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Secretary-General on immediate needs resulting from economic emergency situations;

(b) Decided to transmit the report, together with the text of a draft resolution entitled "Assistance in economic emergency situations," annexed hereto, to the General Assembly for consideration at its thirty-second session.

ANNEX

Assistance in economic emergency situations

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3510 (XXX) of 15 December 1975 and Council decision 177 (LXI) of 5 August 1976, endorsed by Assembly decision 31/422 C of 21 December 1976,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on immediate needs resulting from economic emergency situations (E/5989),

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3510 (XXX) of 15 December 1975 and Council decision 177 (LXI) of 5 August 1976, endorsed by Assembly decision 31/422 C of 21 December 1976,

Recognizing that the international community should respond promptly and effectively to emergency situations during which serious disruptions of planned development occur or seem inevitable, with harmful economic and social

effects, especially on the poorest strata of the population, and which have arisen through circumstances beyond the control of the countries concerned,

Reaffirming that the United Nations and its specialized agencies should act in such emergencies in a flexible, comprehensive and co-ordinated manner and convinced of the need to improve and systematize the procedures for dealing with emergencies so that immediate action is taken to offset their consequences,

Convinced also of the need to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations system to provide, at the country level, early warning of impending emergencies,

Recognizing also the various existing mechanisms, including the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, for the provision of assistance rendered by the United Nations system in emergency situations,

Recognizing further that arrangements are necessary to bring to bear in a co-ordinated manner the combined resources of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, taking into account the efforts of donor countries and voluntary agencies, in assisting Governments at a time of emergency,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on immediate needs resulting from economic emergency situations;

2. Invites the specialized agencies, the resident representatives of the United Nations Development Programme and other organizations, in co-operation with Governments, to co-operate in providing information concerning relevant developments in their respective fields of competence and to assist as necessary in the assessment of requirements and in the implementation of measures of remedial action requested by the Governments concerned;

3. Urges the United Nations Development Programme to ensure that, at the country level, the resident representatives, in co-operation with Governments, collect, co-ordinate and channel all information made available to them about impending or existing emergency situations and assist in the application of relief measures;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to make, as necessary, administrative arrangements at United Nations Headquarters for the effective carrying out of the following functions:

(a) The compilation and evaluation of data provided by the monitoring system referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 above, the assessment, in co-operation with the appropriate specialized agencies, of the assistance required in economic emergency situations and the provision of advance warning of potential emergencies to the Government or Governments concerned;

(b) The initiation of measures for the provision by the United Nations system of assistance to the Government or Governments concerned in an economic emergency situation, in co-operation with the appropriate specialized agencies;

(c) The establishment, through the designation of a lead agency or organization, as appropriate in the circumstances, of flexible and effective ad hoc mechanisms for co-ordinating the measures of remedial action to be taken by the United Nations and the appropriate specialized agencies in consultation with the Government or Governments concerned in response to their requests for emergency assistance;

(d) The provision of assistance in the mobilization of voluntary contributions from potential donor countries and voluntary agencies and the co-ordination of such aid with that provided by the United Nations and its specialized agencies;

(e) The provision of assistance, where necessary, in the co-ordination of the programmes of special emergency assistance which might be decided upon by the Economic and Social Council in the event of a proclamation of a state of emergency as envisaged in paragraph 5 below;

5. Decides that, if the characteristics of an emergency so warrant in the light of the activities foreseen under paragraph 4 (a) and (d) above, the Economic and Social Council may, at the request of the Government concerned, proclaim a state of emergency, if necessary at a special session convened in accordance with the Council's rules of procedure, and adopt a programme of special assistance commensurate with the magnitude of the emergency which prompted such a decision;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-fifth session on the measures taken to set in motion the arrangements outlined in the present resolution;

7. Requests the Economic and Social Council to keep under review, on a regular basis, the activities undertaken by the United Nations and its specialized agencies in accordance with the present resolution.

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meeting 60.
Plenary meeting 107.

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1977, of its 3rd special session and of its 62nd and 63rd sessions, Chapters III F and VII A.

A/C.2/32/L.6. Note by Secretariat (transmitting text of draft resolution in Economic and Social Council decision 257 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977).

A/32/265/Add.3 and Add.3/Corr.1. Report of Second Committee (part IV) (on report of Economic and Social Council), para. 25 and draft decision II, para. (c).

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/443 B, para. (c)).

United Nations Special Fund

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Economic Committee, meeting 789.
Plenary meeting 2085.

A/32/21 and Corr.1. Report of Board of Governors of United Nations Special Fund.

E/6027. Report of Economic Committee.

E/6020. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 63rd session (decision 266 (LXIII)).

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meeting 24.
Plenary meeting 98.

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1977, of its 3rd special session and of its 62nd and 63rd sessions, Chapter IV H.

A/32/21 and Corr.1. Report of Board of Governors of United Nations Special Fund on work of its 4th session, Headquarters, New York, 19 January 1977. (Annex II: List of documents before Board of Governors at its 4th session.)

A/32/297. Report of Second Committee.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/417).

A/32/346. Confirmation of appointment of Executive Director. Note by Secretary-General.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/313).

Other aspects of the implementation of decisions on development strategy and the establishment of a new international economic order

Consumer protection

At the organizational meeting on 14 January 1977 the Economic and Social Council, by decision 204(ORG-77) approving its work programme for 1977, requested the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) to prepare a brief report, for consideration later in the year, on the activities of the United Nations system on consumer protection.

The ACC report was considered by the Council at its July/August 1977 session. It broadly defined consumer protection activities of the United Nations system as consisting of three main elements: (1) objectives and measures related to consumer goods and services; (2) those related to their distribution; and (3) those related to the consumer as individual. A table suggesting specific objectives in each of these areas and setting out possible measures (including legal measures, voluntary standards and programmes) for their attainment was annexed to the report.

In taking note of the report, the Council recognized that the benefits of development measures aimed at raising the standard of living and improving the quality of life of the peoples of the world would be enhanced if they were accompanied by adequate measures for the protection of individual consumers, particularly those of the developing countries which did not have the capabilities required for such protection. It also recognized the importance of the work being done in the field of consumer protection by the Commission on Transnational Corporations, recalled a decision by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to assist developing countries to strengthen their capabilities for evaluating chemicals, foods, drugs and cosmetics, and realized the need for co-ordination of the work of the United Nations system in protecting individual consumers.

The Council asked the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations bodies concerned, to prepare a survey illustrative of the range of institutional and legal arrangements existing in this field at the national level, with a view to identifying co-operative and assistance needs that could be provided at a country's request.

The Council's action was embodied in resolution 2111(LXIII), which the Council adopted without vote on 4 August 1977 on a proposal by Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Greece, India,

Kenya, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, the Philippines, Portugal, Uganda, the United States and Zaire. (For text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Although they had not voted against the resolution, several Council members made statements expressing dissatisfaction. The USSR was not sure the Council was the appropriate body to deal with the question. The Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and the USSR objected to the haste in which action was taken on such a complex question. Argentina and Pakistan considered the resolution to be too concerned with consumer protection in developing countries and not concerned enough with the problem in developed countries.

International energy questions

In a report to the Committee on Natural Resources at its May 1977 session, the Secretary-General explored possible approaches to strengthening international co-operation in energy. These included setting up a consultative group on energy resources development directed towards the needs of developing countries, a new energy entity, or a working party on energy under the jurisdiction of the Committee.

The Committee brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council a statement by its Chairman to the effect that the Council might consider a review of international energy co-operation within the United Nations system, taking into account the work of other international bodies and giving special attention to developing countries, and that it include in its work programme for 1978 an item on the role of the United Nations system in energy co-operation. Inasmuch as a proposal made at the General Assembly's seventh special (1975) session to study the creation of an international energy institute²² was under discussion by the Conference on International Economic Co-operation (see section above), certain Committee representatives of States participating in the Conference reserved their position on this statement.

The Conference, which concluded in June 1977, discussed energy questions at length. It agreed, *inter alia*: that the world community required an international energy co-operation

²² See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 348-54, text of resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975.

and development programme; that the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea should continue its efforts to establish an international regime for exploring and exploiting the sea-bed; that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development should expand its participation in the development of energy resources in developing countries; that measures should be taken to facilitate the availability and expansion of transportation, storage, harbour and marketing facilities for oil, gas, coal and their derivatives; and that bilateral and multilateral efforts should be made to assist developing countries in energy technology transfer. Various proposals were considered, including those for an international energy institute and expansion of energy-related activities in existing institutions; the Conference recommended that expeditious international consideration of means to achieve these objectives be given.

When the General Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, at the Assembly's regular 1977 session, discussed, *inter alia*, the implementation of the decisions of the 1975 special session, Australia proposed a draft resolution by which the Committee on Natural Resources would be requested to hold a special session in 1978, with representation at a high level, to consider energy matters. The Committee would be asked to conduct an overview of the world energy situation, examine issues and problems likely to arise during a transition period from the current energy mix to one based on more permanent and renewable sources, examine and make recommendations on energy questions and activities in the United Nations system, and provide advice to

Governments. Priority subjects were conservation and efficient use of energy, exploration and development, research and development of non-conventional energy sources, transfer of energy technology, and financing. Special account was to be taken of the developing countries, particularly the energy-deficient ones.

Australia did not press for a decision on the draft resolution.

(See also Chapter XIV on THE USE AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL (NON-AGRICULTURAL) RESOURCES.)

International economic development law

Owing to lack of time during the General Assembly's 1977 regular session, the Sixth (Legal) Committee did not discuss to any extent the question of the consolidation and progressive evolution of the norms and principles of international economic development law or a draft resolution on the subject submitted by the Philippines.

By the draft text, the Assembly would have, *inter alia*, asked the Secretary-General to study and report on the question of embodying those principles and norms in an appropriate instrument, taking into account traditional sources of international law, decisions and agreements adopted within the United Nations system, views expressed, and other considerations.

On an oral proposal by its Chairman, the Committee recommended on 12 December 1977 that the item be included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly's 1978 session; the Assembly adopted the recommendation on 16 December as its decision 32/440. The action was taken in both bodies without vote.

Documentary references

Consumer protection

Economic and Social Council—1977 organizational session
Plenary meetings 2043, 2044.

E/L.1743. Basic programme of work of Council for 1977.
Draft decision proposed by Council President in light of consultative meetings of members of Council, para. 3.

E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977 and 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 204 (ORG-77), para. 3).

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Plenary meetings 2084, 2085.

E/5996. Activities of United Nations system related to consumer protection. Report of ACC.

E/6023. Report of Governing Council of UNEP on work of its 5th session, Nairobi, Kenya, 9-25 May 1977 (covering note for UNEP/GC/106 and Corr.1 (A/32/25)), Chapter III C I(b) and Annex I (decision 85 (V)).

E/NGO/68. Statement submitted by non-governmental orga-

nization in Category I consultative status with Economic and Social Council.

E/L.1787. Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Greece, India, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Philippines, Portugal, United States, Venezuela: draft resolution.

E/L.1787/Rev.1. Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Greece, India, Kenya, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Philippines, Portugal, Uganda, United States, Zaire: revised draft resolution.

Resolution 2111 (LXIII), as proposed by 15 powers, E/L.1787/Rev.1, adopted without vote by Council on 4 August 1977, meeting 2085.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recognizing that the benefits of development measures aimed at raising the standard of living and improving the quality of life of the peoples of the world would be enhanced if they were accompanied by adequate measures for the protection of individual consumers, particularly those of the developing countries which do not have the capabilities required for such protection,

Recalling its decision 204 (ORG-77) of 14 January 1977 to request the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to prepare a brief report on the activities of the United Nations system on consumer protection for consideration at the Council's sixty-third session,

Recognizing the importance, in this context, of the work being done in the field of consumer protection by the Commission on Transnational Corporations,

Recalling decision 85 (V) of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, in particular paragraph 3 thereof requesting the Executive Director of the Programme to assist developing countries in developing and strengthening their capabilities for evaluating chemicals, foods, drugs and cosmetics being distributed within their countries,

Realizing the need to co-ordinate the work of the United Nations system in respect of the protection of individual consumers,

1. Takes note of the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination entitled "Activities of the United Nations system related to consumer protection";

2. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, and to submit to the Council at its sixty-fifth session, a survey illustrative of the range of institutional and legal arrangements existing in the field of individual consumer protection at the national level, with a view to identifying needs for co-operation and assistance in this field that may be provided at their request to the countries concerned, particularly devel-

oping countries, and to prepare this survey within existing resources and in doing so to consult the agencies, organizations and bodies concerned within the United Nations system and to bear in mind the studies already made and under preparation.

International energy questions

E/6004. Report of Committee on Natural Resources on its 5th session, Geneva, 9-19 May 1977, Chapter III.

A/31/478 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1. Report of Conference on International Economic Co-operation. Notes by Secretary-General (transmitting final report and annex).

International economic development law

General Assembly—32nd session

Sixth Committee, meeting 69.

Plenary meeting 105.

A/32/133. Letter of 6 July from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (transmitting final communique of 8th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Tripoli, 16-22 May 1977).

A/32/235. Letter of 23 September from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (transmitting resolutions adopted by 8th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers).

A/C.6/32/L.16. Philippines: draft resolution.

A/32/469. Report of Sixth Committee.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/440).

OTHER DOCUMENTS

Supplement No. 30 to International Tax Agreements, Vol. IX. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.XVI.7.

Questions relating to the Second United Nations Development Decade

Transfer of real resources to developing countries

Accelerating the transfer of real resources

In accordance with a request of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General submitted to its 1977 session a progress report on the implementation of a resolution of 21 December 1976 on ways and means of accelerating the transfer of real resources to developing countries on a predictable, assured and continuous basis.²³ This report, prepared by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), was concerned with the aid-budgeting policies and practices of the 17 member countries²⁴ of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development regarding the recommendations contained in that resolution.

The report examined the role of governmental budgeting procedures in securing increased and predictable flows of development finance and the current practices of some developed countries, such as multiyear pledging of development assistance, maintaining the real

value of such assistance in terms of the national currency of the donor country, endowment of development aid with non-lapsing authority to ensure that unexpended allocations were carried forward, reallocation to development aid budgets of interest and amortization receipts on past lendings, and establishment of a development tax earmarked for international development assistance.

A principal conclusion of the report was that, despite wide variation in the budgetary policies and practices of donor countries regarding the provision of development assistance, such practices in a majority of donor countries embodied at least some elements of the recommendations contained in the Assembly's 1976 resolution. The extent to which countries adhered to the recommendations contained in the resolution depended in part on the latitude permitted to the aid agencies to depart from the broad norms established by national legislatures for

²³ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 352-53, text of resolution 31/174.

²⁴ Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

the totality of public expenditures. In the main, however, countries that had made most progress with regard to the recommendations tended to be those that had moved farthest towards adopting and attaining the target for official development assistance (0.7 per cent of gross national product (GNP)) stipulated by the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.²⁵

The General Assembly at its regular 1977 session adopted resolution 32/181, aimed at accelerating the transfer of real resources to developing countries. By this resolution the Assembly *inter alia* expressed concern that in some instances the flow of official development assistance had declined in real terms, and recognized that such assistance from developed countries constituted an indispensable complement to the internal efforts of developing countries. It called upon the developed countries to implement the agreed provisions regarding the volume and terms of flows of real resources to developing countries contained in a 1976 resolution on the subject adopted by the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD.²⁶

The Assembly urged developed countries to increase substantially and effectively their official development assistance, on a more continuous and predictable basis, in accordance with the commitments—which the Assembly welcomed—made at the Paris Conference on International Economic Co-operation (CIEC) which had concluded in June 1977 (see section above). It reiterated suggestions made at CIEC to increase official development assistance flows: augmenting aid budgets annually by a specific percentage on a multiyear basis; setting aside at least 1 per cent of annual expected GNP increase to augment assistance flows; including aid-volume targets in economic planning; and long-range planning of aid budgets. The Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of UNCTAD were both requested to submit progress reports to the regular 1978 session of the General Assembly on the question of the transfer of real resources to developing countries.

The resolution was adopted by the Assembly on 19 December 1977, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, by 131 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions. The text was proposed in the Second Committee by Bangladesh, Ecuador, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Paraguay and the Philippines; it was approved by that Committee on 12 December by 105 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

(For text of resolution 32/181, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The German Democratic Republic, speaking also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR—and explaining their abstentions—said those countries rejected efforts to put them on the same level as the capitalist countries with regard to responsibility for the backwardness of developing countries. The requested transfer of real resources must take place through the use of the profits of the capitalist monopolies and the freeing of resources currently devoted to the arms race imposed by the capitalist countries. In addition, the evaluations in the resolution were based to a great extent on the provisions adopted at the Paris Conference; they had not taken part in that Conference and did not feel bound by its decisions.

The United States, which supported the resolution, wished to point out its understanding of the provisions relating to the 1976 UNCTAD decision, on which reservations had been expressed at the time of its adoption, and the fact that the United States did not accept the Strategy target for official development assistance. Moreover, it considered that the method chosen by each country to increase aid came exclusively within its own competence. Austria considered that the suggestions put forward in the resolution required more detailed examination.

Finance for development

Convinced of the urgent need to ensure the increased flow of resources to developing countries, including their access to capital markets, as indispensable to the mobilization of their resources for development, the General Assembly, on 19 December 1977, adopted a resolution on finance for development aimed at defining policies that would give developing countries such additional flow. It referred to work already done in this field by UNCTAD and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and expressed confidence that the framework of economic co-operation among developing countries and countries of different economic and social systems could encourage investments in developing countries.

It requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of a group of high-level experts appointed by him on the recommendation of Governments, a report for consideration in 1978 on: the guarantee pow-

²⁵ See Y.U.N., 1970, pp. 319-29, resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing text of Strategy.

²⁶ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 408.

ers of existing international financial institutions and their possible enlargement; and the feasibility and desirability of establishing a multilateral insurance and reinsurance agency. Material for the group's consideration was to be supplied by relevant bodies and organizations of the United Nations system.

This request was embodied in resolution 32/177, which the Assembly adopted—by 121 votes to 0, with 16 abstentions—on the recommendation of its Second Committee. That Committee had approved the text on 13 December 1977, by 99 votes to 0, with 16 abstentions, on a proposal by Bangladesh, Egypt, Greece, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Malta, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, the United States, Uruguay and Zambia.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Yugoslavia said it had voted for the text on the understanding that any future action arising out of the study would be acceptable only if it were in line with its general policy and national legislation. Algeria and Uganda also reserved their positions on the report to be produced. The German Democratic Republic, speaking also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, said they had abstained because they disagreed in principle with the objectives in the resolution relating to the guarantee powers of existing financial institutions and the establishment of a multilateral insurance and reinsurance agency.

The Federal Republic of Germany regretted having to abstain because the requested study was already being undertaken in other bodies; France also felt it would duplicate activities being carried on elsewhere. Viet Nam said it had abstained because it doubted that the resolution would promote the main objective of developing countries to increase the flow of resources from developed countries on terms which would safeguard permanent sovereignty over natural resources and control by developing countries over their own economic activities.

(See also p. 419.)

Debt problems of developing countries

Decisions of UNCTAD

During 1977, the debt problems of developing countries were discussed extensively at several meetings held in Geneva under the auspices of UNCTAD: at two sessions of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on the Exter-

nal Indebtedness of Developing Countries, held from 18 to 22 July and from 5 to 16 December 1977; and at the first part of the ninth special session of the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board, held from 5 to 10 September 1977.

The first part of the Board's ninth special session was held at the level of senior officials specifically to elaborate the provisional agenda for the ministerial part of the ninth special session—which was to review the results of debt-problem negotiations in other fora and agree on measures for an immediate solution—and to decide on further preparatory work for the ministerial session. The first report of the Intergovernmental Group was considered at length.

On 10 September 1977, the Trade and Development Board called on the Intergovernmental Group to prepare for the Board's ministerial session the following agenda items: a review of actions concerning the indebtedness of developing countries, in particular discerning features which could provide guidance in operations relating to debt problems; and consideration of proposals by developing countries and of other views expressed at the Group's session.

Reporting to the Trade and Development Board in September, the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Group observed that, while the experts had agreed that international co-operation in resolving the debt problems of developing countries was one of the most important tasks facing the international community and that the solution and prevention of such problems was in the common interest of both creditor and debtor countries, there were wide divergencies among the experts as to the nature of the problem and the merits of various proposals. He noted that the experts from the developing countries had felt that more specific terms of reference were needed to expedite further work by the Group.

The Group was also unable to reach any agreed conclusions at its December session, nor was there a narrowing down of the differences.

Decisions of the General Assembly

On 19 December 1977, the General Assembly dealt with the issue of debt problems of developing countries in its resolution 32/187. By this resolution, the Assembly noted that no substantive action had been taken in pursuance of earlier resolutions on this subject and that the growing external debt of developing countries, amounting to nearly \$200,000

million, placed a heavy burden on their foreign exchange resources. Many developing countries were unable to pursue or initiate development projects, their growth performance was extremely unsatisfactory, their per capita incomes had hardly increased, and they did not enjoy proper access to international capital markets; balance-of-payment support facilities had been inadequate and official development assistance flows stagnating, the Assembly observed.

The Assembly considered that substantial debt-relief measures were essential and would result in an infusion of urgently required untied resources. It was convinced that net capital inflows, especially relating to official development aid, must be increased substantially and quickly, and it regretted that most developed countries were not prepared to assist in resolving the immediate problems of developing countries suffering heavy debt burdens. It also noted that the \$1,000 million special action programme offered by developed countries at CIEC—substantive action on which had yet to be taken—would cover less than one third of the annual debt-service payments of the least developed countries and the countries most seriously affected by economic crises.

The Assembly called upon the Trade and Development Board, at its ministerial session in 1978, to reach satisfactory decisions on:

(a) generalized debt relief by the developed countries on the official debt of developing countries, in particular of the most seriously affected, least developed, land-locked and island developing countries;

(b) reorganization of the entire system of debt renegotiation to give it a developmental orientation so as to result in adequate, equitable and consistent debt reorganizations; and

(c) the problems created by the inadequate access of the majority of developing countries to international capital markets, in particular the danger of bunching repayments caused by the short maturities of such loans.

It welcomed steps taken by some developed countries to cancel some official debts, and the decision to extend certain future official development aid in the form of grants, and urged similar decisions by other developed countries. In addition, the Assembly recommended that additional financial resources be committed by multilateral development finance institutions to developing countries experiencing debt-servicing difficulties.

Resolution 32/187 was adopted, by 106 votes to 1, with 31 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Assembly's Second Committee. That

Committee had approved the text on 14 December 1977, by 82 votes to 1, with 30 abstentions, on a proposal introduced by Jamaica on behalf of the "Group of 77" developing Member States. The vote was taken at the request of Belgium and the United States. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Several States commented or voiced reservations on the resolution.

Uruguay stated that it supported the resolution only on the understanding that any debt reorganization arising from it would not affect those countries, such as Uruguay, which did not want to participate in such a renegotiation. The representative of Chile expressed a similar view. While Mexico said it had voted in favour of the resolution, it did not consider the adoption of generalized debt-relief schemes or automatic mechanisms to be advisable. Turkey also voted in favour, but felt loans obtained in capital markets were subject to special regulations.

Canada said it had abstained because the resolution minimized the fundamental differences between various types of debt and between the particular circumstances of individual countries, and could accordingly be counter-productive to the work under way on that subject within UNCTAD.

Japan said it was prepared to participate in the deliberations of the Trade and Development Board and other appropriate bodies but it would maintain its policy of dealing with debt problems on a case-by-case basis. It believed the resolution prejudged the results of the Board's ministerial session and had therefore abstained. Belgium (speaking on behalf of the nine member countries of the European Economic Community (EEC)), Finland and Sweden considered the resolution to be premature in view of the forthcoming ministerial meeting. Australia likewise abstained, stating that the debt question was very complex and could not be solved by proposals of such a general nature; it should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis and the services of the International Monetary Fund should be used to the greatest extent possible.

The United States said it regarded the debt question as a problem of the short- and medium-term balance of payments. The resolution diverted attention from other questions important to development and its submission was inappropriate since the subject was being discussed in another body. The United States did not agree with the preambular paragraphs—particularly those concerning the need for generalized debt relief, the inadequacy of

balance-of-payments support facilities, access to capital markets, the alleged reluctance of creditor nations to give consideration to cases of extremely heavy indebtedness, or the interpretation of the special action programme of the Paris Conference.

The German Democratic Republic, speaking on behalf of eight socialist countries of Eastern Europe and Mongolia, stated that it had always been possible to find mutually acceptable solutions to the problems of financing and terms of payment in the bilateral relations between the Eastern European socialist and the developing countries. External debt-servicing problems were a result of the economic relations between the developing countries and the developed capitalist countries and their monopolies. Moreover, agreements reached at the Paris Conference were not binding on them since they had not taken part in it. Hence, these countries abstained in the vote.

Effects of world inflation on the development process

At the Conference on International Economic Co-operation which ended in June 1977, the participating States had recognized that inflation disturbed the functioning of the international economic and monetary order and was damaging to the economic progress of both developed and developing countries.

On 19 December 1977, the General Assembly addressed the issue of the effects of the world inflationary phenomenon on the development process in adopting resolution 32/175. By this resolution, the Assembly, bearing in mind the Conference's conclusion, noted that the effects of the current inflationary phenomenon had become universal in their negative impact and that the control of inflation was a matter requiring the priority attention of the international community as a whole; the rapid spread of inflation indicated that isolated measures taken by States were not sufficient to control it, nor were measures within the scope of the developing countries capable of controlling internationally transmitted inflation.

The Assembly requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to establish a high-level governmental group of experts to prepare a broad and comprehensive study of the current inflationary phenomenon and to formulate recommendations for combating the international inflationary process so as to formulate policies to reduce its economic and social effects. The Secretary-General of UNCTAD was to transmit the study to the Assembly in 1978, through the Economic and Social Council, together with

the comments of the Trade and Development Board, to enable a decision on action to be taken, including the possibility of holding a world conference on inflation. The Assembly also recommended that the international community devote special attention to the problem of world inflation in the negotiations concerning the establishment of the new international economic order and in the preparation of the new international development strategy.

Resolution 32/175 was adopted by 125 votes to 0, with 14 abstentions. The Second Committee had approved it on 13 December 1977 by 105 votes to 0, with 14 abstentions. Its sponsors were Bolivia, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, India, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Spain, Surinam and Venezuela.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Although no Member opposed the resolution, several States which abstained in the vote on—and some which supported—the resolution expressed dissatisfaction with some aspects.

The German Democratic Republic, speaking also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, said they believed the study could be prepared without convening a group of experts and there was no need to hold a special conference on it; further, their stated position regarding the Paris Conference remained unchanged.

Italy said it abstained because it felt that the problem could be most appropriately dealt with by international bodies which worked specifically on monetary problems, rather than by UNCTAD. France shared that view; it doubted the usefulness of the study, as did Greece and Ireland. Also, Italy did not feel that the causes of, and remedies for, inflation could be profitably studied by a world conference. Other countries which doubted the advisability of a world conference on inflation were Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Japan and the Netherlands.

The Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States would have preferred that the study examine domestic causes of inflation in conjunction with the external factors.

Economic co-operation among developing countries

The Secretary-General prepared two reports on economic co-operation among developing countries for the 1977 session of the General Assembly. These reports informed the Assem-

bly of support being given by the United Nations system to such economic co-operation, in accordance with an Assembly request of 16 December 1976.²⁷

The first report briefly recounted legislative and/or institutional developments which had taken place within the specialized agencies and other United Nations organizations since the issuance of a report on this subject submitted by the interagency Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its May/June 1977 session. The ACC report identified, on a system-wide basis, activities relevant to economic co-operation among developing countries and provided a presentation of such activities, taking into account the main areas of emphasis in various declarations on the Group of 77 developing countries. The Committee deferred consideration of the subject for in-depth review at a later session.

The Secretary-General's report also noted that the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD, in September 1977, had concluded its consideration and elaboration of the terms of reference of its Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, established in 1976, and had examined and endorsed the programme of work adopted by the Committee at its first session in February and May 1977 (see also p. 474).

In the second report, the Secretary-General analysed continuing and planned activities by the developing countries, activities taken within the United Nations system, and activities taken within the United Nations Secretariat, including UNCTAD, UNIDO and the four regional commissions in the developing world.

The work programmes of the various units involved were analysed in the light of subregional, regional and interregional economic co-operation objectives and decisions laid down by the developing countries at three 1976 conferences: the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Group of Seventy-seven at Manila, Philippines, in January/February; the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries at Colombo, Sri Lanka, in August; and the Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries at Mexico City in September.

These decisions were grouped in the following broad areas within which supporting activities were outlined in the report: (1) strengthening subregional, regional and interregional economic co-operation and integration; (2) establishment of a global system of trade preferences among developing countries; (3) co-

operation in commodities and raw materials; (4) other measures of co-operation in the field of trade; (5) monetary and financial co-operation; (6) co-operation in production, including the food, agriculture and fisheries sector and the industry sector; (7) co-operation in infrastructure, i.e. transport and telecommunications; (8) co-operation in services, i.e. insurance and tourism; (9) measures in science, technology and technical co-operation; (10) measures in natural resources and energy and in human settlements development; and (11) co-operation in other areas, including measures in the fields of training, education, human resources, employment, public enterprises, health, research, the role of women in development, and sports.

The report noted that UNCTAD was the lead agency in co-ordinating these activities in view of the establishment and work programme of the Committee for Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries. Extensive intersectoral arrangements existed to assure co-ordination in economic analysis; in addition, the matter had been discussed among the regional commissions and by those commissions with UNCTAD and other United Nations bodies. Further, the report noted that an ad hoc subsidiary mechanism of ACC had been established to further intersecretariat consultations on programme matters relating to economic co-operation among developing countries.

The General Assembly took note of the second report of the Secretary-General on economic co-operation among developing countries on 19 December 1977 when, without a vote, it adopted resolution 32/180. By this resolution, the Assembly recalled previous United Nations decisions on support for the programme of economic co-operation among developing countries, and those adopted by the international conferences at Manila, Colombo and Mexico City in 1976.

The Assembly noted the importance of such co-operation, based on individual and collective self-reliance, as a major development strategy and recognized its achievement to be an important contribution to the establishment of the new international economic order. The need for fundamental structural changes in existing international economic relations on the basis of equity and justice was also stressed. The Assembly further reaffirmed that efforts by developing countries to promote co-operation for their own development did not diminish the responsibility of all other countries to establish just and equitable economic relations.

²⁷ Ibid., pp. 354-55, text of resolution 31/119.

The Assembly asked the Secretary-General to ensure, through ACC, effective co-ordination of activities of the United Nations system in support of economic co-operation among developing countries and to continue to include in the United Nations medium-term plan an intersectoral presentation of activities envisaged to implement relevant resolutions, as well as a similar intersectoral presentation on a system-wide basis. Specialized agencies and other United Nations organizations were urged to provide, upon request, secretariat support services to facilitate meetings by developing countries in pursuance of economic co-operation objectives.

The decision adopting the terms of reference of the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries was noted and the Committee's work programme was endorsed. The Assembly urged developed countries to provide support, when requested, for the implementation of measures of economic co-operation among developing countries and asked the Secretary-General to report on implementation in 1978.

The resolution was recommended for adoption by the Second Committee—which had approved it without vote on 7 December 1977—where it had been introduced by Jamaica on behalf of the Group of 77 developing Member States.

(For text of resolution 32/180, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Australia and the United States reiterated previous reservations concerning the provision of support services by the United Nations to meetings of developing countries; Australia expressed the hope that the executive heads of the agencies would exercise restraint in implementing that provision. The German Democratic Republic, speaking on behalf of Mongolia and nine countries of Eastern Europe, hoped that United Nations support to co-operation among developing countries would be achieved by more efficient use of existing resources through improved co-ordination rather than increased budgetary resources.

The role of the public sector in promoting economic development

A report on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries was submitted by the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council at its July/August 1977 session, pursuant to a General Assembly resolution of 12 December 1975.²⁸ The report was based on questionnaire replies from Governments, case studies

by national institutions in developing countries, consultations with officials in developing countries, and other sources.

For the purpose of the report, the public sector was viewed as focusing primarily on entities producing traded goods and services which the Government and its agencies owned and controlled, as distinct from the whole range of governmental policy, decision-taking and activity. The report noted that the criteria applied by developing countries in determining the role and place of the public sector included: (a) providing facilities and services aimed at satisfying basic social and economic needs; (b) ensuring national control of natural resources and other key areas of economic activity; (c) preventing private domination of the economy; (d) filling gaps in the economy; (e) stimulating the private sector; and (f) ensuring adequate supplies of essential consumer goods and/or stabilizing the prices of those goods. The report sought to assess the impact of the public sector on: capital formation; the attainment of the aims of a unified approach to economic and social development; the creation of broader employment opportunities and the reduction of unemployment; and the expansion of the role of developing countries in international trade.

The report was considered by the Council's Economic Committee, which—in approving without vote on 3 August 1977 an oral proposal of the representative of Pakistan in his capacity as Vice-Chairman, submitted following consultations—proposed that the Council recommend that the General Assembly give further consideration to the matter at its regular 1977 session and provide for the continued study of the subject. The Council adopted the Committee's recommendation without vote on 4 August as decision 274(LXIII).

The role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries was accordingly considered in the Assembly's Second Committee later in the year. On 19 December 1977, the Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report when it adopted, without vote, resolution 32/179, on the recommendation of that Committee. By this resolution, the Assembly recalled earlier relevant resolutions and pertinent provisions thereof which reaffirmed the right of every State to exercise full and permanent sovereignty over its natural resources for the benefit of its people; it also recalled provisions of the 1975 Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Devel-

²⁸ See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 384-85, text of resolution 3488 (XXX).

opment and Co-operation²⁹ which, inter alia, recognized the importance of ensuring an adequate role for the public sector in the expansion of the industrial development of developing countries. The Assembly also recognized the necessary and important role of the public sector, including public administration, finance and management, in enhancing the capacity for realization of national development objectives.

The Assembly asked the Secretary-General to continue studying this question and invited him, in his study, to take into account especially the following aspects: (a) capital formation and full realization of natural resources for the benefit of the entire population; (b) the role of the public sector in the long-term industrialization strategy, in promoting agricultural production, in national research and development in science and technology, in expanding international trade, including improvement of export and import capacity and balance of payments, and in adjusting to changing economic circumstances and undertaking necessary structural and other adjustments; (c) attainment of the aims of a unified approach to economic and social development, including the equitable distribution of income and wealth; and (d) creation of broader employment opportunities and reduction of unemployment.

The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to identify, based on national requirements, international measures required to support national public administration, finance and management for the development of the developing countries and to report in each of the next two years through the Economic and Social Council, which would make recommendations to the Assembly. It also recommended that the competent United Nations organs take into account the studies on this subject when formulating a new international development strategy.

The resolution had been proposed in the Second Committee by 26 States, where it was approved without vote on 1 December. (For text of resolution and list of sponsors, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Statements of position on the resolution were expressed by the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States. The latter three countries agreed with the reference to the sovereignty over natural resources to the extent that that was compatible with the principles of international law. The Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States said

they also believed in the importance of the private sector as an integral part of the development process. The weight to be given to each sector was for each country to decide for itself, in the view of the Federal Republic of Germany; the studies to be carried out should help countries in making those decisions but should not arrive at conclusions.

Special measures in favour of the least developed countries

The Economic and Social Council, acting on the recommendation of its Economic Committee, adopted on 4 August 1977 a resolution by which it requested developed countries, international organizations and financial institutions to increase technical and financial assistance to the least developed among the developing countries, and urged them to adopt the special measures in favour of those countries called for by UNCTAD³⁰ and by other United Nations resolutions. Such assistance should be supplementary to the general measures applicable to all developing countries. The specialized agencies, the regional commissions and other United Nations bodies were urged to strengthen their programmes in favour of the least developed countries and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was invited to provide increased resources to meet their special needs.

The Secretary-General of UNCTAD was requested to convene as soon as possible a special meeting, called for by UNCTAD, at which multilateral and bilateral financial and technical assistance institutions could carry out, together with representatives of the least developed countries, an assessment of their requirements and progress. In addition, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in consultation with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, Member States and United Nations-related bodies, was asked to report in 1978, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the relevant UNCTAD and other United Nations resolutions.

The text embodying these decisions, adopted without vote as Council resolution 2124(LXIII), had been proposed in the Economic Committee by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Iraq, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda, where it was approved without vote on 3 August 1977.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

With reference to the provision urging de-

²⁹ Ibid., p. 473.

³⁰ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 398.

veloped countries to adopt special measures as called for by UNCTAD, the United States recalled that it had been unable to accept several proposals relating to debt problems in the 1976 UNCTAD resolution by which the Conference approved measures and actions in favour of the least developed countries.

The special meeting called for in the resolution was held in October/November 1977 at Geneva. It agreed on a series of conclusions and recommendations which were communicated to the UNCTAD Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries. These covered, *inter alia*: aid requirements for accelerated progress (calling for doubling of aid); expanding the capacity to utilize aid; modifying aid policies; improving aid assistance and management; and co-ordination (including a recommendation for a further special meeting in 1979). Donor agencies indicated at the meeting that they recognized the special and urgent needs of these countries for increased assistance and reaffirmed their intention to increase substantially their official development assistance.

The General Assembly at its regular 1977 session also referred to the results of the special meeting, and endorsed the Council's request for a progress report. It welcomed the inclusion in the agenda of the 1978 ministerial meeting of the Trade and Development Board of a review of measures taken in accordance with UNCTAD resolution 98(IV) of 31 May 1976³¹ concerning, *inter alia*, the debt and related development and financial problems of the least developed countries. The General Assembly urged the adoption of specific and concrete measures in favour of the least developed countries as called for by the Assembly, UNCTAD and other related organizations within the United Nations system, and invited the developed countries and international institutions, particularly financial institutions such as UNDP and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, to increase the flow of financial and technical assistance to the least developed countries. It also took note of the allocation of \$1,000 million to the special action programme pledged by the developed countries at CIEC in Paris (see section above).

This last provision—which had originally indicated that the allocation would be used to help meet the immediate needs of individual low-income countries, in particular the least developed countries and other countries most in need—was modified as the result of a United Kingdom amendment, accepted by the sponsors, to avoid introduction of CIEC terminology.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 32/190, adopted without vote by the Assembly on 19 December 1977. The text had been recommended by the Second Committee, which had approved it, also without vote, on 14 December. Its sponsors were Afghanistan, Bhutan, Botswana, Burundi, the Central African Empire, Chad, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Nepal, Rwanda, the Sudan, Swaziland and Uganda.

(See also pp. 496 and 510.)

With reference to the paragraph on the special action programme, the USSR reiterated its position with regard to CIEC: it did not consider itself bound by its decisions. Chile and India supported the resolution on the understanding that the special action programme and special measures were not to be at the expense of the other developing countries.

In other actions designed to identify those States considered to be the least developed among the developing countries in order to mobilize assistance for them from the international community, the Assembly adopted several resolutions calling for aid to individual Member States.

On 13 December 1977, by resolution 32/94 adopted without objection, the Assembly asked the Committee for Development Planning—the body designated to examine statistical data on national economic, social and other variables and recommend any necessary modifications to the Assembly's list of the least developed countries—to give priority consideration to including Tonga in that list.

This resolution had been proposed in the Second Committee by 27 States and approved without vote on 18 November. (For list of sponsors and text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By resolutions 32/93, 32/100 and 32/101, also of 13 December, the Assembly made similar recommendations with regard to Djibouti (see p. 252), Guinea-Bissau (see p. 253) and Seychelles (see p. 256), respectively; favourable priority consideration was asked for Djibouti and Guinea-Bissau. The Committee's conclusions were to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council in 1978.

The Comoros was included in the list of the least developed countries by Assembly resolution 32/92, adopted on the same date (see p. 250).

(For texts of resolutions 32/92, 32/93, 32/100 and 32/101, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

³¹ Ibid

**United Nations Special Fund for
Land-locked Developing Countries**

1977 Pledging Conference

The 1977 Pledging Conference on the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries, which took place at Headquarters, New York, on 2 November 1977, was held jointly with the 1977 Pledging Conference on the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Capital Development Fund, for the announcement of pledges for 1978. This was the first Pledging Conference for the Special Fund—established in 1975³²—the Statute of which had been approved by the General Assembly on 21 December 1976.³³ The Fund's main purpose was to provide resources to offset the disadvantages of additional transport and transit costs facing land-locked developing countries as a result of their geographical limitations.

Of the 105 Governments that announced at the joint Conference specific contributions for the coming year, 10 announced contributions to the Special Fund, in a total amount of the equivalent of \$105,169. In addition, Austria indicated that it wished a portion of its contribution to UNDP to be apportioned to the Special Fund. Pledges were subject to national legislative approval, and some States indicated that they were unable to announce pledges at that stage but would communicate them at a later date.

The following pledges were announced on 2 November:

State	Pledge
Chad	1,000,000 CFA francs
Cyprus	100 Cyprus pounds
Dominican Republic	1,000 pesos
Jordan	\$5,000
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	\$50,000
Malawi	\$2,000
Philippines	\$2,500
Thailand	\$1,000
Togo	200,000 CFA francs
Zambia	\$36,900

Action by the General Assembly

The Administrator of UNDP submitted a report to the General Assembly in 1977 on the activities of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries, which was being managed by UNDP during an interim period in collaboration with the secretariat of UNCTAD. The Administrator briefly outlined the activities to be supported by the Fund, as well as the Fund's proposed organization and management.

On 15 December 1977, the Assembly, expressing appreciation to the countries that had

contributed to the Fund at the Pledging Conference on 2 November (see above), also expressed concern that the Fund had not thus far become operational. It urged States and the entire international community to contribute generously so that the Fund would become operational as soon as possible. Meanwhile, it authorized the UNDP Administrator, in collaboration with the UNCTAD Secretary-General, to propose interim arrangements to implement the Fund's aims, subject to the UNDP Governing Council's approval.

These actions were taken in adopting—by a recorded vote of 115 to 0, with 21 abstentions—resolution 32/113, recommended by the Second Committee. That Committee had approved the text on 9 December 1977 by 96 votes to 0, with 17 abstentions; the text was proposed by Afghanistan, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burundi, the Central African Empire, Chad, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Nepal, Rwanda, Uganda and Zambia.

(For text of resolution and voting details, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Belgium, speaking after the vote on behalf of the nine member countries of EEC, said they had abstained in voting on the resolution, with the same reservations they had held when the Fund was established. Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Sweden and the United States said they were not convinced of the need for or usefulness of the Special Fund or of the proliferation of special funds for special purposes; they had therefore abstained.

Earlier in the year, the developed countries were urged by the Economic and Social Council to make generous contributions to the Fund to make it operational; this was a provision of Council resolution 2127(LXIII) of 4 August 1977 (see subsection immediately following).

By another decision of 15 December (32/319), taken, without vote, on an oral proposal by the Assembly President, the General Assembly took note of the information in a report of the Secretary-General to the effect that, inasmuch as interim arrangements for the management of the Special Fund had been made, he was not at that time submitting for the Assembly's confirmation an appointment for Executive Director of the Fund, as stipulated in the Fund's Statute.

³² See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 387-88, text of resolution 3504 (XXX) of 15 December 1975.
³³ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 355-57, resolution 31/177, annexing text of Statute of Special Fund.

Measures in favour of the land-locked developing countries

By resolution 2127(LXIII), which the Economic and Social Council adopted on 4 August 1977, the Council recalled and reaffirmed various United Nations decisions and recommendations on special measures related to the needs of the land-locked developing countries and on means of improving their economic situation.

The Council reaffirmed the right of those countries to free access to and from the sea, and their right of freedom of transit. Special measures called for by the third and fourth sessions of UNCTAD were specifically urged, and the entire international community was called upon to give attention to the trade requirements of the land-locked developing countries, including transit facilities, in order that they might derive equitable benefits from international measures on behalf of all developing countries.

The UNDP Governing Council was invited to increase resources to meet the technical assistance needs of the countries in question, and developed countries were urged to make generous contributions to make operational the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries (see subsection above).

The Council asked the United Nations Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, Member States, the specialized agencies, the regional commissions and other United Nations bodies, to submit through it to the General Assembly in 1978 a progress report on the implementation of UNCTAD resolutions 63(III)³⁴ and 98(IV)³⁵ and other relevant United Nations resolutions.

The Council's resolution was recommended by its Economic Committee and adopted by 31 votes to 0, with 15 abstentions. The Committee had approved it on 3 August 1977 by 24 votes to 0, with 16 abstentions, as proposed by Afghanistan and Uganda.

Kenya, which had requested a separate vote on the Council's reaffirmation of the right of free access to and from the sea and freedom of transit, said that those principles seemed inconsistent with the cardinal principles of national sovereignty and territorial integrity, that the problem should be solved through bilateral negotiations and that the Council was the wrong forum for the matter.

The paragraph was approved by the Committee by 16 votes to 3, with 22 abstentions. It was also separately voted on in the Council, where it was adopted by 19 votes to 3, with 24 abstentions.

Other States agreed with Kenya, several of them noting that they could not support the paragraph in question although they shared the concern for the problems of the land-locked developing countries and the aims of the resolution. These States included Algeria, China, Greece, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Sudan and Yugoslavia.

Argentina and Brazil said their support for the text had been given on the understanding that those provisions would in no way prejudice any decisions the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea might take. Austria said it interpreted that paragraph, in the light of previous resolutions and bilateral or multilateral agreements, as a general paragraph.

The USSR said its support for the paragraph was to be interpreted in the light of its participation in the Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked States and should not be given a broader interpretation.

Denmark (speaking on behalf of the member countries of EEC), Japan and the United States reiterated their reservations about the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries. Moreover, Denmark added, since the great majority of land-locked developing countries belonged to the group of least developed countries, they would benefit from special measures already being undertaken in favour of those countries. Canada observed that the problems of the land-locked could be dealt with most effectively within the framework of bilateral co-operation and, on the multilateral level, through existing machinery.

The developing land-locked countries' right of free access to and from the sea and their right of freedom of transit was also reaffirmed by the General Assembly on 19 December 1977, when it adopted resolution 32/191 expressing concern over the slow progress being made in implementing specific action in favour of land-locked developing countries.

The Assembly urged members of the international community to provide these countries with technical and financial assistance in the form of grants or concessional loans for the construction, improvement and maintenance of their transport and transit infrastructure and facilities. In addition, it requested UNDP, UNCTAD and other United Nations-related agencies to provide increased resources to meet those countries' technical assistance needs.

³⁴ See Y.U.N., 1972, p. 280.

³⁵ See footnote 30.

Developed countries, other States and international organizations and financial institutions were invited to implement specific action for the benefit of land-locked developing countries, as envisaged in resolutions of the third and fourth sessions of UNCTAD (63(III) and 98(IV)) and other United Nations resolutions, and the Assembly confirmed the Economic and Social Council's request for a progress report on implementation.

Resolution 32/191 was adopted by a recorded vote of 129 to 0, with 10 abstentions. The Second Committee had approved the text on 14 December 1977 by a recorded vote of 101 to 0, with 14 abstentions. It was sponsored by Afghanistan, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, the Central African Empire, Chad, Lesotho, Mali, Nepal, Rwanda, Singapore, Swaziland, Uganda and Zambia.

The sponsors had originally proposed that the international community consider the possibility of according preferential treatment to the trade of land-locked developing countries. An Argentine oral amendment, adopted by 39 votes to 15, with 56 abstentions, eliminated reference to trade. Its adoption negated voting on a Pakistan amendment.

Two paragraphs were voted on separately in the Committee at the request of Afghanistan: the one on the right of free access to the sea, which was approved by a recorded vote of 41 to 4, with 66 abstentions; and a pre-ambular paragraph recalling the Assembly's 1976 resolution on the same subject,³⁶ approved by 40 votes to 2, with 69 abstentions.

(For text of resolution 32/191 and voting details, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

A number of countries expressed the view that, while they were prepared to co-operate in solving the serious problems confronting the land-locked developing countries, the reference to the right of freedom of transit and the right of free access to and from the sea was a legal matter which should be examined by the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. Each State had the sovereign right to recognize or not recognize the right of transit on its territory and exercised that option under bilateral agreements.

Several States that had expressed reservations or understandings on these points in the Economic and Social Council during discussion of resolution 2127(LXIII) reiterated them in explanations of vote in the Assembly: Algeria, China, Greece, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Sudan, the United States and Yugoslavia. In addition, India, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,

Morocco, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand and Tunisia reserved their positions on these points. Viet Nam considered that this problem should be resolved on the basis of agreements among the countries concerned.

Benin, Egypt, Ghana, Jordan, Madagascar, the Philippines and Senegal said they had abstained in the vote on those two provisions in order not to prejudice the results of ongoing negotiations. Bangladesh, China, Peru and Uruguay approved them, on the understanding that they in no way prejudiced the results of the Conference on the Law of the Sea.

Action in favour of developing island countries

A report of the Secretary-General, prepared by the secretariat of UNCTAD and submitted in response to a General Assembly resolution of 21 December 1976,³⁷ reviewed progress on the implementation of specific action in favour of developing island countries. Based on replies received from Governments and international organizations, the report contained information on assistance provided to or proposed for such countries by the United Nations system, regional development banks and some developed market-economy bilateral donors, e.g. Australia, Denmark, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway and Switzerland. Poland and the USSR also reported on their trade and aid relations with developing island countries, and two developing island countries—Malta and Mauritius—also reported.

The report was submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. However, on 4 August 1977, by resolution 2126(LXIII), the Council, acting on a recommendation of the previous day by its Economic Committee, regretted that it had had insufficient time to consider the report and recommended that the Assembly consider it fully at its regular 1977 session, with a view to stimulating further attention to the need for specific action by the United Nations system and Governments. The text was approved by the Committee and adopted by the Council without a vote. It was proposed by Madagascar, Malta, New Zealand and the Philippines.

When the General Assembly took up the item at its session later in the year, it expressed awareness that the particular impediments hampering the economic development of many developing island countries—especially their

³⁶ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 357-58, text of resolution 31/157 of 21 December 1976.

³⁷ Ibid., p. 358, text of resolution 31/156.

difficulties in respect of transport and communications, distance from and smallness of markets, size of their economies, lack of resources and heavy dependence on a few commodities—called for continued international attention and specific action supplementary to the general measures applicable to all developing countries.

On 19 December 1977, the Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report and welcomed the activities undertaken for these countries, specifically those by UNCTAD—which had created a secretariat unit devoted to their problems—and UNIDO—through a special technical assistance programme. It urged all United Nations organizations to continue to identify and implement appropriate specific action in favour of developing island countries, with particular attention to regional and subregional co-operation. Specific action was urged in accordance with UNCTAD recommendations concerning transport and communications, trade and commercial policies, industrialization, tourism, transfer of technology, marine and submarine resources development, the flow of external resources, environment protection and response to natural disasters. It called upon Governments, in particular those of developed countries, to take the special problems of these countries into account in their development efforts and in negotiations towards the new international economic order.

The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to its 1979 regular session a sectoral analysis of action undertaken in favour of these countries, with proposals for further consideration in the light of the treatment of the subject at the fifth session of UNCTAD in 1979.

The Assembly took these decisions in adopting, without vote, resolution 32/185 on the recommendation of its Second Committee, which had also approved it without vote on 5 December 1977. Sponsors of the text were Australia, the Bahamas, the Comoros, Cyprus, Fiji, Jamaica, Madagascar, Maldives, Malta, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Seychelles, Singapore, Sri Lanka, and Trinidad and Tobago.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Also, by other decisions taken during its 1977 session, the General Assembly strove to assist developing island countries and territories.

By resolution 32/186, adopted without vote on 19 December, the Assembly expressed its awareness of the special problems faced by Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla,

St. Lucia and St. Vincent, owing to their size, geographical location and limited economic resources, as well as the serious adverse effects of recent world-wide economic and financial problems. It stressed the urgency of rendering all necessary assistance to the peoples of these islands in their efforts to strengthen their economies, and called on the United Kingdom—the administering power—in consultation with the freely elected representatives of the peoples of these territories, to establish and finance an appropriate development programme. Specialized agencies and other international organizations, financial institutions and aid donors were asked to intensify assistance.

The Bahamas, Barbados, Canada, Cyprus, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Kingdom, Venezuela and Zambia had sponsored the draft text of this resolution in the Second Committee, where it was approved without vote on 12 December 1977.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below; see also p. 886.)

On 13 December 1977 the General Assembly adopted a number of other resolutions concerning aid to developing island countries, on some of which the Economic and Social Council had taken decisions in July 1977 (see p. 400). By resolution 32/92, it urged Member States and international organizations to increase assistance to the Comoros, and included that country in the list of the least developed countries.

Reiterating its appeal for assistance to Cape Verde to deal with a catastrophic drought, the Assembly also included Cape Verde among the least developed countries, by resolution 32/99.

By resolutions 32/94 and 32/101, on assistance to Tonga and Seychelles, respectively, the Assembly requested the Committee for Development Planning to consider including those two islands in the list of the least developed countries. In addition, by resolution 32/96, the Assembly renewed its appeal made the previous year for financial, technical and economic assistance to Sao Tome and Principe.

(For texts of these resolutions, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

Tripartite World Conference on Employment, Income Distribution, Social Progress and the International Division of Labour

The Economic and Social Council, at its July/August 1977 session, took note of two reports on the implications of the results of the 1976

Tripartite World Conference on Employment, Income Distribution, Social Progress and the International Division of Labour (also known as the World Employment Conference) held in Geneva.³⁸

By the first, the Secretary-General reported on steps taken, through ACC, to promote active participation by the organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the Conference's Programme of Action. The second was a special report by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) on measures it had taken or proposed to take to implement the Programme. Both reports had been requested by the General Assembly on 21 December 1976.³⁹

The Secretary-General reported that ACC had set up an interagency working group to review ongoing and planned activities, plan future work, formulate recommendations and examine the desirability of establishing continuing machinery for monitoring and co-ordinating activities relating to employment. At the group's interagency meeting, held in March 1977, the promotion and strengthening of an approach to development designed to satisfy basic needs on a sustained basis was the main focus of discussion, though specific work in the fields of migration, technology, adjustment assistance and active manpower policy was also among the main elements of the work programme considered. The meeting felt that the approach advocated by the World Employment Conference needed to be further elaborated and considered, with a view to setting out in an interagency framework, in specific terms, the objectives and main policy components of a strategy. The International Labour Organisation was asked to take responsibility for developing a first draft of such a framework, making use of the work other organizations had performed.

As for the establishment of continuing monitoring and co-ordination machinery, it was agreed that another interagency meeting, also of an ad hoc nature, should be scheduled for 1978.

In its Programme of Action, the World Employment Conference had urged the Governing Body of ILO to recommend measures for focusing research programmes, operational activities and organizational structures of the United Nations family more sharply on the contribution they could make to meeting basic-needs targets, particularly for the lowest income groups. According to the ILO special report before the Council, the ongoing activities of the ILO World Employment Programme had been progressively reoriented or expanded to

take account of the recommendations of the Conference.

The report noted that many of the conclusions reached at a tripartite (Governments, workers and employers) meeting of experts in December 1976—which had undertaken a general evaluation of the research work carried out under the World Employment Programme—had been reflected in the programme and budget proposals for 1978-1979 endorsed by the ILO Governing Body in March 1977.

Studies of basic-needs requirements and shortfalls at the national level were undertaken in connexion with exploratory employment missions under a Jobs and Skills Programme for Africa carried out by the ILO African Regional Employment Team in Somalia, Swaziland and Zambia.

In line with the World Employment Conference's considerable emphasis on rural sector policies, ILO had become the lead agency in the work of an ACC task force to promote interagency efforts in the field of rural development directed at the elimination of rural poverty, and the Governing Body undertook an in-depth review of ILO's rural development programme.

The special report noted that a number of steps had also been taken to expand research and dissemination of information on the development and transfer of technology and to examine action on technology for employment, vocational training and income distribution. A number of activities had been carried out relating to Conference recommendations on migratory labour and the operation of manpower data pools, and research was undertaken, missions sent and studies published on the international division of labour, income distribution, youth employment, education/labour market/employment links, and the informal sector in urban areas, among other subjects.

On 4 August 1977, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 275(LXIII) which was adopted without a vote, *inter alia* took note of both reports. The Economic Committee had recommended this action when, on 3 August 1977, it had approved without vote an oral proposal by its Chairman to take note of various reports submitted to the Council.

Public finance for development

In April 1977, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Economic and Social Council on managing public finance for

³⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 346.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 359, text of resolution 31/176.

planned development. The Council had requested the report in 1976, asking for proposals to assist developing countries meet changing demands on their public finance infrastructures stemming from new development requirements.⁴⁰ The report focused mainly on the importance and effectiveness of the management of public finance rather than on its economics. It reviewed five major components constituting the core of public finance infrastructure and its management in developing countries: government budgeting, tax administration, financial institutions, public enterprises, and accounting and auditing.

It reviewed the prevailing conditions in developing countries in each of these components and identified in each the policies, measures and improvements called for at the national, regional and international levels, including measures required for education and training in the various components of public finance management.

The report also proposed a programme of action to be undertaken by the United Nations Secretariat, in co-operation with the regional commissions. It recommended that United Nations research activities be designed to help developing countries: develop criteria, models

and systems to make programme budgeting operational; develop policies and techniques for tax planning and administration to increase taxation's role in mobilizing resources and realizing policy objectives; develop fiscal and managerial policies and methods to improve co-ordination of financial institution activities; develop criteria for generating surpluses by public enterprises and increasing their productivity; formulate government accounting systems and classifications, performance evaluation and improvement programmes to make accounting and auditing more effective planning and management tools; and develop and localize professional accreditation standards and set up training courses to improve the supply of managerial and technical personnel.

The Economic and Social Council took note of the report on 4 August 1977 in adopting decision 275(LXIII), without vote, on the recommendation of the Economic Committee. It was one of several reports on which the Committee recommended such action on 3 August in approving, without vote, an oral proposal by its Chairman.

⁴⁰ Ibid., p. 360, text of resolution 2018 (LXI) of 3 August 1976.

Documentary references

Transfer of real resources to developing countries

ACCELERATING THE TRANSFER OF REAL RESOURCES

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meetings 54, 59.
Plenary meeting 107.

A/32/149 and Corr.1,2. Acceleration of transfer of real resources to developing countries. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/32/L.38. Bangladesh, Indonesia, Kenya, Philippines: draft resolution.

A/C.2/32/L.38/Rev.1,2. Bangladesh, Ecuador, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Paraguay, Philippines: revised draft resolution, as further orally amended by sponsors, approved by Second Committee on 12 December 1977, meeting 59, by 105 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

A/32/464. Report of Second Committee.

Resolution 32/181, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/464, adopted by Assembly on 19 December 1977, meeting 107, by 131 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolutions 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, and 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,

Recalling further its resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-opera-

tion in which it, *inter alia*, called for an increased, predictable, continuous and increasingly assured flow of concessional financial resources for development on more favourable terms and conditions,

Recalling further its resolutions 3489 (XXX) of 12 December 1975 on the acceleration of the transfer of real resources to developing countries and 31/174 of 21 December 1976 on ways and means of accelerating the transfer of real resources to developing countries on a predictable, continuous and increasingly assured basis,

Bearing in mind Trade and Development Board resolution 150 (XVI) of 23 October 1976 on the transfer of real resources to developing countries,

Concerned that in some instances the flow of official development assistance has declined in real terms,

Welcoming the commitment expressed by developed countries at the Conference on International Economic Co-operation to increase substantially and effectively their official development assistance flows,

Recognizing that assistance from developed countries constitutes an indispensable complement to the internal efforts of developing countries,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General submitted in response to General Assembly resolution 31/174;

2. Calls upon the developed countries to implement the agreed provisions regarding the volume and terms of flows of real resources to developing countries contained in Trade and Development Board resolution 150 (XVI);

3. Urges developed countries to increase substantially and effectively their official development assistance, in accordance with the commitments made at the Conference on International Economic Co-operation, within the framework of an equitable sharing of their efforts and pursuant to the agreement of the General Assembly at its seventh special

session and the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, which envisage the attainment of the 0.7 per cent official development assistance target by the end of the Decade, having in mind the form in which agreement was reached;

4. Further urges developed countries to implement the commitments made at the Conference on International Economic Co-operation aimed at increasing their flows of official development assistance on both a bilateral and multilateral basis and at improving the terms of official development assistance flows in accordance with methods to be determined by each developed donor country and, in this regard, reiterates the following suggestions, made at the Conference on International Economic Co-operation to increase official development assistance flows:

(a) To augment annually their official development assistance budgets by a specific percentage on a multiyear basis;

(b) To set aside at least 1 per cent of their annual gross national product increase expected to accrue to be devoted to augment official development assistance flows;

(c) To include aid volume targets in their economic planning;

(d) To undertake long-range planning of aid budgets;

5. Requests developed countries to take the appropriate measures to increase their flows of concessional development finance on a more continuous and predictable basis, bearing in mind the measures set out in the report of the Secretary-General;

6. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to consider the question of the transfer of real resources to developing countries with due priority and to submit a progress report, together with comments of the Trade and Development Board, to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to review progress in the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session under the item entitled "Acceleration of the transfer of real resources to developing countries."

FINANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meetings 52, 60.
Fifth Committee, meeting 66.
Plenary meeting 107.

A/C.2/32/L.47 and Rev.1. Bangladesh, Egypt, Greece, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Malta, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Uruguay: draft resolution and revision.

A/C.2/32/L.47/Rev.2. Bangladesh, Egypt, Greece, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Malta, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, United States, Uruguay, Zambia: revised draft resolution, approved by Second Committee on 13 December 1977, meeting 60, by 99 votes to 0, with 16 abstentions.

A/C.2/32/L.98. Financial implications of 14-power revised draft resolution, A/C.2/32/L.47/Rev.1. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/32/101. Financial implications of 16-power revised draft resolution, A/C.2/32/L.47/Rev.2. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/32/485. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolution IV recommended by Second Committee in A/32/480. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/32/480. Report of Second Committee (part I), draft resolution IV.

Resolution 32/177, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/480, adopted by Assembly on 19 December 1977, meeting 107, by 121 votes to 0, with 16 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/174 of 21 December 1976 on ways and means of accelerating the transfer of real resources to developing countries on a predictable, assured and continuous basis,

Convinced of the urgent need to develop policies to ensure the increased flow of resources to developing countries, including the access of developing countries to capital markets, as indispensable to the mobilization of their resources for development, and to develop the general concepts in this regard emerging from the Conference on International Economic Co-operation,

Taking into account consideration of this urgency in the discussions of, inter alia, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on financing related to trade and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on the redeployment of industry, investment guarantees and manpower training and employment,

Confident that the framework of economic co-operation among developing countries and countries of different economic and social systems can encourage investments in developing countries as determined by them,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of a group of high-level experts appointed by him on the recommendation of Governments and with due regard to equitable geographical distribution, a report on the following, including conclusions and recommendations, taking into account studies already undertaken within the United Nations system:

(a) The guarantee powers of existing international financial institutions and their possible enlargement;

(b) The feasibility and desirability of establishing a multilateral insurance and reinsurance agency;

2. Also requests the Secretary-General to provide the group with material for its consideration, in consultation with relevant bodies and organizations of the United Nations system;

3. Decides to consider the report of the Secretary-General at its thirty-third session under the item entitled "Acceleration of the transfer of real resources to developing countries."

Debt problems of developing countries

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meetings 32-35, 37-39, 61.
Plenary meeting 107.

A/32/15, Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD, Part Two, Chapter II and Annex I (decisions (a) and (b) adopted by Trade and Development Board at first part of its 9th special session, Geneva, 5-10 September 1977).

A/C.2/32/L.74. Jamaica (on behalf of States Members belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved by Second Committee on 14 December 1977, meeting 61, by 82 votes to 1, with 30 abstentions.

A/32/481. Report of Second Committee (on UNCTAD), draft resolution III.

Resolution 32/187, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/481, adopted by Assembly on 19 December 1977, meeting 107, by 106 votes to 1, with 31 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975,

Recalling its resolution 31/158 of 21 December 1976 on debt problems of developing countries,

Recalling also resolution 94 (IV) of 31 May 1976 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Noting that no substantive action has been taken in pursuance of the resolutions noted above and that the growing external debt of developing countries amounting to nearly \$200 billion, resulting from a decline in their export earnings, increased import costs and inadequate concessional assistance, places a heavy burden on their limited foreign exchange resources,

Concerned that many developing countries are experiencing extreme difficulties in servicing their external debts and are unable to pursue or initiate important development projects, that the growth performance of the most seriously affected, least developed, land-locked and island developing countries during the first half of this decade has been extremely unsatisfactory and that their per capita incomes have hardly increased,

Considering that substantial debt-relief measures in favour of developing countries are essential and would result in a significant infusion of untied resources urgently required by many developing countries,

Acknowledging that balance-of-payment support facilities have been inadequate and that official development assistance flows have been stagnating,

Convinced that net capital inflows, especially relating to official development assistance, to developing countries, in particular to the most seriously affected, least developed, land-locked and island developing countries, must be increased substantially and rapidly,

Aware that the majority of developing countries do not enjoy proper access to international capital markets and that, in any event, loans in such markets are available at high interest rates and on short maturities,

Regretting that so far most developed countries have not been prepared to assist in resolving the immediate difficulties of those developing countries suffering from the effects of heavy debt burdens or to consider the debt question in the perspective of development rather than commerce,

Noting that the Special Action Programme of \$1 billion offered by the developed donor countries at the Conference on International Economic Co-operation will cover less than one third of the annual debt-service payments of the most seriously affected and the least developed countries, and that substantive action has yet to be taken by them to implement the Programme,

1. Welcomes the adoption of the provisional agenda for the part of the ninth special session of the Trade and Development Board to be held at the ministerial level, which includes proposals for the immediate solution of the debt problems of developing countries;

2. Calls upon the Trade and Development Board at its ministerial session to reach satisfactory decisions on:

(a) Generalized debt relief by the developed countries on the official debt of developing countries, in particular of the most seriously affected, least developed, land-locked and island developing countries, in the context of the call for a substantial increase in net official development assistance flows to developing countries;

(b) Reorganization of the entire system of debt renegotiation to give it a developmental orientation so as to result in adequate, equitable and consistent debt reorganizations;

(c) The problems created by the inadequate access of the majority of developing countries to international capital markets, in particular the danger of the bunching of repayments caused by the short maturities of such loans;

3. Welcomes the steps taken by some developed countries to cancel official debts owed to them by certain developing countries and the decision to extend future official development assistance in favour of the most seriously affected and the least developed of the developing countries in the form of grants, and urges that this be followed by similar decisions by other developed countries;

4. Recommends that additional financial resources should be committed by multilateral development finance in-

stitutions to the developing countries experiencing debt-servicing difficulties.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

TD/B/670. Report of Intergovernmental Group of Experts on External Indebtedness of Developing Countries, Geneva, 18-22 July 1977.

TD/B/685 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2 and Add.2/Corr.1 and Add.3. Report of Intergovernmental Group of Experts on External Indebtedness of Developing Countries on its 2nd session, Geneva, 5-16 December 1977.

Effects of world inflation on the development process

General Assembly—32nd session

Second Committee, meeting 60.

Fifth Committee, meeting 68.

Plenary meeting 107.

A/C.2/32/L.22. Bolivia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, India, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Spain, Surinam, Venezuela: draft resolution.

A/C.2/32/L.22/Rev.1. Bolivia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, India, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Spain, Surinam, Venezuela: revised draft resolution, as further orally amended by sponsors, approved by Second Committee on 13 December 1977, meeting 60, by 105 votes to 0, with 14 abstentions.

A/C.2/32/L.75. Financial implications of 11-power draft resolution, A/C.2/32/L.22. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/32/102. Financial implications of 12-power revised draft resolution, A/C.2/32/L.22/Rev.1.

A/32/485. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolution II recommended by Second Committee in A/32/480.

A/32/480. Report of Second Committee (part I), draft resolution II.

Resolution 32/175, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/480, adopted by Assembly on 19 December 1977, meeting 107, by 125 votes to 0, with 14 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970 containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also its resolution 3515(XXX) of 15 December 1975 on the Conference on International Economic Co-operation,

Bearing in mind that the States participating in the Conference on International Economic Co-operation recognized that inflation disturbs the functioning of the international economic and monetary order and is damaging to the economic progress of both developed and developing countries,

Having regard to the fact that the effects of the present inflationary phenomenon have become universal in their negative impact and that the control of inflation is a matter requiring the priority attention of the international community as a whole,

Considering that the rapid spread of inflation indicates that isolated measures taken by States are not sufficient to control it successfully,

Bearing in mind that the measures within the scope of the

developing countries are not in themselves capable of controlling internationally transmitted inflation,

Taking into account the report submitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development by the Group of Experts on inflationary processes in the international economy and their impact on developing countries,

1. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to establish a high-level governmental group of experts, on a basis of equitable geographical representation:

(a) To prepare a broad and comprehensive study of the present inflationary phenomenon whose effects continue to exert a negative influence on the economies of all countries, particularly the developing countries;

(b) To formulate recommendations on possible measures to combat the international inflationary process and make it possible to formulate policies designed to reduce the economic and social effects of inflation;

2. Further requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to transmit to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, the study prepared by the governmental group of experts established in accordance with paragraph 1 above, together with the comments of the Trade and Development Board, so that the Assembly may decide what action should be taken, including the possibility of holding a world conference on inflation;

3. Recommends, at the same time, that the international community should devote special attention to the problem of world inflation in the negotiations concerning the establishment of the new international economic order and in the preparation of a new international development strategy.

Economic co-operation among developing countries

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meetings 53, 55.
Fifth Committee, meeting 65.
Plenary meeting 107.

A/32/15, Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD, Part One, Chapter IV F and Annex I (Other decisions, p. 94).

A/32/61. Letter of 15 March from Egypt (transmitting documents of First Conference of Heads of State and Government of OAU and League of Arab States, Cairo, 7-9 March 1977).

A/32/229, A/32/312 and Add.1. Reports of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/32/L.64 and Rev.1. Jamaica (on behalf of States Members of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution and revision, approved without vote by Second Committee on 7 December 1977, meeting 55.

A/C.5/32/93. Financial implications of draft resolution in A/C.2/32/L.64 and of related decision of Trade and Development Board in A/32/15, Vol. II, Annex I. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/32/486. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Second Committee in A/32/456. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/32/456. Report of Second Committee.

Resolution 32/180, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/456, adopted without vote by Assembly on 19 December 1977, meeting 107.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3177 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973, 3241 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3442 (XXX) of 9 December 1975 and 31/119 of 16 December 1976 and resolution 92(IV) of 30 May 1976 of the United Nations Conference

on Trade and Development relating to measures of support by developed countries and international organizations for the programme of economic co-operation among developing countries,

Recalling also its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Noting the programme of economic co-operation among developing countries, adopted at the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Group of Seventy-seven, held at Manila from 26 January to 7 February 1976,

Noting also the decisions taken by the non-aligned countries on economic co-operation among developing countries and, in particular, the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation and other relevant resolutions adopted by the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976,

Noting further the measures set out in the report of the Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, held at Mexico City from 13 to 22 September 1976,

Noting that economic co-operation among developing countries, based on the concept of individual and collective self-reliance, has been identified by them as a major strategy to promote their development and as an important means of consolidating their unity and solidarity,

Recognizing that, in the context of international economic co-operation, the achievement of the goal of greater co-operation among the developing countries is an important contribution to the establishment of the new international economic order,

Stressing that fundamental structural changes in existing international economic relations on the basis of equity and justice are essential for an enduring solution to the world economic problems and the promotion of international peace and security,

Reaffirming that efforts by the developing countries to promote co-operation among themselves do not diminish the responsibilities of all other countries to establish just and equitable economic relations between them and the developing countries and to contribute to the development of the developing countries,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on economic co-operation among developing countries;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure, through the appropriate machinery of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, effective co-ordination of activities within the United Nations system in support of measures of economic co-operation among developing countries, as identified in the relevant decisions of the United Nations on the subject, including those based on the Programme of Action adopted at the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Group of Seventy-seven, the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation adopted at the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, and the report of the Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries;

3. Further requests the Secretary-General to continue to include in the medium-term plan of the United Nations an intersectoral presentation of the activities envisaged to implement the relevant resolutions of the United Nations on economic co-operation among developing countries and to secure the same kind of intersectoral presentation on a system-wide basis;

4. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in accordance with their established procedures and practices, to support measures of economic co-operation among developing countries, including, as and when requested, the continued provision of the necessary secretariat support services and other suitable arrange-

ments to facilitate the holding of meetings by the developing countries in pursuance of the objectives of economic co-operation among developing countries;

5. Takes note of Trade and Development Board decision 161 (XVII) of 2 September 1977, by which the Board adopted the terms of reference for the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries and endorsed the work programme of the Committee;

6. Urges developed countries to provide appropriate support, as and when requested by the developing countries, for the implementation of measures of economic co-operation among developing countries;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

TD/B/652. Report of Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries on its first session, Geneva, 7 and 8 February and 2-9 May 1977. (Annex I: Committee resolution 1(I); Annex II: Checklist of documents before Committee.)

The role of the public sector in promoting economic development

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Economic Committee, meetings 795, 808.
Plenary meeting 2085.

E/5985 and Corr.1. Role of public sector in promoting economic development of developing countries. Report of Secretary-General.

E/6047. Report of Economic Committee (on assessment of progress made in implementation of General Assembly resolutions 2626 (XXV), 3202 (S-VI), 3281 (XXIX) and 3362 (S-VII)), draft decision B.

E/6020. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 63rd session (decision 274 (LXIII)).

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meeting 53.
Plenary meeting 107.

A/C.2/32/L.23. Benin, Bulgaria, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Iraq, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mongolia, Mozambique, Uganda: draft resolution.

A/C.2/32/L.23/Rev.1. Algeria, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Iraq, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution, as further orally amended by sponsors, approved without vote by Second Committee on 1 December 1977, meeting 53.

A/32/480. Report of Second Committee (part I) (on assessment of progress made in implementation of General Assembly resolutions 2626 (XXV), 3202 (S-VI), 3281 (XXIX) and 3362 (S-VII)), draft resolution VI.

Resolution 32/179, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/480, adopted without vote by Assembly on 19 December 1977, meeting 107.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New Inter-

national Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also its resolution 3488 (XXX) of 12 December 1975, in which, inter alia, it recognized the important and vital role the public sector in developing countries could play in achieving the over-all economic and social development goals in accordance with their national development plans,

Recognizing the necessary and important role of the public sector, including public administration, finance and management, in enhancing national capacities for the full and effective realization of national development objectives,

Recalling its resolution 2845 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolutions 1977 (LIX) of 30 July 1975 and 2018 (LXI) of 3 August 1976 on public administration and finance for development,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation, adopted by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization at its Second General Conference, held at Lima from 12 to 26 March 1975, which, inter alia, recognized the importance of ensuring an adequate role for the public sector in the expansion of the industrial development of developing countries,

Recalling the pertinent provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions which reaffirm the right of every State to exercise full and permanent sovereignty over its natural resources for the benefit of its people,

Bearing in mind that every State has the sovereign and inalienable right to choose its economic and social system in accordance with the will of its people, without outside interference,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries, prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3488 (XXX);

2. Endorses Economic and Social Council decision 274 (LXIII) of 4 August 1977, in which the Council recommended to the General Assembly, inter alia, the continued study of the subject;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue studying the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries, as provided for in Economic and Social Council decision 274 (LXIII), through the fullest utilization of existing possibilities and resources and existing Secretariat departments;

4. Recommends that the competent United Nations organs should take into account the studies on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries in formulating a new international development strategy;

5. Invites the Secretary-General, in his study on the role of the public sector in the socio-economic development of developing countries, to take into account especially the following aspects:

(a) Capital formation and full realization by developing countries of their natural resources for the benefit of their entire population;

(b) Role of the public sector in implementing the long-term strategy of industrialization;

(c) Role of the public sector in promoting agricultural production;

(d) Role of the public sector in developing an effective national potential in research and development in the fields of science and technology;

(e) Attainment of the aims of a unified approach to economic and social development, including the achievement of an equitable distribution of income and wealth in the nation;

(f) Creation of broader employment opportunities and reduction of unemployment;

(g) Role of the public sector in the expansion of the share of developing countries in international trade, including the

improvement of their export and import capacity and balance of payments;

(h) Role of the public sector in adjusting to changing economic circumstances and undertaking necessary structural and other adjustments;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to identify, based on national requirements, international measures required to support national public administration, finance and management for the development of the developing countries;

7. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its thirty-third and thirty-fourth sessions through the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-fifth and sixty-seventh sessions, respectively;

8. Requests the Economic and Social Council to examine the progress reports and to make appropriate recommendations on this subject to the General Assembly.

Special measures in favour of the least developed countries

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Economic Committee, meetings 803, 808.
Plenary meeting 2085.

E/AC.6/L.602. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Iraq, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda: draft resolution, approved without vote by Economic Committee on 3 August 1977, meeting 808.
E/6047. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 2124 (LXIII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/6047, adopted without vote by Council on 4 August 1977, meeting 2085.

The Economic and Social Council,
Reaffirming the decisions and recommendations concerning special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in its resolutions 62 (III) of 19 May 1972 and 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976,

Recognizing that, in accordance with the above-mentioned resolutions, assistance to the least developed among the developing countries should be supplementary to the general measures applicable to all developing countries,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3214 (XXIX) of 6 November 1974, which, *inter alia*, urges Member States and organizations of the United Nations system to intensify urgently their efforts in favour of the least developed among the developing countries, including those in the field of trade,

Recalling further resolution 2 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries concerning special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries,

1. Requests the developed countries and all international organizations and financial institutions to increase the flow of financial and technical assistance to the least developed countries;

2. Invites the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to provide increased resources to meet the special needs of the least developed among the developing countries;

3. Urges the developed countries and all international organizations and financial institutions to adopt special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries, as called for in United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolutions 62 (III) and 98 (IV), and other relevant United Nations resolutions;

4. Urges the specialized agencies, the regional commissions and other United Nations bodies to strengthen their programmes further in favour of the least developed countries;

5. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to convene at the

earliest possible opportunity the special meeting at which multilateral and bilateral financial and technical assistance institutions can carry out, together with representatives of the least developed countries, a general review and assessment of their requirements and progress as called for in paragraph 35 of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolution 98 (IV);

6. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Member States, the specialized agencies, the regional commissions and other United Nations bodies, to submit, through the Economic and Social Council, a progress report on the implementation of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolutions 62 (III) and 98 (IV), other relevant United Nations resolutions and the present resolution to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session.

General Assembly—32nd session

Second Committee, meetings 32-35, 37, 39, 49, 50, 61.

Plenary meetings 101, 107.

A/32/15, Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD, Part One, Chapter V C (i).

A/C.2/32/L.82. Afghanistan, Bhutan, Botswana, Burundi, Central African Empire, Chad, Ethiopia, Mali, Nepal, Rwanda, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda: draft resolution.

A/C.2/32/L.82/Rev.1. Afghanistan, Bhutan, Botswana, Burundi, Central African Empire, Chad, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Nepal, Rwanda, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda: revised draft resolution, as orally amended by United Kingdom and sponsors, approved without vote by Second Committee on 14 December 1977, meeting 61.

A/32/481. Report of Second Committee (on UNCTAD), draft resolution VI.

Resolution 32/190, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/481, adopted without vote by Assembly on 19 December 1977, meeting 107.

The General Assembly,

Taking into consideration its resolution 3214 (XXIX) of 6 November 1974, in which it urged Member States and organizations of the United Nations system to intensify urgently their efforts for the benefit of the least developed countries, including those in the field of trade,

Reaffirming the special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in its resolutions 62 (III) of 19 May 1972 and 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2124 (LXIII) of 4 August 1977,

Bearing in mind the results of the meeting convened by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development between 31 October and 8 November 1977, at which the multilateral and bilateral financial and technical assistance institutions, together with the representatives of the least developed among the developing countries, carried out a general review and assessment of their requirements and progress, as called for in paragraph 35 of Conference resolution 98 (IV),

1. Invites the developed countries as well as international institutions to increase the flow of financial and technical assistance to the least developed among the developing countries;

2. Further invites the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and other financial institutions to provide increased resources to meet the particular needs of the least developed countries;

3. Urges the developed countries, as well as appropriate international organizations and financial institutions, to adopt specific and concrete measures in favour of the least developed countries, as called for by the General Assembly and in the decisions adopted by the United Nations Conference on

Trade and Development and other related organizations within the United Nations system;

4. Welcomes the inclusion in the provisional agenda for the part of the ninth special session of the Trade and Development Board to be convened early in 1978 at the ministerial level of the review of measures taken in accordance with resolution 98 (IV) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development concerning the debt and related development and financial problems, inter alia, of the least developed countries;

5. Takes note of the allocation of \$1 billion to the Special Action Programme pledged by the developed countries at the Conference on International Economic Co-operation held in Paris;

6. Endorses the request made by the Economic and Social Council in paragraph 6 of its resolution 2124 (LXIII).

A/C.2/32/L.18. Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Fiji, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Malawi, Maldives, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Rwanda, Samoa, Singapore, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Uganda: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 18 November 1977, meeting 50.

A/32/265/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution III.

Resolution 32/94, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/265/Add.1, adopted without objection by Assembly on 13 December 1977, meeting 101.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, and 2768 (XXVI) of 18 November 1971 on the identification of the least developed among the developing countries,

Further recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1726 (LXIII) of 28 July 1972, in which the Council, inter alia, requested the Committee for Development Planning to undertake an examination of the latest available statistical information on the relevant economic, social and other variables in respect of the developing countries, with a view to making recommendations to the Council on any modification that might appear necessary in the list of the least developed countries on the basis of the criteria used in drawing up the list,

Bearing in mind its resolution 3487 (XXX) of 12 December 1975 by which certain countries were added to the list of the least developed countries,

Requests the Committee for Development Planning at its fourteenth session to give consideration, as a matter of priority, to the question of the inclusion of Tonga in the list of the least developed countries and to submit its conclusions to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-fifth session.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

TD/B/681 and Add.1. Report of Meeting of Multilateral and Bilateral Financial and Technical Assistance Institutions with Representatives of Least Developed Countries, Geneva, 31 October-8 November 1977.

United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries

1977 PLEDGING CONFERENCE

1977 United Nations Pledging Conference on United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries, meetings of 2 November 1977 (A/CONF.88/SR.1.2 and corrigendum).

A/CONF.88/1. Final Act of 1977 United Nations Pledging Conference on United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries.

ACTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

General Assembly—32nd session

Second Committee, meetings 38, 44, 45, 47, 55, 58.

Plenary meeting 103.

A/32/236. Report of Administrator of UNDP.

A/C.2/32/L.70. Afghanistan and Nepal: draft resolution.

A/C.2/32/L.70/Rev.1. Afghanistan, Bhutan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Nepal, Uganda: revised draft resolution.

A/C.2/32/L.70/Rev.2. Afghanistan, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burundi, Central African Empire, Chad, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Nepal, Rwanda, Uganda, Zambia: revised draft resolution, approved by Second Committee on 9 December 1977, meeting 58, by 96 votes to 0, with 17 abstentions.

A/32/444. Report of Second Committee (on operational activities for development), draft resolution V.

Resolution 32/113, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/444, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1977, meeting 103, by recorded vote of 115 to 0, with 21 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: None

Abstaining: Australia, Bahamas, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sierra Leone,* Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

* Subsequently Sierra Leone advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/177 of 21 December 1976, by which it approved the statute of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries and requested the Secretary-General to convene a pledging conference on the Fund,

Expressing appreciation to the countries that contributed to the Fund at the pledging conference held on 2 November 1977,

Concerned at the fact that the Fund has not yet become

operational as envisaged in General Assembly resolution 31/177,

1. Urges Member States and the entire international community to make generous voluntary contributions to the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries in order to make it operational as soon as possible;

2. Authorizes the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to propose, in close collaboration with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, interim arrangements to implement the aims and purposes laid down in the statute of the Fund until the Fund becomes operational, in the manner specified in General Assembly resolution 31/177, subject to approval of such arrangements by the Governing Council of the Programme.

A/32/460. Confirmation of appointment of Executive Director of United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries. Note by Secretary-General.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/319).

Measures in favour of the land-locked developing countries

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Economic Committee, meetings 803, 808.
Plenary meeting 2085.

E/AC.6/L.603. Afghanistan and Uganda: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved by Economic Committee on 3 August 1977, meeting 808, by 24 votes to 0, with 16 abstentions.

E/6047. Report of Economic Committee (on assessment of progress made in implementation of General Assembly resolutions 2626 (XXV), 3202 (S-VI), 3281 (XXIX) and 3362 (S-VII)), draft resolution II.

Resolution 2127 (LXIII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/6047, adopted by Council on 4 August 1977, meeting 2085, by 31 votes to 0, with 15 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the decisions and recommendations concerning special measures related to the needs of the land-locked developing countries adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in its resolutions 63(III) of 19 May 1972 and 98(IV) of 31 May 1976,

Recalling Trade and Development Board resolution 109(XIV) of 12 September 1974, in which the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was requested to take appropriate and positive action on the relevant recommendations of the Group of Experts on the Transport Infrastructure for Land-locked Developing Countries,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 31/157 of 21 December 1976, in paragraph 1 of which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the land-locked countries and the specialized agencies, to find ways and means of improving the economic situation of the land-locked developing countries through the urgent implementation of resolutions 63 (III) and 98 (IV) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Noting General Assembly resolution 31/177 of 21 December 1976, by which the Assembly approved the Statute of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries and requested the Secretary-General to convene a pledging conference for the Fund,

Recalling the provisions of General Assembly resolution 31/157 and other relevant United Nations resolutions with respect to the exercise of the right of the land-locked coun-

tries to free access to and from the sea and their right of freedom of transit,

Aware of the slow progress in the implementation of specific measures related to the needs of the land-locked developing countries,

1. Reaffirms the right of free access to and from the sea of the developing land-locked countries, and their right of freedom of transit;

2. Urges the developed countries and all international organizations and financial institutions to adopt special measures in favour of the land-locked developing countries, as called for in resolutions 63 (III) and 98 (IV) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

3. Calls upon Member States and the entire international community to give attention to the trade requirements of the land-locked developing countries, including transit facilities, in order that they may derive equitable benefits from international measures on behalf of all developing countries;

4. Urges the developed countries to make generous contributions to the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries, in order to make it operational;

5. Invites the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to provide adequate and increased resources to meet the technical assistance needs of the land-locked developing countries;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Member States, the specialized agencies, the regional commissions and other United Nations bodies, to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, a progress report on the implementation of resolutions 63 (III) and 98 (IV) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other relevant United Nations resolutions.

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meetings 32-34, 37, 39, 61.
Plenary meeting 107.

A/32/15, Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD, Chapter V C (iii).

A/C.2/32/L.83. Afghanistan, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, Central African Empire, Chad, Lesotho, Mali, Nepal, Rwanda, Singapore, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, by Argentina and by Federal Republic of Germany, approved by Second Committee on 14 December 1977, meeting 61, by recorded vote of 101 to 0, with 14 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, Burma, Colombia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, India, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast,

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Pakistan, United Kingdom, United States.

A/32/481. Report of Second Committee (on UNCTAD), draft resolution VII.

Resolution 32/191, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/481, adopted by Assembly on 19 December 1977, meeting 107, by recorded vote of 129 to 0, with 10 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Algeria, Burma, Colombia, Gabon, India, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nigeria, Pakistan, Somalia.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2971 (XXVII) of 14 December 1972, 3169 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, 3311 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 and 31/157 of 21 December 1976,

Bearing in mind Trade and Development Board resolution 109 (XIV) of 12 September 1974, in which the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was requested to take appropriate and positive action on the relevant recommendations of the Group of Experts on the Transport Infrastructure for Land-locked Developing Countries,

Recalling also resolutions 63 (III) of 19 May 1972 and 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Bearing in mind the other resolutions and decisions adopted by the United Nations and its related agencies envisaging special action in favour of the land-locked developing countries,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 2127 (LXIII) of 4 August 1977,

Concerned with the slow progress being made in the implementation of specific action in favour of those countries,

Recalling the provisions of its resolution 31/157 and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations with respect to the exercise of the right of land-locked developing countries to free access to and from the sea, as well as their right to freedom of transit,

1. Reaffirms the right of free access to and from the sea

of the developing land-locked countries, as well as their right of freedom of transit;

2. Invites the developed countries, other States and international organizations and financial institutions to implement specific action for the benefit of such countries, as envisaged in resolutions 63 (III) and 98 (IV) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other resolutions adopted by the United Nations;

3. Urges members of the international community to provide land-locked developing countries with technical and financial assistance in the form of grants or concessional loans for the construction, improvement and maintenance of their transport and transit infrastructure and facilities;

4. Requests the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other agencies within the United Nations system to take effective measures in order to provide increased resources to meet the technical assistance needs of the land-locked developing countries;

5. Confirms paragraph 6 of Economic and Social Council resolution 2127 (LXIII).

Action in favour of developing island countries

Economic and Social Council—63rd session

Economic Committee, meeting 808.

Plenary meeting 2085.

A/32/126 and Add.1. Progress in implementation of specific action in favour of developing island countries. Report of Secretary-General.

E/AC.6/L.607. Madagascar, Malta, New Zealand, Philippines: draft resolution, approved without vote by Economic Committee on 3 August 1977, meeting 808.

E/6047. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution IV.

Resolution 2126 (LXIII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/6047, adopted without vote by Council on 4 August 1977, meeting 2085.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 31/156 of 21 December 1976, in paragraph 3 of which the Assembly called upon the Secretary-General to submit to it, through the Economic and Social Council, a progress report on the implementation of specific action in favour of developing island countries,

Regretting that insufficient time was available to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-third session for consideration of that progress report,

Recommends that the General Assembly at its thirty-second session give full consideration to the progress report of the Secretary-General, entitled "Progress in the implementation of specific action in favour of developing island countries," with a view to the stimulation of further attention to the need for specific action in favour of developing island countries, both by the organizations concerned within the United Nations system, and by all Governments, particularly those of developed countries.

General Assembly—32nd session

Second Committee, meetings 32-34, 37, 39, 54, 56, 59.

Plenary meeting 107.

A/32/15, Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD, Part One, Chapter V C (ii).

A/32/126 and Add.1. Progress in implementation of specific action in favour of developing island countries. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/32/L.67. Australia, Bahamas, Comoros, Cyprus, Fiji, Jamaica, Madagascar, Maldives, Malta, New Zealand,

Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Seychelles, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 5 December 1977, meeting 54.

A/32/481. Report of Second Committee (on UNCTAD), draft resolution I.

Resolution 32/185, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/481, adopted without vote by Assembly on 19 December 1977, meeting 107.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3338 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974 and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 dealing, *inter alia*, with efforts to meet the special problems of developing island countries,

Recalling resolution 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in which a series of special measures and specific action, respectively, in favour of the least developed countries and in favour of the land-locked and island developing countries were recommended,

Recalling also its resolution 31/156 of 21 December 1976, in which it called upon the Secretary-General to submit, through the Economic and Social Council, a progress report on the implementation of specific action in favour of developing island countries,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 2126 (LXIII) of 4 August 1977, in which the Council recommended that the General Assembly at its thirty-second session should give full consideration to the progress report of the Secretary-General with a view to the stimulation of further attention to the need for specific action in favour of developing island countries,

Mindful that the particular impediments hampering the economic development of many developing island countries, especially their difficulties in respect of transport and communications, their distance from market centres, the smallness of their economies and markets, their low resource endowment and their heavy dependence on a few commodities for foreign exchange earnings, call for the continued attention of Governments and of organizations in the United Nations system,

Convinced that specific action in favour of developing island countries, supplementary to the general measures applicable to all developing countries, is required to meet these particular impediments,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on progress in the implementation of specific action in favour of developing island countries and welcomes the initiation of the measures specified therein;

2. Welcomes, in particular, the activities undertaken by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, including the establishment of a unit in its secretariat devoted to the problems of the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries;

3. Also welcomes the progress achieved by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in its implementation of the special technical assistance programme for developing island countries;

4. Urges all organizations in the United Nations system to continue to identify and implement, within their respective spheres of competence, appropriate specific action in favour of developing island countries, in accordance with the recommendations in resolution 98 (IV) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in particular those concerning the fields of transport and communications, trade and commercial policies, industrialization, tourism, the transfer of technology, marine and submarine resources development, the flow of external resources, environment protection and response to natural disasters;

5. Further urges the United Nations organizations concerned, in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the regional commissions, to give attention to

programmes of regional and subregional co-operation in respect of developing island countries;

6. Calls upon Governments, in particular those of the developed countries, to take fully into account, in their bilateral and regional development efforts and in relevant negotiations towards the attainment of the objectives of the new international economic order, the special problems of developing island countries;

7. Decides to keep under review all progress in the implementation of the present resolution and requests the Secretary-General to submit for the consideration of the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session a sectoral analysis of action undertaken in favour of developing island countries and proposals for further consideration, taking into account the consideration of this question by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its fifth session.

A/C.2/32/L.54 and Rev.1. Bahamas, Barbados, Canada, Cyprus, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, Venezuela, Zambia: draft resolution and revision, approved without vote by Second Committee on 12 December 1977, meeting 59.

A/32/481. Report of Second Committee (on UNCTAD), draft resolution II.

Resolution 32/186, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/481, adopted without vote by Assembly on 19 December 1977, meeting 107.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision 32/413 of 28 November 1977, by which it deferred until its thirty-third session consideration of the question of Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent,

Aware of the special problems faced by Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent with regard to territorial size, geographical location and limited economic resources, as well as the serious adverse effects on their economies of recent world-wide economic and financial problems,

Mindful that these Territories require the continued attention and assistance of the United Nations in the achievement by their peoples of their development objectives,

Recalling also its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to these Territories and peoples,

Noting the action taken by the specialized agencies and the organizations within the United Nations system, as well as the regional bodies, particularly the Caribbean Community and Common Market, to provide economic, financial and technical assistance to these countries, as set out in the report of the Secretary-General on progress in the implementation of specific action in favour of developing island countries,

Recalling that the question of Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent is currently under consideration in the relevant and competent organs of the United Nations,

1. Stresses the urgency of rendering all necessary assistance to the peoples of Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent in their efforts to strengthen their national economies and calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in consultation with the freely elected representatives of the peoples of those Territories, to take adequate steps to establish and finance an appropriate programme of development of the Territories;

2. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, including in particular the United Nations Development Programme, international financial institutions and aid donors to intensify their assistance

within their respective spheres of competence to the peoples of those Territories.

Tripartite World Conference on Employment, Income Distribution, Social Progress and the International Division of Labour

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Economic Committee, meetings 795, 808.
Plenary meeting 2085.

E/5970. Co-ordination of activities of United Nations system in implementation of programme of action adopted by Tripartite World Conference on Employment, Income Distribution, Social Progress and International Division of Labour (Geneva, 4-17 June 1976). Report of Secretary-General.

E/6001. Special report of ILO on implementation of programme of action adopted by Tripartite World Conference on Employment, Income Distribution, Social Progress and International Division of Labour.

E/6047. Report of Economic Committee (on assessment of progress made in implementation of General Assembly resolutions 2626 (XXV), 3202 (S-VI), 3281 (XXIX) and 3362 (S-VII)), draft decision C, paras. (b) and (c).

E/6020. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 63rd session (decision 275 (LXIII), paras. (b) and (c)).

Public finance for development

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Economic Committee, meetings 795, 808.
Plenary meeting 2085.

E/5942. Managing public finance for planned development. Report of Secretary-General.

E/6047. Report of Economic Committee, draft decision C, para. (e).

E/6020. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 63rd session (decision 275 (LXIII), para. (e)).

Other documents

Continuity and Change. Development at Mid-Decade. Comments and Recommendations of the Committee for Development Planning. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.75.II.A.6.

Changing Development Perceptions. Comments and Recommendations of the Committee for Development Planning. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.II.A.10.

Journal of Development Planning, No. 11. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.II.A.14.

Chapter II

Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system

Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System

During 1977, the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System, established by the General Assembly in 1975,¹ held two formal sessions, both at United Nations Headquarters in New York. The Committee, which was to submit its conclusions and recommendations to the General Assembly at its regular 1977 session, continued to consider an informal consolidated text prepared by the Chairman as a result of negotiations held in 1976² and agreed that its work should continue to be conducted within an informal contact group, open to the participation of all the members of the Committee and presided over by the Chairman.

At its fifth session, held from 16 February to 4 March 1977, the Ad Hoc Committee gave particular consideration to three problem areas: interagency co-ordination, operational activities of the United Nations system, and Secretariat support services. Progress was made on the subject of interagency co-ordination, but the report noted that considerable difficulties continued to surround the inter-related areas of operational activities and Secretariat support services.

At its sixth session, held from 2 to 20 May, the Chairman initially invited the Ad Hoc Committee to direct its attention to the following problem areas: the General Assembly; the Economic and Social Council; other fora for negotiations; regional and interregional co-operation; and planning, programming, budgeting and evaluation. In the light of the discussions thereon, the Chairman revised the relevant sections of the consolidated text. The discussions also widened the consensus existing in respect of interagency co-ordination and achieved a measure of progress in respect of some of the major issues relating to operational activities and Secretariat support services; the Committee agreed, however, that further informal consultations would be required.

Informal consultations were held at Geneva in July, and subsequently in New York, within

the context of a small representative group of Committee members known as the "Friends of the Chairman."

The Ad Hoc Committee resumed its sixth session in New York on 30 September 1977 to review the progress made in the informal consultations, following which a comprehensive revision of the informal consolidated text was issued. The Committee met until 14 December 1977, during which time an intensive discussion was undertaken of the consolidated text; on that date, the Committee adopted its final conclusions and recommendations.

Summary of conclusions and recommendations

The General Assembly. The role of the General Assembly as the supreme organ of the United Nations system in the economic and social fields was reaffirmed and the following measures, *inter alia*, recommended: (a) the Assembly should function as the principal forum for policy-making and for harmonization of international action on economic, social and related problems; (b) it should concentrate on the establishment of over-all strategies, policies and priorities for the system as a whole, and, as necessary, assign responsibility for negotiations to other fora within the system; and (c) it should review developments in other fora within and outside the United Nations, set guidelines for further action and make recommendations.

The Assembly was also called upon to promote support and assistance to the developing countries in strengthening and enlarging their mutual economic co-operation. A number of rationalization measures for the Assembly's method of work were recommended, affecting its agenda, allocation of items, programme of work and documentation.

The Economic and Social Council. It was recommended that the Economic and Social Council should concentrate on its responsibilities: (a) to serve as the central forum for the discussion of and the formulation of policy recommenda-

¹ See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 348-54, text of resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975, esp. section VII.

² See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 364.

dons on international economic and social issues; (b) to monitor and evaluate the implementation of over-all strategies, policies and priorities established by the Assembly; (c) to co-ordinate the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system; and (d) to carry out comprehensive policy reviews of operational activities throughout the system.

The Council was called upon to adopt a biennial programme of work and shorter but more frequent subject-oriented sessions spread throughout the year—except when the Assembly was in session—focusing on, *inter alia*, consideration of action by the United Nations system in particular sectors, review of the results of and establishment of guidelines for technical work, review of programme budgets and medium-term plans and recommendation of policy guidelines for operational activities. The Council could also convene special sessions to deal with special or urgent problems and, when important policy areas justified high-level participation, could convene periodic meetings at the ministerial or other sufficiently high level.

The Council should assume as far as possible the functions of its subsidiary bodies; these bodies would accordingly be discontinued or their terms of reference redefined and/or regrouped. In this connexion, the Council was called upon to adopt by the end of 1978 the following measures: (a) discontinuance of its expert and advisory bodies, unless otherwise decided; (b) streamlining, including discontinuance as appropriate, of the standing intergovernmental committees; (c) redefinition and regrouping of the terms of reference of the functional commissions, or the assumption by the Council of direct responsibility for their work; and (d) assumption of preparatory work for ad hoc conferences. The Council was also urged to refrain from establishing new subsidiary bodies.

All States Members of the United Nations wishing to participate in the Council's work should be enabled fully to do so; consideration should be given to ways of making the Council fully representative. The Council should also consider increasing the membership of any remaining reconstituted subsidiary bodies.

The Secretary-General and the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system were called upon to participate more actively in the work of the Council. The Council should examine and improve consultative relationships with non-governmental organizations.

Other United Nations fora for negotiations. All United Nations organs and programmes, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and ad hoc world conferences were called upon to co-operate in effectively discharging the responsibilities of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and, as far as possible, to give full and prompt effect to their specific policy recommendations, also taking fully into account the needs of developing countries.

Measures should be taken within available resources to enable the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to discharge the major role envisaged for that body as an Assembly organ for deliberation, negotiation, review and implementation in the field of international trade and related areas of international economic co-operation.

Structures for regional and interregional co-operation. The five regional commissions—as the main general economic and social development centres, taking into account the work of the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies in specific sectoral fields and the co-ordinating role of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in respect of technical co-operation activities—were expected to exercise team leadership and responsibility for co-ordination and co-operation at the regional level, to provide inputs for the global policy-making processes of United Nations organs, and to participate fully in implementing their decisions.

Relationships between the regional commissions and other United Nations organizations should be strengthened, including their active participation in operational activities and preparation of intercountry programmes in their respective regions. The Assembly and the Council were called upon to take measures to enable the regional commissions to function expeditiously as executing agencies. The regional commissions should also assist developing countries in identifying projects and preparing programmes for promoting co-operation among them.

Organizations of the United Nations system should take early steps to achieve a common definition of regions and subregions and the identical location of regional and subregional offices. The regional commissions should increase their mutual exchanges of information and experience. A number of administrative and financial measures were also recommended, and the regional commissions were called upon to rationalize their structures, *inter alia* by streamlining their subsidiary bodies.

Operational activities of the United Nations system. Operational activities of the United Nations system for development should serve the following objectives: (a) a real increase in the flow in resources on a predictable, continuous and assured basis; (b) assistance provided should conform with national objectives and priorities of recipient countries; (c) activities and allocation of resources should fully reflect over-all strategies, policies and priorities of the Assembly and the Council; and (d) administrative costs should be reduced and efficiencies improved to increase assistance.

The following integration measures were recommended: (a) a single annual pledging conference should be held for all United Nations operational activities for development, without prejudice to other arrangements for mobilizing additional funds and contributions earmarked for specific programmes; (b) the administrative, financial, budgetary, personnel and planning procedures should be reformed to achieve maximum uniformity; and (c) at the country level, there should be improved coherence of action and integration of various sectoral inputs from the United Nations system, the UNDP country programming process being utilized as a frame of reference.

A single official should have over-all responsibility for and should co-ordinate operational activities at the country level. He was also expected to exercise team leadership and evolve a multidisciplinary dimension in sectoral development assistance programmes, in conformity with national priorities and with the assistance, as necessary, of joint interagency advisory groups. Steps should be taken to unify the country offices of the various United Nations organizations.

The General Assembly was called upon to consider establishing a single governing body responsible for the management and control, at the intergovernmental level, of operational activities for development (excluding the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme) to replace the existing governing bodies. Steps should also be taken to ensure adequate developing-country representation at the executive management and other decision-making levels in secretariats dealing with operational activities.

Planning, programming, budgeting and evaluation. It was recommended that the competent intergovernmental bodies charged with programming and budgeting should develop thematic approaches to planning, programming, budgetary and evaluation processes with a

view to ensuring the implementation by the Secretariat of the Assembly's over-all priorities.

The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) was called upon to discharge fully its responsibilities as the main subsidiary organ of the Council and the Assembly for planning, programming and co-ordination. It should assist both bodies in supervising, reviewing and carrying out evaluation exercises of activities with system-wide implications, make recommendations on the establishment and harmonization of medium-term plans and programmes, and formulate recommendations on the relative priorities of programmes for consideration by the Council and the Assembly. In order to carry out its responsibilities, CPC was asked to improve its programme and methods of work, and take measures to enable States to participate at a high level of expertise.

Organizations of the United Nations system should intensify their efforts to harmonize budget presentations and programme classifications, to synchronize their programme budget cycles and to apply procedures for prior consultation on work programmes and for joint programming. Measures should be taken to improve the effectiveness of internal evaluation procedures in respect of programme implementation. The membership of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) should be increased to ensure more equitable representation (see p. 1010).

Interagency co-ordination. Interagency co-ordination should aim at effectively assisting in the preparatory work for intergovernmental decisions, in their implementation and in their translation into mutually complementary joint programme activities. At the intersecretariat level, such co-ordination should concentrate on: preparing concise and action-oriented recommendations; concerting the implementation of policy guidelines, directives and priorities established by the Assembly and the Council; and developing the co-operative and joint planning and programming, and co-ordinated execution, of programme activities.

The machinery for co-ordination at this level, centred on the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), would be streamlined and reduced to a minimum, with maximum use being made of flexible ad hoc arrangements. Steps should also be taken to merge the Environment Co-ordination Board, the Inter-Agency Consultative Board and the Advisory Committee of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization with ACC. Greater communication between ACC and inter-

governmental bodies was recommended, and ACCS agenda, functioning and reporting systems should be adjusted for improved response to priority concerns.

The review by the Council of the relationship agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies should be guided by the need to ensure full and prompt implementation of recommendations of the Assembly and the Council, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and within the scope of their respective basic instruments.

Secretariat support services. The United Nations Secretariat should be restructured so as to meet effectively the requirements and the policy directives of the Assembly and the Council in the economic and social sectors and to take fully into account the development requirements of the developing countries.

The Secretariat should concentrate on: (a) interdisciplinary research and analysis; (b) cross-sectoral analysis of programmes and plans; (c) substantive support for technical co-operation activities not covered by other United Nations organs, programmes or specialized agencies; (d) management of United Nations technical co-operation activities; (e) provision of technical secretariat services for CPC, the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly, ad hoc conferences and intersecretariat co-ordination machinery; and (f) other research, including the collection of relevant data, and analysis in sectors not within the purview of other United Nations organs, programmes and specialized agencies.

A specific clustering of functions under sectoral units was recommended, which should be accompanied by a thorough rationalization and streamlining of the capabilities of the organizational units concerned, including any necessary redeployment of staff.

The General Assembly should invite the Secretary-General to appoint, in full consultation with Member States, a Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation who, under the direction of the Secretary-General, would be in charge of: providing leadership and over-all co-ordination within the various components of the United Nations system in development and international economic co-operation to ensure a multidisciplinary approach to development problems; and ensuring, within the United Nations, the coherence, co-ordination and efficient management of all activities in the economic and social fields financed by the regular budget or by extrabudgetary resources. This applied equally to all services and organs in

the United Nations without prejudice to their respective spheres of competence or terms of reference as contained in their mandates. The Secretary-General could entrust to the Director-General other tasks related to the ensemble of economic and social activities.

The Ad Hoc Committee did not come to an agreement on the level, remuneration and financial provisions for the office of the Director-General, but submitted a number of alternative texts on these matters in its recommendations to the General Assembly.

After the adoption of the conclusions and recommendations by the Ad Hoc Committee, interpretative statements were made by several members.

Speaking on behalf of the members of the European Economic Community (EEC), Belgium said that these States accepted the restructuring arrangements proposed, but continued to hope for a fundamental and dynamic restructuring, particularly with regard to operational activities and areas of competence of the Economic and Social Council. They interpreted any consideration of expansion of Council membership as primarily intended to compensate for the possible loss of representation arising from discontinuance of subsidiary bodies and to enable observers to play a fuller part in the Council's work.

Jamaica, speaking on behalf of the developing countries belonging to the Group of 77, said that, in reaffirming the power of the Assembly to assign specific negotiating functions to other fora in the system, it was the Group's understanding that the Assembly itself had the power to negotiate issues which it might have assigned elsewhere. Further, the Group could not agree to any specific measures worked out by the Council with regard to assuming the work of its subsidiary bodies, or regrouping or redefinition, unless the Council agreed beforehand to a compensatory increase in its membership, nor did it accept that there need be any overwhelming significance for the Charter on this occasion. In agreeing to certain initial steps relating to operational activities, Jamaica emphasized the Group's view that those steps were to be undertaken under the guidance of the Assembly and no other body.

The German Democratic Republic, speaking on behalf of eight States of Eastern Europe and Mongolia, said those States firmly opposed including in the Ad Hoc Committee's report recommendations whose implementation involved revision of the Charter, e.g. a proposal to increase the membership of the Council.

They did not consider that the proposals concerning operational activities imposed any financial obligations on them in relation to voluntary funds and assistance programmes. Moreover, they believed that certain proposals exceeded the Committee's mandate, e.g. increasing the membership of ACABQ, relationships to be maintained with non-governmental organizations, financial support for the work of CPC, and others.

Egypt and India considered that the recommendations were far from reaching the objectives for which restructuring was conceived—namely, the establishment of a new international economic order. Since little progress had been made in that direction, recommendations currently made were bound to be premature or unrealistic, India said. Egypt said it regretted the pressures—of time and other pressures—that had been put on delegations during their work on restructuring.

Japan felt that the Council's new scheme of subject-oriented sessions and its assumption of responsibility for functions of its subsidiary bodies should be undertaken in parallel with the measures to streamline subsidiary bodies, in order to avoid confusion and duplication.

The United States said that, while it accepted the broad definition of the Assembly's responsibilities as contained in the recommendations, provided they did not go beyond the authority vested in it under the Charter, the Assembly's role was neither to negotiate precise agreements nor place restraints on negotiations in other fora. Thus, the United States interpreted the "policy-making" function of the Assembly as applying to the Secretariat and to programmes and bodies, and, on a broader level, as establishing general guidelines of a recommendatory nature—not decision-making. It also noted that the Charter did not vest the Assembly with authority to "assign" negotiations to other fora, apart from its own subsidiary bodies.

Decisions of the Economic and Social Council

The question of the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system was considered by the Economic and Social Council on 31 October and 14 December 1977.

On 14 December, by decision 292(LXIII), the Council *inter alia* took note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee and transmitted it to the General Assembly, together with the Council's comments thereon; these mainly set forth reservations expressed on the administrative and financial implications of the report as sub-

mitted by the Secretary-General. The decision was adopted, without vote, as proposed orally by the Council President.

Decisions of the General Assembly

The General Assembly considered the question of the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system in the context of its assessment of progress in implementing its resolutions on the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,³ the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,⁴ the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States⁵ and development and international economic co-operation.⁶

Following formal and informal consideration of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee in the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, and informal consultations on three draft resolutions concerning the Ad Hoc Committee, recommendations—one by the nine member countries of EEC, one by Jamaica and one by Iraq, Kuwait, Somalia and the Sudan—the Vice-Chairman introduced a compromise text for the Committee's approval.

On 20 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted the text as its resolution 32/197. Thus, the Assembly endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee, which it annexed to the resolution, and decided on the issues left unsettled by that Committee regarding the level, remuneration and the financial resources to be provided to the office of a Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation. The Director-General was to be appointed by the Secretary-General, in full consultation with Member States, at a high level which the Secretary-General determined to be commensurate with his functions. The Director-General, acting under the authority of the Secretary-General, would assist him in carrying out his responsibilities as chief administrative officer, under the Charter, in the economic and social fields. He was to be appointed for a period of up to four years, and be provided with the necessary support and resources.

The Assembly invited the Secretary-General to appoint the Director-General as soon as

³ See Y.U.N., 1970, pp. 319-29, resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing text of Strategy.

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 326-32, resolution 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing text of Programme of Action.

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 402-7, resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing text of Charter.

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 348-54, text of resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975.

possible, preferably during the first quarter of 1978. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to implement the recommendations addressed to him and to assist the organs, organizations and bodies involved in the restructuring process to implement the recommendations within their respective spheres of competence. The Secretary-General was to report—and the organizations were to submit progress reports, including plans for further implementation—to the Assembly at its regular 1978 session through the Economic and Social Council. The Assembly would keep the recommendations under review.

(For text of resolution 32/197, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Resolution 32/197 was adopted without vote by the Assembly; it had been similarly approved by the Second Committee on 19 December, after the other three draft resolutions before the Committee—annexing the same conclusions and recommendations but selecting one or the other of alternative texts offered by the Ad Hoc Committee in the section on Secretariat support services—had been withdrawn by their sponsors.

Before approval, the Second Committee Vice-Chairman orally amended the text by deleting a footnote indicating that the over-all remuneration of the Director-General would be intermediate between that of an Under-Secretary-General and that of the Secretary-General; the Committee agreed instead to include the statement in its report to the Assembly.

The nine-power text that was withdrawn differed from the compromise text that was approved mainly in that it did not contain, among other provisions, the following: a preambular paragraph reaffirming the desire to continue the process of restructuring the United Nations system; reference to a specific title of the Director-General or to his appointment in full consultation with Member States (a footnote to the text indicated that he should have a status enabling him to deal, under the authority of the Secretary-General, on an equal footing with all other high-ranking officials of the United Nations system); invitations to the Secretary-General to appoint him as soon as possible and to submit a report to the Council on how he planned to implement the recommendations; and a request for plans for further implementation from organizations in the United Nations system.

The Jamaican draft included a provision affirming that the restructuring process should be based on more equitable participation by

developing countries in decision-making. It selected the Ad Hoc Committee's alternative text which stipulated that the post of the Director-General would correspond to a level higher than that of Under-Secretary-General (which Jamaica said retained the formula originally proposed by the Group of 77). Confirmation was to be undertaken at a resumed Assembly session, to be convened by March 1978, at which the Assembly would examine detailed proposals for implementing the recommendations, to be submitted by the Secretary-General in the light of comments made in the Ad Hoc Committee, the Council and the Assembly on the financial and administrative implications of the proposals. Requests for implementation and for progress reports by the Secretary-General and by organizations were also included. The Director-General was, *inter alia*, to assist the Secretary-General in giving effect to the recommendations.

By the four-power text, the Assembly among other things would have expressed its conviction that the United Nations system in the economic and social fields should be restructured urgently to make it more effective in carrying out its responsibilities for global development and enabling the United Nations to play its central role in the implementation of the new international economic order. The Assembly would also have: affirmed that the restructuring process should be based, *inter alia*, on the need for more equitable participation by the developing countries in decision-making processes in the system; expressed appreciation to the Ad Hoc Committee for its action proposals and endorsed its conclusions and recommendations, selecting the same alternative text on the level of the post of the Director-General as the Jamaican draft. He would be appointed for a four-year period, to be confirmed by the Assembly at a resumed session to be held not later than February 1978.

Noting that the administrative and financial implications of the Ad Hoc Committee's proposals could not be considered thoroughly at the current session, the Assembly would have asked the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Director-General, to prepare for its regular 1978 session a detailed statement of those implications and a plan of phased implementation of the proposals. Also with the Director-General's assistance, the Secretary-General would submit progress reports to the intersessional committee of the whole on economic issues, which was to be established by the Assembly in accordance with resolution 32/174 (see p. 393).

Following approval of the resolution in the Second Committee, Finland, speaking also on behalf of Iceland, Norway and Sweden, said those countries wished the Director-General had been given a clearer and more comprehensive mandate. They were particularly disappointed at the recommendations concerning operational activities which, they felt, offered limited prospects for major reforms; they had hoped for more emphasis on the co-ordination role of UNDP.

Those countries and others, including Australia, Canada, Japan and Turkey, considered that the measures outlined should be seen as only a first step in an over-all restructuring exercise. Japan maintained its reservation on the creation of the post of the Director-General; which, rather than contribute to co-ordination, might lead to confusion.

Speaking on behalf of the African group of Member States, the United Republic of Cameroon said the resolution met the concerns of his group.

Jamaica, speaking on behalf of the Group of 77, said the Group sought a new statement of administrative and financial implications of the recommendations; those submitted did not correspond with the true intent of the Ad Hoc Committee's proposals in all respects, particularly with regard to the phased implementation of the proposals, including redistribution of functions and allocation of posts and resources for the new departments and offices.

Sudan said the sponsors of the four-power text endorsed the statement by Jamaica and reiterated their understanding that the new Director-General would be involved in the process of internal restructuring.

The USSR said it had not opposed adoption of the resolution on the understanding that the reservations and interpretative statements of the Eastern European countries would be taken into account when determining ways to implement the recommendations. The best way to improve the effectiveness of economic and social activities, the USSR said, was not to set up new organs or posts but to make maximum use of existing organs and resources.

The administrative and financial implications of the restructuring proposals were extensively discussed in the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee before its recommendations

were adopted, on 21 December 1977, by the Assembly as a three-part decision (32/450). Based on proposals by the Secretary-General and endorsed by ACABQ, the Fifth Committee had approved the decisions on 19 December.

By decision 32/450 A, the Assembly created four new sections in the programme budget for the 1978-1979 biennium, comprising the new organizational unit to be headed by the Director-General and three other units: a Department of Economic Co-operation and Development, a Department of Technical Co-operation for Development and an Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters, all titled subsequently. Both the Fifth Committee and the Assembly approved this decision without objection.

By decision 32/450 B, the Staff Regulations of the United Nations were amended to accommodate the financial implications of the new post of Director-General. The Fifth Committee took this decision by 81 votes to 8, thus approving a draft amendment to the Staff Regulations submitted by the Secretary-General. It rejected, however, by 58 votes to 10, with 22 abstentions, a USSR amendment to the new regulation to replace reference to the Director-General's "salary" by the term "remuneration," which the USSR considered to be in keeping with the decision of the Second Committee. The Assembly adopted decision 32/450 B by a recorded vote of 127 to 9, with 2 abstentions.

By decision 32/450 C, the Assembly authorized the Secretary-General, with the concurrence of ACABQ, to transfer functions and related credits between sections of the 1978-1979 budget to give effect to the decisions in Assembly resolution 32/197 (see above). Before approving the text by 81 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions, the Fifth Committee rejected—by 66 votes to 11, with 12 abstentions—a USSR amendment to delete reference to the transfer of functions since, in the USSR's view, such transfer fell within the competence of the Second Committee, which had already taken a decision on the question, and the Fifth Committee was authorized to recommend only redistribution of resources. Decision 32/450 C was adopted by the Assembly by a recorded vote of 127 to 0, with 10 abstentions.

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Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System
A/32/34 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Report of Ad Hoc Committee on Restructuring of Economic and Social Sectors of

United Nations System on its 5th (16 February-4 March 1977), 6th (2-20 May 1977) and resumed 6th (30 September-14 December 1977) sessions, Headquarters, New York. (Chapter III: Conclusions and recommendations; Chapter IV F: Documentation.)

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Economic and Social Council—resumed 63rd session
Plenary meetings 2088, 2090.

E/L.1791. Draft report of Economic and Social Council (agenda item 8) (draft text, prepared by Secretariat, of Chapter I B of A/32/3/Add.1).

E/L.1794. Report of Ad Hoc Committee on Restructuring of Economic and Social Sectors of United Nations System. Note by Secretariat.

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A/32/8/Add.30. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Second Committee in A/32/480/Add.1. Statement by Chairman of ACABQ.

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A/C.2/32/L.104. Iraq, Kuwait, Somalia, Sudan: draft resolution.

A/C.2/32/L.105. Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom: draft resolution.

A/C.2/32/L.106. Jamaica: draft resolution.

A/C.2/32/L.107. Draft resolution submitted by Vice-Chairman of Second Committee on basis of informal consultations on draft resolutions in A/C.2/32/L.104-L.106, as orally amended by Second Committee Vice-Chairman and Chairman, approved without vote by Second Committee on 19 December 1977, meeting 65.

A/32/480/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on assessment of progress made in implementation of General Assembly resolutions 2626 (XXV), 3202 (S-VI), 3281 (XXIX) and 3362 (S-VII)).

Resolution 32/197, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/480/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 20 December 1977, meeting 109.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Recalling also its resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975, by which it established the Ad Hoc Committee on the

Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System for the purpose of preparing detailed action proposals with a view to initiating the process of restructuring the United Nations system so as to make it more fully capable of dealing with problems of international economic co-operation and development in a comprehensive and effective manner, in pursuance of General Assembly resolutions 3172(XXVIII) of 17 December 1973 and 3343 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, and to make it more responsive to the requirements of the provisions of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order as well as those of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Reaffirming its desire to continue the process of restructuring the United Nations system, of which the results of the work of the Ad Hoc Committee constitute a valuable initial contribution,

1. Takes note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System and expresses its deep appreciation to the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee for the excellent manner in which he conducted its work;

2. Decides that paragraph 64 of the recommendations contained in chapter III of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee should read as follows:

"64. The General Assembly should invite the Secretary-General to appoint, in full consultation with Member States, a Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, at a high level which he determines as commensurate with the functions outlined below, who, acting under the authority of the Secretary-General, would effectively assist him in carrying out his responsibilities as chief administrative officer, under the Charter of the United Nations, in the economic and social fields. Accordingly, the Director-General, under the direction of the Secretary-General, should be in charge of:

"(a) Ensuring the provision of effective leadership to the various components of the United Nations system in the field of development and international economic co-operation and in exercising over-all co-ordination within the system in order to ensure a multidisciplinary approach to the problems of development on a system-wide basis;

"(b) Ensuring, within the United Nations, the coherence, co-ordination and efficient management of all activities in the economic and social fields financed by the regular budget or by extrabudgetary resources."

"In addition, the Secretary-General could entrust to the Director-General other tasks in areas of responsibility related to the ensemble of the economic and social activities of the United Nations. The Director-General should be appointed by the Secretary-General for a period of up to four years. He should be provided with the necessary support and resources."

3. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee, as amended in paragraph 2 above and reproduced in the annex to the present resolution;

4. Invites the Secretary-General to appoint a Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation as soon as possible, preferably during the first quarter of 1978;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to implement those recommendations which are addressed to him, to assist the organs, organizations and bodies involved in the restructuring process and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, within the scope of its competence, at its sixty-fifth session;

6. Invites the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-fourth session a report giving

^a This applies equally to all services and organs within the United Nations without prejudice to their respective spheres of competence or terms of reference as contained in their relevant legislative mandates.

further details on how he plans to implement the conclusions and recommendations annexed to the present resolution in the light of comments made^a and to seek guidance, as necessary, on issues requiring further clarification;

7. Requests all organs, organizations and bodies within the United Nations system to implement these recommendations within their respective spheres of competence and to submit progress reports, including plans for further implementation, to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session through the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-fifth session;

8. Decides to keep under review the implementation of the above-mentioned conclusions and recommendations.

ANNEX

Conclusions and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System

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I. General Assembly

1. The effectiveness of the General Assembly in fulfilling its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations as the supreme organ of the United Nations system in the economic and social fields should be increased by the following measures:

(a) The Assembly should fully exercise its powers under the Charter to promote, inter alia, solutions as to international economic, social and related problems and, to that end, to function as the principal forum for policy-making and for the harmonization of international action in respect of those problems.

(b) The Assembly should concentrate on the establishment of over-all strategies, policies and priorities for the system as a whole in respect of international co-operation, including operational activities, in the economic, social and related fields. It may assign to other forums within the United Nations system, as necessary, the responsibility for negotiating and submitting recommendations for action in specific areas.

(c) The Assembly should review and evaluate developments in other forums within the United Nations system and establish appropriate guidelines for further action. It may also review and evaluate developments in forums outside the United Nations system and address recommendations to them.

2. The General Assembly should promote support and assistance to the developing countries, in the context of measures agreed upon by those countries, for the purpose of strengthening and enlarging their mutual economic co-operation.

3. The General Assembly should rationalize its methods of work and procedures in the economic and social fields and, as a first step, should adopt the following measures:

(a) The Assembly should organize its agenda and allocate the items thereon in such a way as to achieve a balanced and efficient distribution of items in the Second and Third Committees, taking due account of the respective functions of those Committees, the nature of the items concerned, their substantive interrelationships and the need to consider questions of economic and social development in a co-ordinated manner. The Chairmen of the Second and Third Committees should hold consultations with a view to assisting the General Committee to that end. Steps should also be taken to improve co-ordination between the Second and Third Committees, on the one hand, and the Fifth Committee, on the other.

(b) The Second and Third Committees should, within their respective spheres of competence, fully utilize the possibility of grouping substantively-related items under one heading for purposes of consideration.

(c) Discussions in the Second Committee should focus on individual items or groups of items, organized in the manner indicated in subparagraph (b) above. Such discussions may be held concurrently on more than one item or group of items and should be addressed as far as possible to proposals submitted under these items. The Second Committee should set agreed deadlines for the submission of such proposals. These measures should also be adopted, to the extent applicable, by the Third Committee.

4. Documentation submitted by or on behalf of the Secretary-General to the Second and Third Committees as well as to other United Nations bodies in the economic and social fields concerning items on their agenda should be concise, action-oriented and in conformity with the relevant general and specific legislative directives.

II. Economic and Social Council

5. In exercising its functions and powers under the Charter and in fulfilling its role as set out in the relevant General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions, the Council, under the authority of the Assembly or in the performance of such functions as may be assigned to it by the Assembly, should concentrate on its responsibilities:

(a) To serve as the central forum for the discussion of international economic and social issues of a global or interdisciplinary nature and the formulation of policy recommendations thereon addressed to Member States and to the United Nations system as a whole;

(b) To monitor and evaluate the implementation of over-all strategies, policies and priorities established by the General Assembly in the economic, social and related fields, and to ensure the harmonization and coherent practical operational implementation, on an integrated basis, of relevant policy decisions and recommendations emanating from United Nations conferences and other forums within the United Nations system after their approval by the Assembly and/or the Economic and Social Council;

(c) To ensure the over-all co-ordination of the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system in the economic, social and related fields and, to that end, the implementation of the priorities established by the General Assembly for the system as a whole;

(d) To carry out comprehensive policy reviews of operational activities throughout the United Nations system, bearing in mind the need for balance, compatibility and conformity with the priorities established by the General Assembly for the system as a whole.

^a Comments made in the Ad Hoc Committee, at the resumed sixty-third session of the Economic and Social Council and at the thirty-second session of the General Assembly.

6. In discharging these responsibilities, the Economic and Social Council should bear in mind the importance of assisting in the preparation of the work of the General Assembly in the economic, social and related fields so that the Assembly may give timely and effective attention to the substantive issues requiring consideration. Such preparation should include the drawing up, for consideration by the Assembly, of suggestions regarding the latter's documentation and organization of work in the economic and social fields, as well as of recommendations for action by the Assembly on substantive issues.

7. The Economic and Social Council should organize its work on a biennial basis and provide for shorter but more frequent subject-oriented sessions spread throughout the year, except when the General Assembly is in session. Such sessions of the Council should be scheduled for the purpose, *inter alia*, of considering action by the United Nations system in particular sectors, reviewing the results of technical work undertaken in specialized bodies and establishing guidelines for such work, reviewing programme budgets and medium-term plans within the United Nations system, and recommending policy guidelines for operational activities. The Council, taking into account the provisions of paragraphs 10 and 11 below, should identify subject areas on which such sessions should be held.

8. In formulating its biennial programme of work, the Economic and Social Council should identify the issues which will require priority consideration, decide on the schedule and agenda for its subject-oriented sessions and determine the manner in which substantively-related items on its agenda should be grouped under one heading for purposes of consideration. The Council may, in modification of its programme, decide on ad hoc arrangements—including in particular the convening of special sessions—to deal with emerging problems meriting special or urgent international attention. In formulating its programme, the Council should take into account the possibility of transmitting certain of the reports submitted through it to the General Assembly without debate.

9. At such times as may be decided upon by its members, the Economic and Social Council should also hold periodic meetings, at the ministerial or other sufficiently high level, to review major issues in the world economic and social situation. Such meetings should be effectively prepared and should concentrate on important policy areas justifying high-level participation.

10. In the light of the foregoing and in order to ensure that the subject areas referred to in paragraph 7 above are given the most effective and informed consideration possible within the broad context of the tasks indicated in paragraph 5, the Economic and Social Council should assume to the maximum extent possible direct responsibility for performing the functions of its subsidiary bodies; these bodies would accordingly be discontinued or their terms of reference re-defined and/or regrouped. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 27 below, the regional commissions should continue in being.

11. On the basis of the foregoing, the measures set forth in subparagraphs (a) to (d) below should be adopted by the Economic and Social Council not later than the end of 1978 in respect of its expert and advisory groups, its standing committees and the functional commissions, and the Council should give high priority to this task in formulating its programme of work:

(a) The discontinuance of the expert and advisory bodies of the Council unless the Council takes affirmative action to renew and redefine their mandates and, where appropriate, to set deadlines for the completion of their activities;

(b) The thorough streamlining, including discontinuance, as appropriate, of the standing intergovernmental committees;

(c) The redefinition and regrouping, on the basis of their substantive and methodological interrelationships, of the terms of reference of the functional commissions, or the assumption

by the Council in appropriate instances of direct responsibility for their work;

(d) The assumption by the Council of direct responsibility for carrying out the preparatory work for ad hoc conferences convened by the Council itself and, as appropriate, by the General Assembly, without prejudice to arrangements already agreed upon for conferences currently under preparation.

12. The Economic and Social Council should to the maximum extent possible refrain from establishing new subsidiary bodies; it should make every effort to meet the need for any new bodies by holding subject-oriented sessions as provided for in paragraph 7 above. For their part subsidiary bodies of the Council should refrain from creating new subordinate sessional or intersessional groups without the prior concurrence of the Council.

13. In the light of paragraphs 10 and 11 above, all States Members of the United Nations wishing to participate in the work of the Economic and Social Council should be enabled to do so to the fullest possible extent. In addition, consideration should be given to ways and means of making the Council fully representative. Where the Council decides in the context of the measures envisaged in paragraph 11 above to regroup the terms of reference of particular subsidiary bodies, it should also give consideration to the possibility of such regrouping being accompanied by an increase in the membership of the reconstituted body or bodies. The Council should continue to invite non-member States to participate in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to them.

14. The Secretary-General and the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system should participate more actively in the deliberations of the Economic and Social Council and should provide full assistance to the Council in accordance with the relevant general and specific legislative directives.

15. The Economic and Social Council should examine and improve its consultative relationships with the non-governmental organizations, taking fully into account the provisions of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order. The Council should also make recommendations for the rationalization and harmonization of consultative relationships with the non-governmental organizations by the organizations of the United Nations system as a whole and in the context of ad hoc world conferences.

III. Other United Nations forums for negotiations, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other United Nations organs and programmes, the specialized agencies,^c the International Atomic Energy Agency and ad hoc world conferences

16. All United Nations organs and programmes, the specialized agencies, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the International Atomic Energy Agency and ad hoc world conferences should co-operate in whatever measures are necessary for the effective discharge of the responsibilities of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and should, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and within the scope of their respective basic instruments, give full and prompt effect to their specific policy recommendations.

17. In carrying out their respective mandates, all United Nations organs and programmes, agencies and ad hoc world conferences should be similarly guided by the over-all policy framework established by the General Assembly and the Eco-

^c It is the understanding of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System that the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is treated by the United Nations as a *de facto* specialized agency.

conomic and Social Council, taking fully into account the needs and requirements of the developing countries.

18. In the light of General Assembly resolution 31/159 of 21 December 1976, appropriate measures should accordingly be taken to enable the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, within available resources, effectively to play the major role envisaged in resolution 90 (IV) of 30 May 1976 of the Conference as an organ of the Assembly for deliberation, negotiation, review and implementation in the field of international trade and related areas of international economic co-operation, bearing in mind the need to maintain its close and co-operative relationship with the Assembly and to co-operate with the Economic and Social Council in carrying out the Council's responsibilities under the Charter.

IV. Structures for regional and interregional co-operation

19. The regional commissions should be enabled fully to play their role under the authority of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council as the main general economic and social development centres within the United Nations system for their respective regions, having due regard to the responsibilities of the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies in specific sectoral fields and the co-ordinating role of the United Nations Development Programme in respect of technical co-operation activities.

20. Taking into account the special needs and conditions of their respective regions, they should exercise team leadership and responsibility for co-ordination and co-operation at the regional level. They may convene periodic meetings, as necessary, for the purpose of improving the co-ordination of the relevant economic and social activities of the United Nations system in their respective regions.

21. The regional commissions should provide inputs for the global policy-making processes of the competent United Nations organs and should participate fully in the implementation of the relevant policy and programme decisions taken by these organs. They should be consulted on the definition of the objectives to be included in the medium-term plan of the United Nations covering fields of interest to them, taking into account the special needs and conditions of their respective regions.

22. Subject to such guidance as may be provided by the Governments concerned and without prejudice to membership of the regional bodies concerned, the organizations of the United Nations system should take early steps to achieve a common definition of regions and subregions and the identical location of regional and subregional offices.

23. Relations between regional commissions and the organizations of the United Nations system should be strengthened. Close co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme should be established and appropriate arrangements made to enable the regional commissions to participate actively in operational activities carried out through the United Nations system, including the preparation of inter-country programmes, as may be required, in their respective regions. Without prejudice to the special needs and conditions of each region, and taking into account the plans and priorities of the Governments concerned, the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council should take measures to enable them to function expeditiously as executing agencies for intersectoral, subregional, regional and interregional projects and, in areas which do not fall within the purview of the sectoral responsibilities of specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies, for other subregional, regional and interregional projects.

24. The regional commissions concerned should assist developing countries at the request of the Governments concerned in identifying projects and preparing programmes for the promotion of co-operation among those countries. Taking

fully into account the relevant global policy decisions of the competent United Nations organs, the regional commissions concerned should intensify their efforts, with the assistance of the competent organizations of the United Nations system and at the request of the Governments concerned, to strengthen and enlarge economic co-operation among the developing countries at the subregional, regional and interregional levels.

25. As a means of promoting more effective interregional co-operation, the regional commissions should strengthen and, as appropriate, expand existing arrangements for the continuous exchange between them of information and experience. Such arrangements may include the holding of periodic intersecretariat meetings, utilizing existing machinery as far as possible for that purpose.

26. In order to enable the regional commissions effectively to discharge the responsibilities indicated in the preceding paragraphs, the necessary authority should be delegated to them and, to the same end, adequate budgetary and financial provision should be made for their activities.

27. Taking into account the special needs and conditions of their respective regions and bearing in mind the objectives set forth above, the regional commissions should rationalize their structures, *inter alia* by streamlining their subsidiary machinery.

V. Operational activities of the United Nations system

28. Restructuring measures in respect of the operational activities of the United Nations system for development should serve to promote the achievement of the following objectives:

(a) A real increase in the flow of resources for such activities on a predictable, continuous and assured basis;

(b) The assistance provided should be in conformity with the national objectives and priorities of the recipient countries;

(c) The orientation of these activities and the allocation of available resources for the activities to fully reflect the over-all strategies, policies and priorities of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council;

(d) The achievement of optimum efficiency and the reduction of administrative costs with a consequent increase in the proportion of resources available to meet the assistance requirements of recipient countries.

29. In carrying out the comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development, as provided for in paragraph 5 (d) above, the Economic and Social Council should be guided by the objectives outlined in paragraph 28 above.

30. With these objectives in view and as a first step, with future steps to be determined by the General Assembly, integration measures as outlined in the following paragraphs should be gradually undertaken, under the authority of the Secretary-General wherever appropriate, in respect of existing United Nations programmes and funds for development financed by extrabudgetary resources. The implementation of these measures should be carried out under the guidance of the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council particularly bearing in mind, firstly, that a major premise underlying such integration is that it will stimulate substantially higher levels of voluntary contributions to operational activities for development and, secondly, that it should accordingly be carried forward with due regard to the current levels of such voluntary contributions. The resources, aims and objectives of each programme, as reflected in existing programmes and Funds, should remain clearly identified.

31. Without prejudice to other arrangements for mobilizing additional funds for particular programmes through other measures or from other sources and subject to provision being made for the earmarking of contributions for specific programmes, there should be held a single annual United Nations pledging conference for all United Nations operational activities for development. In preparing for the pledging conference, the Secretariat should make available to Govern-

merits information concerning previous and current contributions for the various programmes from Governments and other sources.

32. Measures should be taken to achieve maximum uniformity of administrative, financial, budgetary, personnel and planning procedures, including the establishment of a common procurement system, harmonized budget and programme cycles, a unified personnel system and a common recruitment and training system.

33. At the country level, there should be improved coherence of action and effective integration, in accordance with the objectives and priorities of the Government concerned, of the various sectoral inputs from the United Nations system. The United Nations Development Programme country-programming process should be utilized as a frame of reference for the operational activities carried out and financed by the organizations of the United Nations system from their own resources.

34. On behalf of the United Nations system, over-all responsibility for, and co-ordination of, operational activities for development carried out at the country level should be entrusted to a single official to be designated taking into account the sectors of particular interest to the countries of assignment, in consultation with and with the consent of the Government concerned, who should exercise team leadership and be responsible for evolving, at the country level, a multi-disciplinary dimension in sectoral development assistance programmes. These tasks should be carried out in conformity with the priorities established by the competent national authorities and with the assistance, as necessary, of joint interagency advisory groups. Subject to the requirements of individual countries, steps should be taken to unify the country offices of the various United Nations organizations.

35. In the context of the foregoing, consideration should be given by the General Assembly to the establishment of a single governing body responsible for the management and control, at the intergovernmental level, of United Nations operational activities for development.⁴ This body should replace the existing governing bodies. Its composition should be such as to ensure a wide, equitable and balanced representation.

36. Steps should be taken to ensure adequate developing country representation at the executive management and other central decision-making levels of secretariat structures in the area of operational activities for development of the United Nations system.

VI. Planning, programming, budgeting and evaluation

37. The recommendations in the present section are designed to enhance the effectiveness of the planning, programming, budgetary and evaluation processes within the United Nations system.

38. The competent intergovernmental bodies charged with programming and budgeting should develop thematic approaches with a view to ensuring the implementation, by the Secretariat units concerned, of the over-all priorities established by the General Assembly.

39. The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should fully discharge its responsibilities, in accordance with its terms of reference, as the main subsidiary organ of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly for planning, programming and co-ordination. In discharging those responsibilities, it should also assist the Council and the Assembly in supervising, reviewing and carrying out, as appropriate, evaluation exercises in respect of the activities of the United Nations, particularly those having system-wide implications. Furthermore, it should consider and make recommendations regarding the establishment and harmonization of medium-term plans and programmes, including the concepts on which they are based.

40. In addition, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should in the light of the perspective indicated

above formulate recommendations, for consideration by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, on the relative priorities of United Nations programmes; in this context subsidiary intergovernmental and expert bodies should accordingly refrain from making recommendations on the relative priorities of the major programmes as outlined in the medium-term plan and should instead propose, through the Committee, the relative priorities to be accorded to the various subprogrammes within their respective fields of competence.

41. The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should make such further improvements in its programme and methods of work as would facilitate the full discharge of the above-mentioned responsibilities. The General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council should, in the light of experience, keep under continuous review the terms of reference of the Committee.

42. Measures should be taken to improve the effectiveness of internal evaluation procedures in respect of programme implementation. Appropriate methods should also be developed in order to assist the competent intergovernmental bodies, with the assistance as required of the Joint Inspection Unit, in carrying out their responsibilities for external evaluation.

43. The organizations of the United Nations system should intensify their efforts to develop harmonized budget presentations and a common methodology of programme classification and description of content. They should synchronize their programme budget cycles and provide full and compatible information on extrabudgetary resources in their programme budgets.

44. These organizations should work out without further delay solutions to the timing and technical problems which are impeding the effective application of the existing procedures for prior consultation on work programmes in order that the competent governing bodies may be enabled to take full account of the results thereof before approving such programmes. In the same context, vigorous steps should be taken towards joint programming in related programme areas.

45. These organizations should intensify their work on the elaboration of medium-term plans, including the problems of methodology, procedure and the harmonization of plan cycles. In addition, the procedures for prior consultation should be applied to these plans with a view to establishing an increasing measure of joint planning in areas of mutual concern and eventually to system-wide medium-term planning.

46. Measures should be taken to facilitate representation by States members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at a high level of expertise and to ensure the continuity of such representation. To this end, and subject to the review envisaged in paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 31/93 of 14 December 1976, the payment by the United Nations of the travel and per diem expenses of one representative of each State member of the Committee should be continued.

47. In exercising its responsibilities as defined by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions should be guided by the priorities of the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. To ensure more equitable representation, particularly for the interests of the developing countries, the size of the Advisory Committee should be increased to at least sixteen.

48. There should be close co-operation between the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and they should work out appropriate arrangements for maintaining continuous contact. The two Committees should so organize their respective programmes of work as to facilitate the discharge of the foregoing tasks; to the same end the

⁴ It is agreed that the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme are to be excluded.

Secretary-General should make the necessary adjustments to the cycle for the preparation of the relevant documentation and generally ensure compliance by the Secretariat with the procedures indicated above.

49. Intergovernmental bodies should enforce existing rules concerning the submission of programme-budget implications of proposals submitted to them. To the extent possible, a statement of programme-budget implications should be available in writing during the consideration of proposals and normally not later than twenty-four hours before the approval of the proposals concerned. Such statements shall indicate, as appropriate, related programmes already included in the relevant medium-term plan, the percentage increase in the expenditures of the Secretariat units concerned and the resources which could be released from any programme elements which have become obsolete, of marginal usefulness or ineffective. If in the course of a session two or more statements of programme-budget implications have been submitted, the Secretary-General shall submit, at the conclusion of the session, a summary of such statements containing aggregate figures.

VII. Interagency co-ordination

50. Interagency co-ordination at the intergovernmental level should be governed by the policy guidelines, directives and priorities established by the General Assembly and, under its authority, by the Economic and Social Council in the exercise of their over-all responsibilities as outlined in sections I and II.

51. At the intersecretariat level, interagency co-ordination should aim at effectively assisting in the preparatory work for intergovernmental decisions, in the implementation of such decisions and in their translation into mutually complementary or joint programme activities. To that end, it should integrate into a coherent whole the relevant expertise and inputs of the organizations of the United Nations system. It should also be a built-in element of the substantive support to be provided to the intergovernmental bodies concerned for the discharge of their policy-making functions as well as an integral part of intersecretariat arrangements for policy and programme execution.

52. On the basis of the foregoing, interagency co-ordination at the intersecretariat level should concentrate on the following tasks:

(a) Preparing, in compliance with the relevant general and specific legislative directives, concise and action-oriented recommendations for consideration by the intergovernmental bodies concerned;

(b) Concerting in an effective manner the implementation, in accordance with paragraph 16 above, by the United Nations organs, programmes and agencies concerned of policy guidelines, directives and priorities emanating from the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council;

(c) Developing the co-operative and, wherever possible, joint planning, as well as the co-ordinated execution, of programme activities decided upon at the intergovernmental level.

53. Interagency co-ordination at the intersecretariat level should be pursued with full respect for the competence, where relevant, of the regional commissions as outlined in section IV. In the field, such co-ordination should be pursued in conformity with the objectives and priorities of the Government concerned and should be supportive of the local co-ordination arrangements established by that Government.

54. The machinery for interagency co-ordination at the intersecretariat level should centre on the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination under the leadership of the Secretary-General. Subject to the guidance and supervision of the Economic and Social Council, that machinery should be streamlined and reduced to a minimum; except where the discharge of permanent functions necessitates the retention of continuing machinery, maximum use should be made of flexible, ad hoc arrangements designed to meet the specific requirements of the intergovernmental bodies concerned and

geared to the policy-making and programming processes of the General Assembly and the Council. In the light of these considerations, steps should be taken to merge the Environment Co-ordination Board, the Inter-Agency Consultative Board and the Advisory Committee of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, which should assume their respective functions.

55. The agenda, functioning and reporting systems of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination should be adjusted to respond fully and promptly to the priority concerns, specific requirements and programme of work of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. The reporting schedules of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination should be reorganized so as to conform to the meetings calendar of the intergovernmental bodies concerned. Under the authority of the Secretary-General, the executive secretaries of the regional commissions should be enabled fully and effectively to participate in the work of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on matters of concern to their respective commissions.

56. Arrangements should be made to improve communication between the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the intergovernmental bodies concerned, including wider access to the results of the relevant Administrative Committee on Co-ordination discussions by these bodies on matters of concern to them as necessary, mutually convenient procedures should be worked out to enable the Chairman or designated representative of any of these bodies to be associated in an appropriate manner with Administrative Committee on Co-ordination discussions of particular concern to that body.

57. The review by the Economic and Social Council of the relationship agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies should be guided, inter alia, by the need to ensure that the agencies give full and prompt effect in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and within the scope of their respective basic instruments to the recommendations made by the General Assembly and the Council for the co-ordination of their policies and activities.

58. The powers of the General Assembly under Article 17, paragraph 3, of the Charter should be fully exercised in the interests of system-wide co-ordination, particularly in the context of the establishment of over-all priorities and in relation to administrative and budgetary issues of broad applicability. Appropriate arrangements to assist the Assembly in that regard should be made by the Economic and Social Council, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

VIII. Secretariat support services

59. The recommendations in the present section represent guidelines, the detailed implementation of which the Secretary-General would carry out in exercise of his powers under the Charter of the United Nations.

60. In the economic and social sectors, the United Nations Secretariat should be restructured so as effectively to meet the requirements and the policy directives of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and, in the context of the purposes stated in Article 1, paragraphs 3 and 4, as well as of the provisions of Articles 100 and 101 of the Charter, to take fully into account in particular the development requirements of the developing countries.

61. In support of the relevant intergovernmental bodies, the United Nations Secretariat should concentrate on the following functions:

(a) Interdisciplinary research and analysis, drawing as necessary upon all relevant parts of the United Nations system. On the basis of the relevant legislative authority, this function includes:

(i) Preparing, on a regular basis, global economic and

- social surveys and projections to assist the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in the discharge of their responsibilities as set out in sections I and II;
- (ii) Undertaking in-depth intersectoral analyses and syntheses of development issues, in close collaboration with those elements of the United Nations system engaged in similar work and taking into account relevant work in the various sectoral components of the United Nations system, and preparing concise and action-oriented recommendations on those issues in accordance with the requirements of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, for consideration by those organs;
 - (iii) Identifying and bringing to the attention of Governments emerging economic and social issues of international concern;

This function would accordingly cover, inter alia, the provision of substantive support services for the work of the Committee for Development Planning;

(b) Cross-sectoral analysis of programmes and plans in the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system with a view to mobilizing and integrating, at the planning and programming stages, the inputs and expertise of the organizations of the United Nations system for the following tasks:

- (i) Concerting in an effective manner the implementation of policy guidelines, directives and priorities emanating from the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council;
- (ii) Developing the co-operative and, wherever possible, joint planning of programme activities decided upon at the intergovernmental level, with a view to system-wide medium-term planning at the earliest possible time;

This function would accordingly cover, inter alia, the provision of substantive support services for the relevant work of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;

(c) Substantive support for technical co-operation activities in economic and social sectors which are not covered by other United Nations organs, programmes or specialized agencies; this function would include, inter alia, the provision of technical expertise in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of country and intercountry programmes and of specific projects, the provision of direct advisory assistance to Governments, the development of training materials and support of training institutions;

(d) Management of technical co-operation activities carried out by the United Nations in respect of:

- (i) Projects under the regular programme of technical assistance;
- (ii) Projects of the United Nations Development Programme for which the United Nations is the executing agency;
- (iii) Projects financed by voluntary contributions from Governments and other external donors including funds in trust;

(e) Provision, on an integrated basis, of technical secretariat services for the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly, ad hoc conferences and intersecretariat co-ordination machinery; this function includes organizing and co-ordinating the provision by the Secretariat units concerned of substantive support services, particularly documentation, as required by the above-mentioned bodies, ensuring that the substantive units concerned are informed of relevant developments in the work of these bodies, including resolutions and decisions adopted by them, and ensuring that these bodies are kept informed of action being taken in response to their decisions by the Secretariat units concerned;

(f) Without prejudice to the function defined in subparagraph (a) above, and in response to directives from the relevant intergovernmental bodies, research, including the collection of relevant data, and analysis in those economic and social sectors that do not fall within the purview of other United Nations organs, programmes and specialized agencies.

62. In view of their particularly close substantive and methodological relationship, the functions defined in paragraphs 61 (a) and 61 (b) above should be clustered together in accordance with a programme of phased implementation. In the same context, the functions defined in paragraphs 61 (c) and 61 (d) above should also be clustered together in a separate organizational entity in accordance with a programme of phased implementation. The function defined in paragraph 61 (e) should be treated as a distinct function in a separate organizational entity. The Secretary-General should deploy the function in paragraphs 61 (f) to the clusters of functions defined in paragraphs 61 (a) and (b) or 61 (c) and (d), respectively, on the basis of the substantive, practical and methodological relationships involved, and allowing for the possibility of deploying appropriate elements to the regional commissions.

63. The clustering of functions indicated in paragraph 62 above should be accompanied by a thorough rationalization and streamlining of the capabilities of the organizational units concerned, including the redeployment, as necessary, of their staff resources.

64. The General Assembly should invite the Secretary-General to appoint, in full consultation with Member States, a Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, at a high level which he determines as commensurate with the functions outlined below, who, acting under the authority of the Secretary-General, would effectively assist him in carrying out his responsibilities as chief administrative officer, under the Charter of the United Nations, in the economic and social fields. Accordingly, the Director-General, under the direction of the Secretary-General, should be in charge of:

(a) Ensuring the provision of effective leadership to the various components of the United Nations system in the field of development and international economic co-operation and in exercising over-all co-ordination within the system in order to ensure a multidisciplinary approach to the problems of development on a system-wide basis;

(b) Ensuring, within the United Nations, the coherence, co-ordination and efficient management of all activities in the economic and social fields financed by the regular budget or by extrabudgetary resources.⁹

In addition, the Secretary-General could entrust to the Director-General other tasks in areas of responsibility related to the ensemble of the economic and social activities of the United Nations. The Director-General should be appointed by the Secretary-General for a period of up to four years. He should be provided with the necessary support and resources.

A/C.5/32/L.45. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Second Committee in A/32/480/Add.1. Draft report of Fifth Committee, draft decision, paras. 16-18.

A/32/485/Add.1. Report of Fifth Committee (part II), draft decision, paras. 16-18.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/450 A-C).

⁹ This applies equally to all services and organs within the United Nations without prejudice to their respective spheres of competence or terms of reference as contained in their relevant legislative mandates.

Chapter III

Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States

When the General Assembly, on 12 December 1975,¹ entrusted the Economic and Social Council with the task of reviewing progress in implementing and in preparing for comprehensive consideration by the General Assembly of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,² it engendered a request from the Council³ for reports by Governments, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and regional commissions on progress achieved in the implementation of the Charter and on activities conducted in connexion with its dissemination.

Three reports submitted by the Secretary-General in May and June 1977 responded to the Council's request. Two of the reports were prepared by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD): one of them consolidated reports of UNCTAD, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the regional commissions on progress in their respective fields of competence; the other report, based on replies received from a limited number of States, referred principally to steps which responding Governments had taken to implement those parts of the Charter which were also included in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.⁴

The replies received were set out under 13 subject headings relating to various articles of the Charter: commodities; liberalization and expansion of trade; invisible trade; foreign investment; science and technology; promotion of increased net flows of real resources to developing countries; trade between States having different political, economic and social systems; regional economic groupings and economic co-operation among developing countries; least developed, land-locked and island developing countries; participation in the international decision-making process; promotion of economic, social and cultural development; common responsibilities with regard to the sea-bed and the environment; and other issues such as structural changes, disarmament and development, and elimination of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination.

The responding States and institutions em-

phasized the importance of the activities related to the problems of international commodity trade, as demonstrated by their participation in or launching of schemes ranging from the export-earnings stabilization system between the European Economic Community and the countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific, to the Integrated Programme for Commodities. Their long-term strategies also involved issues such as market access, creation of producers' associations, and reductions in trade barriers on agricultural products, within the context of the multilateral trade negotiations.

Several responding Governments cited their participation in multilateral institutions designed to foster increased net flows of real resources to developing countries and their bilateral aid programmes as an indication of their attempts to meet internationally agreed targets for resource transfer. Several responding institutions also maintained that activities pursued within their areas of competence helped to increase the net flow of real resources to the developing countries.

The responding Governments and institutions in general reiterated their willingness to participate, both within and outside the framework of the United Nations, for the achievement of the goals envisaged in the Charter.

The third report, prepared by the Secretary-General, related to activities conducted in connexion with the dissemination of the Charter. The report outlined activities undertaken by the Office of Public Information in pursuance of the directive.

On 4 August 1977, with the adoption of resolution 2125(LXIII), the Economic and Social Council took note with interest of statements made at its current session on the reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Charter, and asked him to submit those reports to the General Assembly for consideration at its session which was to open in September.

¹ See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 390-91, text of resolution 3486 (XXX).

² See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 402-7, resolution 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing text of Charter.

³ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 362-63, text of resolution 2027 (LXI) of 4 August 1976.

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1970, pp. 319-29, resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing text of Strategy.

ber 1977. The Assembly discussed the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States in the context of its assessment of progress made in the implementation of several other Assembly decisions: the International Development Strategy, the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,⁵ and a 1975 resolution on development

and international economic co-operation⁶ (see p. 377; for text of resolution 2125(LXIII), refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS).

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 326-32, resolution 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing text of Programme of Action.

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 348-54, text of resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975.

Documentary references

E/5991 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Progress achieved by selected United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and regional commissions in implementation of Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States in their respective fields of competence. Report of Secretary-General.

E/5992. Activities conducted in connexion with dissemination of Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States. Report of Secretary-General.

E/5999 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Progress achieved by Governments in implementation of Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States. Report of Secretary-General.

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1977, of its 3rd special session and of its 62nd and 63rd sessions, Chapter IV A.

Chapter IV

United Nations operational activities for development**The United Nations Development Programme**

As the central funding organization for technical co-operation within the United Nations system, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is primarily responsible for the financing and administration of international development support activities at the country and intercountry levels.

The Programme is financed by annual voluntary contributions from Governments. These contributions have increased from about \$55 million in 1959 to more than \$510 million in 1977. With these resources, UNDP provides close to 45 per cent of the total cost of the technical co-operation projects with which it is associated; developing countries finance the remaining 55 per cent.

During 1977, UNDP financed 3,800 projects in 150 developing countries and territories of Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Middle East, the Mediterranean and Europe. Of these, 1,699 were on a large scale (involving a UNDP contribution of \$150,000 or more each) and 2,101 were on a smaller scale. In addition, 4,650 projects were either in a pre-operational stage or field work had been completed. Thus, at the end of 1977, 8,450 projects had been launched with a combined cost, on completion, to UNDP and recipient Governments of \$6,200 million. These projects covered nearly the entire economic and social spectrum: agricul-

ture, industry, power production, transport, communications, trade, health, housing, education, training, community services and public administration.

The UNDP funds are allocated to developing countries and regions on the basis of indicative planning figures (IPFS) which cover five-year periods. In determining IPFS for the second development cycle (1977-1981), emphasis was placed on the basic criteria of population, per capita gross national product and the needs of the lower-income developing countries, particularly the least developed or the most seriously affected by the world economic crisis. Total projected UNDP expenditures for this period were estimated at \$3,500 million.

The nature of development assistance activities is determined by country programmes in which the recipient Governments establish priorities and allocate funds. Activities are carried out primarily by the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

The Programme maintains field offices in 108 developing countries. These offices are headed by resident representatives who, in consultation with the national Governments, co-ordinate UNDP's technical co-operation projects and other development assistance programmes of the United Nations system.

Activities in 1977 under the United Nations Development Programme

During 1977, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) provided some 41,408 man-months of expert technical services at a cost of \$226.7 million. It also supplied project equipment valued at \$37.8 million, consulting and other sub-contracted services valued at \$37.4 million and training fellowships valued at \$23.7 million. Its administrative and programme support costs amounted to \$59 million, of which \$37 million was spent on maintaining its 108 field offices. Agency overhead were \$45.3 million in 1977, as against \$55.3 million the preceding year. Total expenditure during 1977 came to \$436.4 million. During the year, UNDP also authorized some \$397 million

in net project approvals, more than double the amount recorded in the previous year.

By the end of 1977, 66 second-cycle country programmes were ready to be approved by UNDP's Governing Council. Total planned expenditures under these programmes amounted to \$837 million through 1981, as against \$619 million under the first programming cycle (1972-1976). In both cycles, 24 per cent of all planned expenditure was allocated to agriculture, forestry and fisheries, about 21 per cent to industry, and about 9 per cent to transport and communications. These sectors accounted for about half of all planned expenditures under the country programmes.

The most significant shift in sectoral emphasis came in the area of general economic and social policy and planning, which included statistics and public and financial administration. Planned expenditure in this sector increased from 10 per cent in the first cycle to 17 per cent in the second.

The basis for calculation of reported investment commitments related to UNDP-supported projects was revised in 1977: category A related to projects for which UNDP carried out micro-type pre-investment studies; category B related to reported investment commitments which resulted from UNDP-assisted macro-type studies such as general area or regional planning studies, master plans, etc.; and category C related to reported investment commitments for which the UNDP-assisted project was providing technical assistance support.

The total investment commitments during 1977 amounted to \$3,797 million, as against \$4,895 million the previous year. About 22 per cent of these commitments were from category A, 49 per cent from category B and 29 per cent from category C.

During 1977, UNDP's interregional programme continued its activities in support of the establishment of the new international economic order. Projects implemented in co-operation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development included training and advisory services on the generalized system of preferences and the multilateral trade negotiations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, with emphasis on policy formulation and the planning and management of foreign trade. A new project to finance studies by policy-makers and professionals from developing nations on key international monetary and financial issues was initiated. Another, to foster economic and technical co-operation among developing countries in the pharmaceutical field, was the first interregional project for which a Government (Guyana) was designated as executing agency.

Global research programmes included two major new projects for the control of trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness), a debilitating and often lethal disease which strikes millions of people and livestock in Africa and Latin America. Research was intensified to create improved strains of sorghum and millet—foodgrains which are the staple diet of large numbers of low-income families, and which are predominantly grown by farmers in the poorest dry-land agricultural areas of the world.

Another area of active UNDP involvement during 1977 was technical co-operation among developing countries, referred to as TCDC. In preparation for the 1978 United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, UNDP formulated a draft world plan of action for

consideration by the Conference. Over 85 countries submitted Conference reports on their TCDC policies, activities and approach. The Programme also issued its first Directory of Services for Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, covering 900 institutions in 67 developing nations, and began preparations for a second, larger edition to be issued in 1978.

Another aspect of UNDP activities concerned the integration of women in development. Detailed guidelines aimed at helping women to participate in and benefit from UNDP-supported projects, and information and training materials designed to help planners increase and upgrade the role of women in the development process, were issued.

The UNDP Governing Council in January 1977 adopted a programme of "New dimensions in UNDP technical co-operation" which included, inter alia, provisions for execution of projects by developing country Governments. The UNDP Administrator subsequently approved a number of such execution arrangements, including six projects to be financed by the United Nations Sahelian Office at a cost of \$1.8 million. In addition, two regional projects in Latin America were to be executed by the Caribbean Development Bank and the Board of the Cartagena Agreement, respectively. The Development Bank was to use UNDP resources to improve its capability to promote small-scale industry, to support Governments in the management of their investment projects, and to improve its effectiveness in assisting member Governments in national and regional planning.

Work on 245 large-scale UNDP-supported projects was completed during 1977. The results attained by some of these projects included the following.

In Zambia, sunflower seed was established as a viable national crop through the National Oilseeds Development Programme. While production was non-existent when the project began in 1972, 16,100 tons were produced during 1976-1977.

An agrarian reform project in Chile trained 638 agricultural cadres and 24,691 small farmers. It also organized a specialized documentation centre, produced audio-visual training materials and instituted two monthly publications. About 944 farmers and their families were involved in research which designed a methodology for associations for agricultural co-operation.

In Liberia, 13,000 people in 35 rural communities were able to have safe drinking water as a result of a well-drilling project, which, for the first time, provided basic information on the availability of ground water in Liberia and established a sound national well-drilling institution.

The feasibility of supplying 10 provincial towns

in Haiti with water was confirmed by another project, which led to a grant of \$1.3 million from the United Nations Capital Development Fund and a World Bank loan of about \$6 million for implementation.

A number of countries were provided with improved planning capabilities through projects concluded during the year. They include the following:

— in the Philippines, assistance to the Institute of Environmental Planning made an important contribution to national planning capabilities through training and the development of planning concepts;

— in Pakistan, two technical assistance projects provided the Karachi Development Authority with annual development programmes for 1975/1976 and 1976/1977 and developed the Metroville Low-Income Settlement Programme; recommendations and methodology for improving the slum area of Lyari were also provided;

— in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, a reconstruction and development programming project equipped the Government with a plan for agricultural and industrial development projects;

— in the communications field, a UNDP-supported regional project established a high-quality, direct microwave radio relay link between the Gambia and Senegal; with an initial capacity of 12 telephone circuits and an expansion possibility of well over 120 circuits, the link was one of the first elements to become fully operational in the Africa-wide PANAFTEL system;

— a plan for development in the remote Jebel Marra area of western Sudan called for improvement of traditional systems of rainfed agriculture and livestock production rather than the development of large-scale mechanized farming; and

— investigations of Botswana's Okavango delta determined the hydrological and ecological effects of withdrawing water for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes, and developed plans for harmonizing water extraction with protection of the environment and the delta's wildlife resources.

Expenditures in 1977

Activities assisted by UNDP in 1977 continued to be executed almost wholly by agencies of the United Nations system. For details of expenditure by executing agency and by region, see tables below (amounts are in millions of United States dollars).

Participating and executing agency	Field programme costs ¹	Overhead costs	Total
United Nations	51.0	6.8	57.8
International Labour Organisation	25.8	3.6	29.4

Participating and executing agency	Field programme costs ¹	Overhead costs	Total
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	88.4	12.4	100.8
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organi- zation	29.5	4.0	33.5
World Health Organization	14.9	2.1	17.0
International Bank for Reconstruc- tion and Development (World Bank)	11.4	1.2	12.6
International Civil Aviation Organization	15.1	2.2	17.3
Universal Postal Union	0.6	0.3	0.9
International Telecommunication Union	12.5	1.7	14.2
World Meteorological Organization	6.6	1.5	8.1
Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization	2.1	0.4	2.5
International Atomic Energy Agency	2.8	0.4	3.2
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	8.1	1.4	9.5
United Nations Development Programme	25.0	2.1	27.1
United Nations Industrial Develop- ment Organization	33.7	4.7	38.4
Asian Development Bank	0.4	—	0.4
Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development	0.9	0.1	1.0
Inter-American Development Bank	0.3	—	0.3
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	1.8	0.3	2.1
Economic Commission for Africa	0.9	0.1	1.0
Economic Commission for Western Asia	0.1	—	0.1
Governmental	0.2	—	0.2
Total	332.1	45.3	377.4

* Includes all sources of funds and cost sharing.

Region	Amount
Africa	103.5
Asia	93.9
Europe, the Mediterranean and the Middle East	61.8
Latin America	58.9
Interregional	7.7
Global	6.3
Total	332.1

Provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel

Under a scheme for providing operational, executive and administrative personnel in the field of public administration, experts were appointed as officials of recipient Governments, although they remained in the employ of the United Nations or the specialized agencies participating in the scheme. The United Nations or the agency concerned recruited the experts, and supplemented the salaries paid by Governments if they were too low to attract experts of the required calibre. The experts were responsible for training nationals to take over from them as soon as possible.

In 1977, UNDP financed 135 operational experts in the following 41 developing countries, regions or territories: Angola (4), the Bahamas (1), Bahrain (1), Barbados (2), Belize (2), Botswana (13), the Caribbean (1), the Cayman Islands (2), the

Cook Islands (1), Fiji (2), the Gambia (3), Ghana (4), Grenada (1), the Ivory Coast (2), Jordan (6), Kenya (4), the Lao People's Democratic Republic (3), Lesotho (5), Malawi (10), Malta (4), Mauritius (1), Morocco (7), the Netherlands Antilles (1), the Niger (1), Nigeria (8), Oman (6), Rwanda (1), St. Lucia (2), Samoa (2), the Solomon Islands (1), the Sudan (5), Swaziland (9), the Syrian Arab Republic (1), Tonga (3), Trinidad and Tobago (2), Tunisia (1), Uganda (3), the United Republic of Tanzania (4), Uruguay (1), Yemen (1) and Zambia (4).

Extrabudgetary activities in 1977

United Nations Volunteers

In 1977, the United Nations Volunteers programme helped expand the scope of UNDP project activities by supplementing the work of international and host country experts and by extending project outreach to local community levels. Volunteers were also engaged in a variety of activities to increase youth participation in development and to promote the involvement of domestic development services. Half the volunteers were drawn from the developing nations themselves.

In support of technical co-operation among developing countries, United Nations volunteers were in the process of forming Asian regional exchange teams with volunteers from Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Nepal and Sri Lanka. At the end of 1977, 50 per cent of the nearly 300 volunteers deployed were serving in Africa, 28 per cent in the Middle East, 16 per cent in Asia and the Pacific and 6 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean. A total of 331 volunteers were serving two-year assignments in 52 developing countries and territories, 281 of whom were serving in least developed countries or those most seriously affected by the world economic crisis. The number of volunteers in each country was as follows:

Least developed or most seriously affected countries: Afghanistan (10), Benin (6), Botswana (15), Cape Verde (7), the Central African Empire (6), Chad (3), the Comoros (1), Democratic Yemen (11), El Salvador (1), the Gambia (2), Guatemala (2), Guinea-Bissau (50), Haiti (3), Honduras (1), India (1), the Ivory Coast (5), Kenya (1), the Lao People's Democratic Republic (1), Lesotho (30), Malawi (1), Mali (3), Mauritania (2), Nepal (5), the Niger (7), Rwanda (4), Samoa (1), Somalia (5), the Sudan (26), Uganda (1), the United Republic of Tanzania (7), the Upper Volta (12) and Yemen (51).

Other developing countries: Antigua (1), Bahrain (1), Bolivia (1), Colombia (1), the Cook Islands (3), Costa Rica (1), the Dominican Republic (1), Ecuador (2), Gabon (1), Indonesia (1), Iran (16),

Jamaica (1), Liberia (3), Nicaragua (1), Papua New Guinea (6), Paraguay (1), St. Lucia (1), Swaziland (5), Venezuela (1) and Zambia (2).

Assistance to colonial countries and peoples

The Trust Fund for Assistance to Colonial Countries and Peoples was set up in 1974 to finance humanitarian assistance projects of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity. Beneficiaries of the Trust Fund in 1977 included persons from Namibia, Zimbabwe (Southern Rhodesia), Djibouti and South Africa.

The type of assistance given ranged from individual scholarships to the establishment of schools and health centres. In less than four years, commitments for such projects had reached the level of nearly \$12 million, which included the \$6 million IPF authorized by UNDP's Governing Council for technical co-operation with national liberation movements.

United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration

Established in 1974 to provide risk capital for natural resources exploration in developing countries, the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration became operational in 1975 and there was an increase in its activities during 1977. Four new projects with an estimated cost of \$6.6 million were prepared for approval during 1977 while some 20 additional requests for assistance were being processed. The four projects were for mineral exploration in Argentina, Cyprus, Panama and Turkey.

The Revolving Fund was currently financing mineral exploration, countering in part a sharp decline in activity by international mining companies which traditionally financed most high-risk prospecting in developing countries.

Total voluntary contributions to the Fund were \$18.5 million by the end of 1977. Contributions in 1977 were from Belgium (\$915,471), Japan (\$3.5 million), the Netherlands (\$400,000) and the United States (\$2.5 million).

Fund for the development of Irian Jaya

Full-scale operations under the trust fund for the development of Irian Jaya (West Irian) ended in 1974. Residual activity continued into 1977 with allocations totalling \$169,515. The balance as at 31 December 1977 was \$742,272, of which \$202,439 represented unspent allocations from previous years.

Trust Fund Programme for the Republic of Zaire

Full-scale operations under the United Nations Trust Fund Programme for the Republic of Zaire

ended in 1971. No new allocations were issued in 1977. The balance as at 31 December 1977 was \$10,514, with overspent allocations of \$99,532 outstanding.

United Nations Trust Fund for an Operational Programme in Lesotho

Established to finance a number of operational and administrative-type expert posts in Lesotho, the United Nations Trust Fund for an Operational Programme in Lesotho covered a variety of fields from industrial development and educational planning to road transportation and tourism, including the development of sound Government infrastructures.

A net reduction in allocations of \$92,557 was recorded in 1977. As at 31 December 1977, overspent expenditures amounted to \$21,240, which were expected to be covered by further contributions from the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA).

United Nations Trust Fund for Provision of Operational Personnel to Swaziland

The United Nations Trust Fund for Provision of Operational Personnel to Swaziland was established to finance a number of projects in Swaziland

similar to those financed by the Trust Fund for Lesotho. Allocations in 1977 totalled \$576,301 and, as at 31 December 1977, overspent expenditures amounted to \$356,933, expected to be covered by further contributions from SIDA.

United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency—residual assets

No new allocations were issued in 1977 and the balance of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency trust fund, as at 31 December 1977, totalled \$23,289, of which \$8,588 represented unspent allocations from previous years.

UNROB residual trust funds—Bangladesh

The United Nations Relief Operation in Bangladesh (UNROB) continued certain functions of the United Nations Relief Operation in Dacca. On 1 April 1973, the Secretary-General transferred most of the unexpended funds of UNROB to the UNDP Administrator. These funds were being used specifically for projects proposed by the Government of Bangladesh for relief and rehabilitation activities. During 1977, expenditures totalled \$63,420. The balance, as at 31 December 1977, was \$654,123, of which \$593,349 represented unspent allocations.

Finances of the United Nations Development Programme for 1977

Programmes assisted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) are financed through voluntary contributions of Member States of the United Nations and/or members of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. Contributions pledged for 1978 amounted to \$578.1 million, as at 30 June 1978.

Expenditures in 1977

Expenditures of UNDP in 1977 amounted to \$436.4 million and were as follows (in millions of United States dollars):

Field programmes	
Country projects	263.7
Intercountry projects	50.2
Programme Reserve	5.2
Special Industrial Services	3.4
Special measures for least developed countries	9.6
Subtotal	332.1
Agency overhead costs	45.3
UNDP administrative and programme support costs	59.0
Total	436.4

Expenditure ceilings for 1978

Due to financial difficulties encountered in late 1975, when UNDP faced cash flow problems, expen-

diture ceilings continued to be set for country and intercountry projects in 1978. The ceiling for all projects amounted to \$471.7 million, including \$139.6 million for projects in the Africa region, \$162.8 million for Asia and the Pacific, \$77.6 million for Latin America, \$55.2 million for the Arab States and \$20.7 million for developing countries in Europe. In addition, a ceiling of \$11.2 million was placed on global projects, and \$4.5 million on interregional projects.

Programme Reserve

At its June/July 1976 session, the Governing Council approved an allocation of \$39.5 million for the Programme Reserve in the second programme cycle (1977-1981) to meet emergency needs. In 1977, \$8.2 million of the Programme Reserve was spent, including \$3 million transferred to the Special Measures Fund for least developed countries and \$1 million to the United Nations Volunteers programme to finance in-country costs in least developed countries.

Projects financed under the Programme Reserve during 1977 were as follows:

Disaster-related projects in Angola, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nicaragua, the Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, Turkey and Yemen	\$2,732,124
United Nations Volunteers programme in least developed countries	1,000,000
Transfer to Special Measures Fund	3,000,000
Other activities	1,455,938
Total	\$8,188,062

Contributions pledged for 1978

At a joint pledging conference for UNDP, the United Nations Capital Development Fund and

the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries, held in New York on 2 November 1977, 105 Governments announced pledges totalling \$455 million for UNDP operations in 1978. As at 30 June 1978, this figure had risen to \$578,114,624, pledged by 132 countries (see table below). In addition, resources pledged to allow extra effort in favour of the least developed countries amounted to \$7,785,981 (Norway: \$1,930,502; Sweden: \$4,301,075; Switzerland: \$1,554,404).

CONTRIBUTIONS PLEDGED TO THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR 1978 (As at 30 June 1978)

Country	Amount (in US dollar equivalent)*	Country	Amount (in US dollar equivalent)*	Country	Amount (in US dollar equivalent)*
Albania	3,750	Haiti	5,000	Papua New Guinea	20,520
Algeria	550,000	Holy See	2,000	Paraguay	15,000
Argentina	1,300,000	Honduras	22,844	Peru	290,000
Australia	7,750,000	Hungary	436,345	Philippines	600,000
Austria	4,232,000	Iceland	83,810	Poland	708,523
Bahamas	10,000	India	5,112,345	Portugal	50,000
Bahrain	14,820	Indonesia	603,060	Qatar	200,000
Bangladesh	97,700	Iran	4,000,000	Republic of Korea	420,000
Barbados	19,838	Iraq	508,475	Romania	350,000
Belgium	14,454,545	Ireland	762,000	Rwanda	10,000
Benin	1,000	Israel	242,000	Saudi Arabia	2,500,000
Bhutan	2,717	Italy	5,172,414	Senegal	160,000
Bolivia	15,000	Ivory Coast	98,541	Seychelles	1,376
Botswana	12,077	Jamaica	78,065	Sierra Leone	75,000
Brazil	1,550,000	Japan	25,000,000	Singapore	100,000
Bulgaria	385,802	Jordan	130,000	Spain	840,000
Burma	114,085	Kenya	94,697	Sri Lanka	560,000
Burundi	16,503	Kuwait	500,000	Sudan	200,000
Byelorussian SSR	193,966	Lao People's Democratic Republic	17,250	Suriname	70,000
Canada	34,933,036	Lebanon	236,538	Swaziland	8,074
Cape Verde	5,000	Lesotho	35,460	Sweden	61,135,371
Chad	4,292	Liberia	96,800	Switzerland	10,400,000
Chile	380,000	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1,000,000	Syrian Arab Republic	33,846
Colombia	575,000	Luxembourg	105,758	Thailand	616,366
Costa Rica	30,000	Madagascar	30,300	Togo	9,442
Cuba	276,563	Malawi	19,783	Tunisia	248,227
Cyprus	7,200	Malaysia	340,000	Turkey	765,765
Czechoslovakia	639,854	Maldives	1,500	Uganda	57,545
Democratic Yemen	4,000	Malta	15,152	Ukrainian SSR	484,914
Denmark	41,544,070	Mauritania	3,664	USSR	3,879,310
Dominican Republic	35,000	Mauritius	4,585	United Arab Emirates	675,000
Ecuador	200,000	Mexico	1,000,000	United Kingdom	46,468,212
Egypt	314,286	Monaco	4,625	United Republic of Cameroon	110,837
El Salvador	32,500	Mongolia	24,214	United Republic of Tanzania	101,010
Ethiopia	132,363	Morocco	337,209	United States	115,000,000
Fiji	50,000	Nepal	38,500	Upper Volta	5,560
Finland	5,889,423	Netherlands	61,760,112	Venezuela	2,000,000
France	14,000,000	New Zealand	1,225,490	Yemen	5,000
Gambia	7,806	Nicaragua	40,000	Yugoslavia	2,042,839
German Democratic Republic	954,704	Niger	10,549	Zaire	342,000
Germany, Federal Republic of	49,771,954	Nigeria	800,000	Zambia	129,529
Ghana	346,768	Norway	33,581,990		
Greece	500,000	Oman	70,000		
Guatemala	37,000	Pakistan	1,032,222		
Guyana	140,439	Panama	207,000	Total	578,114,624

* Does not include voluntary contributions totalling \$11.4 million in respect of programme costs.

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Decisions of deliberative organs

The twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) were held from 18 January to 4 February and from 13 June to 1 July 1977.

Programme decisions

The UNDP Governing Council approved country programmes for the following 29 countries: Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, the Central African Empire, Chile, Colombia, Democratic Yemen, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Turkey, the United Republic of Cameroon and Zambia.

The Governing Council also authorized the UNDP Administrator to incur expenditure for global programmes up to \$25,000 on preparatory work in a given field without recourse to the Council on a case-by-case basis, and to incur expenditure annually for the interregional and regional programmes up to 0.1 per cent of the intercountry indicative planning figure (IPF) for programme preparation and review.

At its June/July session, the Governing Council decided, *inter alia*, to extend to Angola, Cape Verde, the Comoros, and Sao Tome and Principe the other benefits enjoyed by the least developed among the developing countries, i.e. from the United Nations Capital Development Fund and from the special allocations for least developed countries which would become available in the future.

The Council also approved an IPF of \$850,000 for Djibouti, approved a global project for assistance to the Integrated Cotton Research and Development Programme, and approved assistance to Romania from the Programme Reserve for reconstruction and rehabilitation purposes amounting to \$1,572,000 following a March 1977 earthquake.

Role and activities of UNDP

At the June/July 1977 session of the UNDP Governing Council, the Administrator presented a report examining issues concerning UNDP'S role

and activities which had been evolving during the period of financial difficulties (1975-1976). He asked the Council to clarify, in particular, the nature of UNDP'S substantive contribution to development efforts, its co-ordinating role within the United Nations development system as a whole, and its role as a funding channel for technical co-operation.

The Governing Council responded with a reaffirmation of those principles which had guided its decisions on the Programme's basic purpose and structure in the consensus of 1970.¹ In addition, it requested UNDP, in collaboration with its specialized agency partners in the United Nations system, to strive for greater coherence, in particular by further developing existing planning, appraisal and evaluation functions and consolidating those functions into a comprehensive system of analysis and feedback. It invited the Administrator: to work with his agency colleagues to improve substantive co-ordination of technical co-operation; to improve and expand the country programming framework to other sources of assistance, where Governments so desire; and to strengthen co-ordination at the field level in programming and implementation, taking account of the role of the resident representative as leading partner within the United Nations system at the country level.

The Governing Council appealed to Governments to increase their contributions to the maximum with a view to achieving and if possible exceeding the growth rate of 14 per cent on which planning had been predicated. It further requested Governments to assist in maintaining the coherence of the United Nations system by avoiding the creation of new technical co-operation funds, by placing existing funds wherever possible within the UNDP framework, by considering the possibility of multiyear indications of contributions to the Programme, and by more equitably sharing the responsibility for providing resources.

Finally, the Governing Council assigned to UNDP the role of the central funding body for technical co-operation in the United Nations system and requested the Administrator to invite, for informal

¹ See Y.U.N., 1970, p. 345.

discussions, interested Governments with a view to equitable sharing of the responsibility for providing resources for the Programme and to achieving, if possible, a multiyear financial basis for the Programme.

On 3 August 1977, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution (2110(LXIII)) by which it noted with approval the comprehensive consideration given by the Governing Council to UNDP's role and activities, endorsed the decisions taken in that respect (which it annexed to the resolution) and decided to bring those decisions to the attention of the General Assembly.

Resolution 2110(LXIII) was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee. The Committee approved the text without vote on 1 August, as sponsored by Argentina, Brazil, Greece, Kenya, the Netherlands, Pakistan and Poland. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Later in the year, the General Assembly noted with approval the decisions of the Governing Council and of the Economic and Social Council. It invited the UNDP Administrator to continue his collaborative efforts with other United Nations organizations to strengthen UNDP's financial position and improve its management, to pursue efforts to improve substantive co-ordination within the United Nations development system and to increase substantially the number of experts from developing countries included in the lists of experts.

The Assembly also reaffirmed the validity of the consensus on United Nations development co-operation which it had approved in 1970.² In addition, it urged States to provide UNDP with the necessary resources and especially to achieve the 14 per cent annual growth rate for voluntary contributions.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 32/114, adopted without vote on 15 December. The text was sponsored in the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee by Jamaica on behalf of the Member States belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries; it was approved by the Committee on 9 December without vote. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Technical co-operation among developing countries

At its two sessions in 1977, the UNDP Governing Council reviewed work relating to technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC).

It focused attention on the enhanced utilization of developing-country experts, consultants, fellowship placements, subcontracted services, equipment and supplies as an important means of

strengthening TCDC and urged the United Nations development system to take all necessary measures to promote equal access by developing countries to opportunities to contribute to assistance projects. The Council invited developing countries to avail themselves of the services provided by the United Nations development system, in order to pool, co-ordinate, streamline and possibly twin their consultancy services.

These Governing Council decisions were endorsed on 19 December 1977, with the adoption of Assembly resolution 32/182. The Assembly called for action to assist the developing countries in designing projects which would promote TCDC, specifying a number of measures to be taken.

Resolution 32/182 was adopted without vote, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, which approved the text without vote on 7 December. It was sponsored by Jamaica on behalf of the Members belonging to the "Group of 77" and by Turkey. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In the meantime, the work of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries was going forward. Accordingly, on 5 October 1977, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 283(LXIII), noted the report of the Preparatory Committee recommending that the Conference be postponed to August-September 1978. The Council took this action, without vote, on the proposal of its President.

On 19 December 1977, the General Assembly decided to convene the Conference at Buenos Aires, Argentina, from 30 August to 12 September 1978, approved the programme of activities set forth in the recommendations for the budget of the Conference and called upon all countries and relevant organizations of the United Nations system to participate in preparations for the Conference and to strengthen their public information programmes concerning it.

The Assembly's action was set forth in resolution 32/183, adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, which approved the text without vote on 1 December.

The text was sponsored by 45 Members. (For text of resolution and list of sponsors, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Assistance to the Palestinian people

The Economic and Social Council on 3 August 1977 adopted a resolution (2100(XXIII)) by which

² Ibid., pp. 350-355, text of resolution 2688 (XXV) of 11 December 1970.

it called once more on UNDP, the specialized agencies and other organizations in the United Nations system to intensify their efforts, as a matter of urgency and in co-ordination with the Economic Commission for Western Asia, to identify the social and economic needs of the Palestinian people. It asked those bodies to consult and co-operate closely with the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representatives of the Palestinian people, with a view to establishing and implementing projects to improve their social and economic conditions. The Council asked for this action as a matter of priority. The Council also asked all heads of organizations concerned to formulate and submit concrete proposals on this matter to their governing or legislative bodies, and it further requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual report to the Council on relevant actions taken.

Resolution 2100(LXIII) was adopted by a roll-call vote of 34 to 1, with 11 abstentions. The text was sponsored in the Council's Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee by Yugoslavia on behalf of States members of the Council belonging to the "Group of 77." The Committee approved it by a roll-call vote of 31 to 1, with 11 abstentions. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below; for roll-call vote, see p. 329.)

Following the vote, the United States said that it supported assistance to improve the economic and social well-being of the Palestinian people, but had voted against the resolution because the

text introduced extraneous political issues outside the mandate of the Council.

United Nations Volunteers

At its June/July 1977 session, the UNDP Governing Council approved the Administrator's proposals to enhance the financial viability of the United Nations Volunteers programme by shifting the major part of its in-country costs to funding from UNDP indicative planning figures for the countries concerned. It authorized the use of up to \$1 million in 1978 in regular UNDP resources to fund in-country volunteer costs in the least developed and newly independent countries, with a declining scale of additional funding in succeeding years through 1981.

At its 1977 session, the General Assembly had before it a report by the Secretary-General on the United Nations Volunteers programme. This described projects in several regions and presented a number of recommendations on the role of the programme.

On 16 December 1977, the General Assembly, without a vote, took note of this report and the proposals made therein and transmitted it for consideration and review by the Economic and Social Council at its first regular 1978 session. This action was embodied in decision 32/435. The Assembly acted on the recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, which had approved the text on 9 December on the proposal of the Sudan.

Documentary references

Role and activities of UNDP

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 623-627.

Plenary meeting 2084.

E/5940. Report of Governing Council of UNDP, 23rd session, Headquarters, New York, 18 January-4 February 1977.

E/6013/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP, 24th session, Geneva, 13 June-1 July 1977, Chapter IV (decision of 1 July 1977).

E/AC.24/L.559. Argentina, Brazil, Greece, Kenya, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland: draft resolution, as orally amended by Federal Republic of Germany and sponsors, approved without vote by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee on 1 August 1977, meeting 627.

E/6039. Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 2110 (LXIII), as recommended by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, E/6039, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1977, meeting 2084.

The Economic and Social Council,
Having considered the reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions,

Noting with appreciation the action taken by the Governing Council and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, in full consultation with Governments and the participating and executing agencies, to restore the financial position of the Programme,

Sharing the continued concern of the Governing Council for the need to ensure that the resources for programme purposes reach at least the target set forth for the second programming cycle, 1977-1981,

Recalling its resolution 2024 (LXI) of 4 August 1976, in which it requested in particular all international organizations participating in the United Nations development system to strengthen their mutual co-ordination, both between headquarters and in the recipient countries, with a view to improving the integration of technical assistance at the country level in keeping with the consensus contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) of 11 December 1970,

Noting with approval the comprehensive consideration given by the Governing Council to the role and activities of the United Nations Development Programme,

1. Endorses the decision taken by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its twenty-fourth session on the role and activities of the Programme;

2. Decides to bring this decision, reproduced in the annex to the present resolution, to the attention of the General Assembly for consideration at its thirty-second session and invites the organizations and programmes of the United Nations system also to give it due consideration;

3. Looks forward to the further examination by the Governing Council of the role and activities of the United Nations Development Programme on the basis of the report which is to be prepared by the Administrator of the Programme;

4. Appeals to all Governments to increase their voluntary contributions to the maximum, with a view to achieving and, if possible, exceeding the over-all growth rate of 14 per cent on which indicative planning figures for the second programming cycle, 1977-1981, are predicated.

ANNEX

Decision of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

The Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,

Taking note of the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the role and activities of the Programme (DP/261) and of the observations made by members of the Governing Council during the consideration of that question and noting also the observations made by the agencies in the Council's deliberations,

Noting with appreciation the extensive efforts of the Administrator to associate the participating and executing agencies in the discussion of the Programme's role and activities,

Recalling the decisions of the General Assembly at its sixth and seventh special sessions calling for the establishment of a New International Economic Order,

Taking note that Governments, in national and international forums, have reiterated their commitment to accelerate the social and economic development of developing countries, in order to eliminate the injustice and inequality which afflict vast sections of humanity,

Emphasizing the need to expedite the implementation of the new dimensions in technical co-operation as defined at its twentieth session and the promotion of technical co-operation among developing countries,

Stressing the importance of obtaining the resources necessary to meet the requirements of the indicative planning figures for the second programming cycle,

Re-emphasizing that it is imperative that the resources of the Programme should be utilized for the maximum and efficient delivery of technical co-operation services,

Reiterating the concern expressed at its twenty-second session about the improvement of headquarters and field co-operation and co-ordination within the United Nations system, including the role of the resident representatives in accordance with the consensus of 1970, and taking note in particular of the decisions taken at that session on the quality and relevance of the Programme,

Reiterating also the need to ensure an integrated and interdisciplinary approach to operational activities, particularly in the field,

Recognizing the need for the continued development and strengthening of the Programme, in order to improve its work,

A. Reaffirms the validity of the consensus of 1970;

B. Reiterates the sovereign right of Governments to determine their development priorities and objectives;

C. Affirms the following:

- (i) Multilateral technical co-operation should be directed clearly and exclusively towards the goal of the national and collective self-reliance of the developing countries;
- (ii) Technical assistance programmes of the United Nations Development Programme should be increasingly oriented towards bringing about tangible transfers of technology, skills and know-how to the developing countries;
- (iii) The conceptual goals of the new dimensions in technical co-operation and technical co-operation among developing countries should be translated into operational and concrete programmes covering the range of priorities established by the developing countries;
- (iv) The Administrator of the United Nations Development

Programme should take all necessary measures to introduce more flexibility in the Programme so as to enhance its dynamism and effectiveness and to make the scope of activities and working methods of the Programme more responsive to the changing needs and priorities emerging from new economic conditions in the developing countries;

- (v) The Programme and the specialized agencies should explore together, in active consultation with both donor and recipient Governments, how best the United Nations system could effectively assist the developing countries in meeting their development priorities and objectives with regard to technical co-operation, bearing in mind the need for increasing assistance for their priority programmes for the benefit of the poorer sectors;
- (vi) As the central funding body for technical co-operation in the United Nations system, the Programme should continue to mobilize resources for technical co-operation and manage them efficiently, so as to respond effectively to the development priorities and objectives of the developing countries;
- (vii) In order to maximize the effectiveness of the technical co-operation operations of the United Nations system, the Administrator should, in full co-operation with the participating and executing agencies, further develop existing functions in respect of the planning, appraisal and evaluation of operations of this kind carried out under individual programmes, consolidating them into a comprehensive system of analysis and feedback, so as to ensure the optimal use of resources and a flexible system of programme management suited to each particular circumstance;
- (viii) The Administrator, in consultation with the executing agencies, particularly through the Inter-Agency Consultative Board and its subsidiary organs, should continue to explore the possibility of achieving harmonized financial, budgetary, personnel and planning procedures for the United Nations development system;
- (ix) Without prejudice to the universality of the Programme and its relevance to the needs of all developing countries, the Programme and the specialized agencies should continue their efforts to meet the special requirements of the least developed countries and the newly independent countries;
- (x) The Programme should aim at further strengthening its universal character by utilizing the experience and capacities of the widest possible number of countries, in particular the developing countries, for technical co-operation in all its fields and geographical areas;

D. Invites the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to continue discussions with the executing agencies, with a view to improving the substantive co-ordination of technical co-operation on the basis of the consensus of 1970, and by means of:

- (i) The progressive improvement of the country and inter-country programming process, including in particular the implementation phase, and the further study for this purpose of the recommendations of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit, in the light of the comments of members of the Governing Council, the Administrator and the executing agencies on this subject;
- (ii) The further improvement of co-ordination at the field level, with a view to strengthening the impact of the co-operation provided by the United Nations system in support of the development efforts of the developing countries, taking into account the role of the resident representatives as the leading partners within the United Nations system at the country level, as stipulated in the consensus of 1970, endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 2688 (XXV);
- (iii) Where Governments so desire, in accordance with the consensus of 1970, the expansion of the country programming framework;

E. Appeals to all Governments:

- (i) To increase their voluntary contribution to the maximum, with a view to achieving and, if possible, even exceeding the over-all growth rate of 14 per cent on which the indicative planning figures for the second programming cycle are predicated;
- (ii) To consider the possibility of giving indications of contributions over a period of several years;
- (iii) To contribute to maintaining the coherence of the United Nations system by avoiding the creation of new technical co-operation funds within the United Nations system if such co-operation can be adequately undertaken by the Programme and, wherever feasible, by bringing such existing funds within the framework of the United Nations Development Programme;
- (iv) To bear in mind the need for coherence in the United Nations development system, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 2688 (XXV) of 11 December 1970 and 31/171 of 21 December 1976, in connexion with their participation in the specialized agencies of the United Nations, including also their governing bodies;
- (v) To provide that any additional resources which accrue to the Programme over and above the projected resources for the second programming cycle should, by decision of the Governing Council in each case, be allocated either to the programme reserve to be used prudently for special and extraordinary purposes above the levels of the indicative planning figures or, if required, to the operational reserve to afford protection against financial difficulties in the future; this should be without prejudice to the decision to be taken on the expert variance account deficit during the mid-term review;

F. Requests the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme:

- (i) To invite, for informal discussions, interested Governments, with a view to the equitable sharing of the responsibility for providing resources for the Programme and with a view to achieving, if possible, a multiyear financial basis for the Programme for planning purposes, bearing in mind the voluntary nature of the programme resources and the over-all flow of real resources for development assistance;
- (ii) To accept additional contributions for cost sharing and third party cost sharing within given limits, prescribed in accordance with the relevant paragraphs of the report of the Budgetary and Finance Committee at the Governing Council's twenty-fourth session;
- (iii) To encourage recipient Governments which are in a position to do so to achieve net contributor status by either increasing their contributions or forgoing their indicative planning figures;
- (iv) To make every effort possible to reduce the administrative costs of the Programme, thereby making additional resources available for programmes and projects in the developing countries;

G. Requests the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, taking into account the foregoing considerations, to prepare a report for the twenty-fifth session of the Governing Council, to facilitate the further consideration of the role and activities of the United Nations Development Programme;

H. Invites the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-third session to give due consideration to this decision.

General Assembly—32nd session

Second Committee, meetings 38, 43-47, 58.

Plenary meeting 103.

A/C.2/32/L.93. Jamaica (on behalf of States Members of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 9 December 1977, meeting 58.

A/32/444. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution VI.

Resolution 32/114, as recommended by Second Committee,

A/32/444, adopted without vote by Assembly on 15 December 1977, meeting 103.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, as well as its resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling also its resolution 31/171 of 21 December 1976,

Further recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2024 (LXI) of 4 August 1976,

Having examined the reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions,

Reiterating the need to reach the required level of contributions to the United Nations Development Programme in order to fulfil the aims and objectives established in the second programming cycle, 1977-1981, and its concern about the lack of dynamic growth of resources for the Programme,

Noting that the results of the 1977 Pledging Conference on the United Nations Development Programme fell short of the agreed target of an over-all growth rate of 14 per cent for voluntary contributions,

Recognizing the need for the United Nations Development Programme to implement fully the new dimensions in technical co-operation, as set forth in the annex to General Assembly resolution 3405 (XXX) of 28 November 1975,

1. Reaffirms the validity of the consensus of 1970 as set forth in the annex to General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) of 11 December 1970;

2. Takes note of the reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions;

3. Notes with approval the action initiated by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, as endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2110 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977, to reinforce the effectiveness and impact of the Programme, and requests the Governing Council, in pursuance of its considerations on the role and activities of the Programme, to take fully into account the views expressed at the sixty-third session of the Economic and Social Council and at the thirty-second session of the General Assembly;

4. Urges the Governing Council and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to ensure that the role and activities of the Programme are in accordance with the development priorities and objectives of developing countries and in line with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular those related to the establishment of the new international economic order;

5. Invites the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to continue his efforts, in association with the participating and executing agencies and co-operating organizations, to strengthen the financial position of the Programme and to improve its management;

6. Further invites the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to continue discussions with the executing agencies with a view to improving the substantive co-ordination of technical co-operation on the basis of the consensus of 1970;

7. Urges all States to take measures to provide the United Nations Development Programme with the necessary resources to fulfil the aims, objectives and programmes established in the second programming cycle, 1977-1981, and especially to achieve and even exceed the over-all annual growth rate of 14 per cent for voluntary contributions, on which the indicative planning figures for the cycle are based;

8. Invites the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to pursue actively his efforts, as requested by

the Governing Council, to strengthen the financial basis of the Programme, taking into account the views expressed in the General Assembly at its thirty-second session, and to report on the progress achieved to the Governing Council at its twenty-fifth session;

9. Further invites the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the heads of executing agencies to increase substantially the number of experts from developing countries to be included in the lists of experts submitted to Governments for the execution of projects financed by the Programme, including nationals from their own countries, regional and sub-regional groupings, in accordance with relevant decisions of the Governing Council.

Technical co-operation among developing countries

E/5940. Report of Governing Council of UNDP, 23rd session, Headquarters, New York, 18 January-4 February 1977, Chapter VIII (decisions III of 4 February 1977).

E/6013/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP, 24th session, Geneva, 13 June-1 July 1977, Chapter XII (decision of 30 June 1977).

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meetings 53, 55.
Plenary meeting 107.

A/C.2/32/L.63 and Rev.1. Jamaica (on behalf of States Members of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77") and Turkey: draft resolution and revision, approved without vote by Second Committee on 7 December 1977, meeting 55.
A/32/457. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 32/182, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/457, adopted without vote by Assembly on 19 December 1977, meeting 107.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Bearing in mind the role of technical co-operation among developing countries as a new dimension of international co-operation as well as the conceptual and operational recommendations adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its eighteenth, twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions,

Aware of the need to implement those recommendations of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme through specific projects and programmes aimed at promoting technical co-operation among developing countries with the support of the participating and executing agencies of the United Nations system,

Bearing in mind the need for Governments and organs, organizations and other bodies within the United Nations system to contribute effectively, on the basis of experience gained in technical co-operation among developing countries, to the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries,

Reaffirming its resolutions 3251 (XXIX) of 4 December 1974 and 3461 (XXX) of 11 December 1975,

1. Endorses the recommendations of the Working Group on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, as modified by the relevant decisions on technical co-operation among developing countries adopted at the eighteenth, twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme;

2. Requests the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the executive heads of participating and executing agencies and regional commissions to take all necessary measures, in the light of paragraph 1 above, for the speedy

implementation of all the recommendations contained in the report of the Working Group on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries as modified by the relevant decisions of the Governing Council;

3. Also requests the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the executive heads of participating and executing agencies and regional commissions to assist the developing countries, at their request, in identifying, designing and executing development projects so as to promote technical co-operation among developing countries, particularly the least developed among them;

4. Further requests the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the executive heads of participating and executing agencies and regional commissions, in conformity with the above-mentioned decisions of the Governing Council, to formulate for approval, as appropriate, by the inter-governmental bodies concerned, suitable changes in their rules, regulations, procedures and practices for recruiting experts and consultants, placing fellows, awarding subcontracts and procuring equipment and supplies in order to utilize fully the capacity of and develop the potential existing in developing countries, irrespective of the economy and social system of the individual developing country;

5. Further requests the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to develop further according to its increasing needs, technical co-operation among developing countries in connexion with the Information Referral System, to update regularly and revise its information, to cover new areas and to establish appropriate linkages with the information sources of other organizations in the United Nations system, as well as those of developing countries;

6. Further requests the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the executive heads of participating and executing agencies and regional commissions to continue to report regularly on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Working Group on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries as modified by the above-mentioned decisions of the Governing Council, as well as on other activities undertaken by them for technical co-operation among developing countries, to the General Assembly, through the Governing Council and the Economic and Social Council, and, in relation to the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, to the Preparatory Committee for the Conference at its third session.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Economic and Social Council—resumed 63rd session
Plenary meeting 2086.

A/32/42, Vol. I and Corr.1, Vol. II and Corr.2. Report of Preparatory Committee for United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries on its first (10-17 January 1977) and 2nd (20-26 September 1977) sessions, Headquarters, New York. Vol. I: Chapter III (decisions 1 (I)-8 (I)); Vol. II: Chapter IV (decisions 1 (II)-8 (II)).

E/L.1790. Note by Secretariat (transmitting text of decision of UNDP Governing Council of 3 October 1977).

E/6020/Add.1. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, resumed 63rd session (decision 283 (LXIII)).

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meeting 53.
Fifth Committee, meeting 63.
Plenary meeting 107.

A/32/3/Add.1. Addendum to report of Economic and Social Council, resumed 63rd session, Chapter V. A/32/42, Vol. II and Corr.2. Report of Preparatory Committee for United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries on its 2nd session, Headquarters, New York, 20-26

September 1977, Chapters IV (decision 5 (II)) and V E (Documents before Preparatory Committee at its 2nd session).

A/C.2/32/L.68. Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Gabon, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Sierra Leone, Surinam, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved without vote by Second Committee on 1 December 1977, meeting 53.

A/C.2/32/L.76, A/C.5/32/75 and Add.1. Administrative and financial implications of decision 5 (II) of Preparatory Committee of Conference (A/32/42, Vol. II, Chapter IV) and 45-power draft resolution, A/C.2/32/L.86. Statements by Secretary-General.

A/32/477. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution II recommended by Second Committee in A/32/457. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/32/457. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 32/183, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/457, adopted without vote by Assembly on 19 December 1977, meeting 107.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3251 (XXIX) of 4 December 1974, 3461 (XXX) of 11 December 1975 and 31/179 of 21 December 1976,

Recalling further its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Noting the recommendations made by the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976 and by the Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, held at Mexico City from 13 to 22 September 1976,

Noting the Kuwait Declaration on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries of 5 June 1977,

Noting also resolution CM/Res.560 (XXIX) adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-ninth ordinary session and endorsed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its fourteenth ordinary session, held at Libreville from 23 June to 5 July 1977,

Recalling the relevant decisions on the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions,

Taking note of the report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries on its first and second sessions and of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its twenty-third session and of its special meeting held on 3 October 1977,

Taking note further of the conclusions and recommendations of the regional intergovernmental meetings on technical co-operation among developing countries, held in Asia and the Pacific, Latin America, Africa and Western Asia,

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General of the Conference for the ongoing preparations for the Conference,

Recognizing that the basic objectives of technical co-operation among developing countries are the furthering of the national and collective self-reliance of developing countries and the enhancement of their creative capacity to solve their development problems,

1. Decides to convene the United Nations Conference on

Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries at Buenos Aires from 30 August to 12 September 1978;

2. Approves the programme of activities envisaged in the recommendations on the budget for the Conference to be financed under the regular budget of the United Nations as submitted in the report of the Secretary-General of the Conference;

3. Calls upon developing countries to continue to participate actively in the preparations for the Conference and, to this end, to intensify the activities of the Governments' focal points, to establish committees for national preparations or other bodies, as appropriate, and to organize the participation of professional, technical, voluntary and other organizations in all the stages of the preparatory process and the Conference;

4. Calls upon developed countries to continue to participate actively in the preparations for the Conference, particularly by identifying such measures in their development aid and co-operation as would promote and strengthen programmes and projects for technical co-operation among developing countries;

5. Urges all countries and relevant organizations of the United Nations system to take the necessary measures to strengthen their public information programmes relating to the Conference with a view to creating an awareness of the importance of technical co-operation among developing countries;

6. Requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to transmit the present resolution to the Governments of Member States, with the request that they provide information to the Preparatory Committee for the Conference before its third session on the measures adopted to strengthen or implement the recommendations contained in paragraphs 3 to 5 above;

7. Requests the participating and executing agencies, including the regional commissions, to continue to give priority to their participation in the preparations for the Conference and to use their wide experience of technical co-operation in their contributions within the interagency task force for the Conference towards the preparation of the relevant documentation and of the plan of action and to ensure that their public information material includes items on the objectives and current state of preparations for the Conference;

8. Requests all organizations of the United Nations system actively to assist developing countries and the representatives invited to the Conference referred to in paragraph 3 (b) and (c) of its resolution 31/179 in their preparations for the Conference.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/32/310. Letter of 25 October from Tunisia (transmitting resolutions and decisions of 29th regular session of Council of Ministers of OAU, Libreville, Gabon, 23 June—3 July 1977, and of regular session of Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, Libreville, 2-5 July 1977).

Assistance to the Palestinian people

Economic and Social Council—63rd session

Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 609, 610, 615, 617-620.

Plenary meetings 2084, 2085.

E/6005 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General.

E/AC.24/L.544. Yugoslavia (on behalf of States members of Council belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution, as orally amended by Iraq and sponsors, approved by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee on 21 July 1977, meeting 617, by roll-call vote of 31 to 1, with 11 abstentions.

[For roll-call vote, see p. 329.]

E/6034. Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee (on implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by specialized agencies and international institutions associated with United Nations), draft resolution I.

Resolution 2100 (LXIII), as recommended by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, E/6034, adopted by Council on 3 August 1977, meeting 2084, by roll-call vote of 34 to 1, with 11 abstentions.

[For roll-call vote, see p. 329.]

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3210 (XXIX) of 14 October 1974, 3236 (XXIX) and 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and Council resolutions 1978 (LIX) of 31 July 1975 and 2026 (LXI) of 4 August 1976,

Taking into consideration the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people,

Bearing in mind the views expressed during the sixty-third session of the Council,

1. Calls once more upon the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to continue and to intensify, as a matter of urgency and in co-ordination with the Economic Commission for Western Asia, their efforts in identifying the social and economic needs of the Palestinian people;

2. Urges these agencies and organizations to consult and co-operate closely with the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, with a view to establishing and fully implementing concrete projects to ensure the improvement of the social and economic conditions of the Palestinian people;

3. Calls upon agencies and organizations within the United Nations system that have not taken the necessary action in conformity with Council resolution 2026 (LXI) to do so as a matter of priority;

4. Urges the executive heads of the organizations and agencies concerned to formulate and submit to their respective governing and/or legislative bodies concrete proposals for ensuring, in co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization, the

effective implementation of the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 above;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit an annual report to the Council on the action taken by the agencies and organizations concerned and the results achieved.

United Nations Volunteers

E/6013/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 24th session, Geneva, 13 June-1 July 1977, Chapter VI.

General Assembly—32nd session

Second Committee, meetings 38, 43-47.

Third Committee, meetings 63, 70, 71, 76.

Plenary meeting 105.

A/32/205. Policies and programmes relating to youth. United Nations Volunteers programme. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.3/32/L.73. Sudan: draft decision.

A/32/439 and Corr.1. Report of Third Committee (on policies and programmes relating to youth), draft decision.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/435).

Other documents

Development Forum, Vol. V, Nos. 1-8 (January-February, March, April, May, June-July, August-September, October, November-December 1977).

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1977, of its 3rd special session and of its 62nd and 63rd sessions, Chapter VII B and E.

A/32/61. Letter of 15 March from Egypt (transmitting documents of First Conference of Heads of State and Government of OAU and League of Arab States, Cairo, 7-9 March 1977).

DP/321. Report of Administrator of UNDP for 1977.

United Nations programmes of technical co-operation

The term "United Nations programmes of technical co-operation" is used in a collective sense to describe the activities carried out by the United Nations in developing countries. These activities are financed under the regular budget of the United Nations, under the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) or by funds-in-trust.

Activities in 1977

During 1977, obligations for the United Nations programmes of technical co-operation were \$83,191,004, as against \$92,446,185 in 1976. The decrease was due to reductions in programme expenditures under projects financed through UNDP and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA).

The expenditures in 1977 were as follows:

(1) regular budget programmes, that is, financed under the United Nations regular budget—\$8,390,245;

(2) allocations under UNDP—\$52,161,641;

(3) extrabudgetary operations financed by United Nations trust funds—\$10,202,400: these included projects financed by recipient Govern-

ments, the provision of services of associate experts, special educational and training programmes for southern Africa, and projects financed by non-governmental organizations, the United Nations Environment Programme and several specialized agencies; and

(4) extrabudgetary operations financed by UNDP trust funds—\$12,436,718: these were mainly operations financed by UNFPA, the United Nations Capital Development Fund, the Lesotho and Swaziland trust funds and the Zaire Trust Fund.

The largest expenditures made during 1977 were in the fields of: development planning, projections and policies; resources and transport; statistics; public administration, physical planning and housing; population; and social development.

The percentage of obligations incurred by region were: Africa, 41 per cent; Asia and the Pacific, 25.1 per cent; the Americas, 17.2 per cent; the Middle East, 8.8 per cent; Europe, 2.4 per cent; and interregional, 5.5 per cent.

Under the regular programme, intercountry activities accounted for 83.1 per cent of total expenditures in 1977, as against 74 per cent in

1976. Country project expenditures amounted to 16.9 per cent of the total, as against 26 per cent the previous year.

Under UNDP, intercountry expenditures accounted for 11.3 per cent in 1977, as against 17.1 per cent in 1976, while country activities amounted to 88.7 per cent in 1977, as against 82.9 per cent in 1976.

Funds-in-trust activities accounted for 29.9 per cent in 1977, as against 28.9 per cent in 1976, for intercountry projects, while country project

expenditures in 1977 amounted to 70.1 per cent, as against 71.1 per cent in 1976.

The number of experts assigned for project implementation in 1977 totalled 1,610, a decrease of 535 from 1976. The number of training fellowships during 1977 totalled 1,637, as against 1,028 in 1976.

The tables below show the number of experts, the amount of technical assistance expenditures by field of activity and the regional distribution of such expenditures in 1977.

EXPERTS PROVIDED BY THE UNITED NATIONS IN 1977

Field of activity	Regular programme	UNDP component	Funds-in-trust	Total
Development planning, projections and policies	34	230	42	306
Resources and transport	16	386	101	503
Ocean economics	—	2	—	2
Statistics	2	71	135	208
International trade	2	—	—	2
Legal	—	3	—	3
Social development	13	30	21	64
Population	—	—	93	93
Housing, building and planning	17	157	64	238
Public administration and finance	2	149	39	190
United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	—	—	1	1
Total	86	1,028	496	1,610

UNITED NATIONS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES IN 1977

(in US dollars)

Field of activity	Regular programme	UNDP component	Funds-in-trust	Total
Economic development	5,446,764	39,045,063	11,128,229	55,620,056
Social development	2,071,481	7,120,035	8,860,612	18,052,128
Public administration	607,681	5,991,706	766,113	7,365,500
Human rights	261,156	—	—	261,156
Narcotic drugs control	3,163	6,600	—	9,763
Subtotal	8,390,245	52,163,404	20,754,954	81,308,603
United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	—	(1,763)	1,884,164	1,882,401
Total	8,390,245	52,161,641	22,639,118	83,191,004

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES IN 1977

(in US dollars)

Region	Regular programme	UNDP component	Funds-in-trust	Total
Africa	1,856,270	20,995,242	11,292,190	34,143,702
Per cent	22.1	40.3	49.8	41.0

Region	Regular programme	UNDP component	Funds-in-trust	Total
The Americas	532,635	9,793,622	4,016,892	14,343,149
Per cent	6.3	18.8	17.7	17.2
Asia and the Pacific	909,747	16,038,417	3,910,441	20,858,605
Per cent	10.8	30.7	17.3	25.1
Europe	41,578	1,781,011	188,805	2,011,394
Per cent	0.6	3.4	0.9	2.4
Middle East	1,352,977	3,488,072	2,505,175	7,346,224
Per cent	16.1	6.7	11.1	8.8
Interregional	3,697,038	65,277	725,615	4,487,930
Per cent	44.1	0.1	3.2	5.5
Total	8,390,245	52,161,641	22,639,118	83,191,004
Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Provision of operational assistance personnel

During 1977, under projects administered by the United Nations for the provision of operational assistance personnel, there were 40 officers filling posts in the following 17 countries and territories: Bahrain, Belize, the Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Nigeria, Oman, Rwanda, St. Lucia, Samoa, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Yemen and Zambia.

The operational assistance officers were appointed as officials of the Government being assisted, with the task of training nationals to fill their positions as soon as possible.

Decisions of the Economic and Social Council

The Secretary-General submitted to the June/July 1977 session of the UNDP Governing Council his annual report on technical co-operation activities undertaken by the United Nations in 1976, and pertinent statistical data. The Economic and

Social Council, with the adoption of resolution 210 (LXIII) on 3 August 1977, took action on the reports of the UNDP Governing Council. (For text of resolution 2110(LXIII) refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

(See also p. 1050.)

Decisions of the General Assembly

The budget appropriations for the United Nations for the biennium 1976-1977 included an appropriation of \$14,993,900 for the United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation. This total included \$11,271,300 to finance technical co-operation activities in the fields of economic development, social welfare and public administration. An amount of \$3,622,600 was provided for regional and subregional advisory services, and \$100,000 for special educational and training programmes for southern Africa.

Documentary references

Sales Tax Administration: Major Structural and Practical Issues with Special Reference to the Needs of Developing Countries. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.76.II.H.3.
Report on Budget Management Techniques in Selected Developed Countries. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.II.H.4.
Supply Management: Towards Better Use of Equipment and Material Resources in Developing Countries. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.II.H.5.
Strengthening Public Administration and Finance for Development in the 1980s: Issues and Approaches. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.II.H.6 and corrigendum.

Survey of Changes and Trends in Public Administration and Finance for Development, 1975-1977. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.II.H.7.
E/5940. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 23rd session, Headquarters, New York, 18 January-4 February 1977 Chapter III.
E/6013/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 24th session, Geneva, 13 June-1 July 1977, Chapters III and XIII. DP/RP/18 and Corr.1, DP/RP/19. United Nations technical co-operation activities. Reports of Secretary-General (for 1976 and 1977).

Pre-investment and technical aid received and provided during 1977 through the United Nations and related agencies

The following table, based on data compiled by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), shows the type of aid received and provided during 1977 through UNDP, and also through the United Nations and its related agencies under

those technical co-operation programmes financed under their regular budgets.

The listings and regional groupings follow those used by the United Nations Development Programme.

COUNTRY, TERRITORY OR REGION	TOTAL PROJECT EXPENDITURE ^a (in thousands of US dollars)		NUMBER OF EXPERTS ^b				NUMBER OF FELLOWSHIPS ^c				EQUIPMENT ORDERED FOR UNDP PROJECTS ^d (in thousands of US dollars)	
	UNDP ^e	Reg. prog. ^f	By country of assignment	Reg. prog.	By nationality	Reg. prog.	By host country	Reg. prog.	By nationality	Reg. prog.	Sup- plied by	Re- ceived by
Afghanistan	5,508	1,877	112	15	4	2	—	4	79	92	(18)	1,083
Albania	1	58	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Algeria	1,620	381	83	4	8	1	30	4	59	29	—	56
American Samoa	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Angola	374	154	23	2	—	—	—	1	26	6	1	65
Antigua	64	5	1	—	—	—	2	—	5	5	4	—
Argentina	3,538	501	109	28	156	58	59	28	48	49	(1)	839
Australia	—	—	—	—	135	32	79	71	—	10	580	—
Austria	—	—	1	9	39	18	105	20	—	5	498	—
Bahamas	302	13	12	1	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—
Bahrain	825	71	34	1	—	—	—	1	4	12	2	(6)
Bangladesh	6,929	1,252	145	34	8	10	—	225	106	272	47	2,214
Barbados	323	100	15	3	1	1	14	8	9	5	4	14
Belgium	—	—	—	—	203	42	106	69	—	1	248	—
Belize	218	105	8	3	—	—	—	—	7	9	—	29
Benin	2,076	494	46	9	6	10	19	25	10	48	11	133
Bermuda	50	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	2
Bhutan	1,541	15	20	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	22	1,038
Bolivia	2,200	247	63	6	22	6	1	1	37	13	13	461
Botswana	1,263	162	39	2	—	—	3	1	12	16	42	39
Brazil	6,729	1,041	167	30	33	26	21	79	40	39	21	650
British Virgin Islands	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Brunei	32	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulgaria	948	125	7	2	18	7	4	47	57	44	2	386
Burma	4,799	1,083	93	25	2	3	2	16	67	85	2	1,870
Burundi	2,845	483	58	12	1	1	—	—	8	6	4	195
Byelorussian SSR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Canada	—	—	—	—	162	53	112	45	—	4	934	—
Cape Verde	644	694	19	6	—	—	—	5	35	8	1	(40)
Cayman Islands	87	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Central African Empire	2,191	656	42	9	—	1	—	—	20	22	21	131
Chad	2,561	450	41	9	1	—	3	1	27	20	414	638
Chile	3,715	440	66	25	159	33	40	20	64	36	77	1,149
China	—	—	—	—	7	2	31	3	—	3	—	—
Colombia	2,680	383	66	10	64	31	12	68	53	25	27	207
Comoros	615	478	18	11	—	—	—	—	—	20	95	215
Congo	736	515	20	10	—	2	4	12	—	19	—	58
Cook Islands	89	26	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Costa Rica	776	411	20	12	11	3	7	53	1	40	44	54
Cuba	2,539	307	23	6	4	3	—	21	28	19	—	1,918
Cyprus	796	167	27	4	11	3	—	—	4	19	5	278
Czechoslovakia	309	17	5	—	45	14	7	55	68	23	6	40
Democratic Kampuchea	(4)	60	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	8	—	(5)
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	—	371	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—
Democratic Yemen	2,624	1,567	46	14	1	1	5	—	31	38	3	743
Denmark	—	—	—	—	76	16	83	64	—	3	477	—
Djibouti	—	11	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Dominica	41	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	11	—	20
Dominican Republic	789	66	21	6	4	1	2	4	5	6	41	36
Ecuador	1,889	465	72	14	18	10	1	10	42	17	95	286
Egypt	5,676	663	104	7	170	38	61	165	93	167	24	1,516
El Salvador	1,190	186	40	9	11	4	—	2	36	10	7	(3)
Equatorial Guinea	263	76	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	48
Ethiopia	3,827	662	83	16	8	4	10	7	28	34	32	372
Fiji	776	487	27	9	—	—	21	20	5	16	26	95
Finland	—	—	—	—	49	12	33	22	—	6	373	—

COUNTRY, TERRITORY OR REGION	TOTAL PROJECT EXPENDITURE ^a (in thousands of US dollars)		NUMBER OF EXPERTS ^a				NUMBER OF FELLOWSHIPS ^a				EQUIPMENT ORDERED FOR UNDP PROJECTS ^a (in thousands of US dollars)	
	UNDP ^a	Reg. prog. ¹	By country of assignment	Reg. prog.	By nationality	Reg. prog.	By host country	Reg. prog.	By nationality	Reg. prog.	Sup- plied by	Re- ceived by
France	—	—	—	—	625	128	479	322	—	5	2,492	—
French franc area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	231	—
French Polynesia	—	12	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
Gabon	1,706	545	29	6	—	—	—	1	—	21	19	153
Gambia	642	245	19	5	3	—	—	—	10	1	25	64
German Democratic Republic	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	17	—	9	426	—
Germany, Federal Republic of	—	—	—	—	249	69	292	184	—	7	9,280	—
Ghana	4,241	533	69	9	9	8	—	21	56	21	8	878
Gilbert Islands	71	39	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	8	—	18
Greece	599	95	21	5	14	4	6	5	22	19	70	143
Grenada	185	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	3	—	27
Guam	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Guatemala	2,121	343	60	13	12	7	1	42	4	30	17	228
Guinea	3,110	460	43	11	1	1	—	2	75	15	60	911
Guinea-Bissau	1,218	252	29	—	—	—	—	1	18	7	5	337
Guyana	662	152	17	5	6	—	2	2	22	10	20	246
Haiti	2,265	169	42	8	19	6	1	—	20	8	31	306
Honduras	1,330	383	50	8	7	5	—	38	8	43	7	32
Hong Kong	2	29	2	—	—	—	8	17	1	10	142	1
Hungary	1,302	96	26	2	40	13	10	13	164	27	67	578
Iceland	80	75	5	2	18	1	—	—	1	4	—	45
India	16,177	2,692	261	42	408	91	138	810	264	770	192	9,366
Indonesia	7,641	2,151	167	48	18	8	10	77	157	119	57	1,575
Iran	8,159	219	237	8	5	7	16	197	49	62	23	212
Iraq	1,029	695	33	7	12	6	4	49	12	101	1	237
Ireland	—	6	—	—	28	6	9	12	—	6	1	—
Israel	175	218	6	9	77	9	16	9	9	28	20	109
Italy	—	—	—	—	160	38	168	212	—	3	365	—
Ivory Coast	3,853	179	106	8	1	—	12	32	14	35	2	326
Jamaica	667	213	23	7	5	5	4	25	17	13	5	84
Japan	—	37	1	—	84	23	100	41	1	13	3,345	—
Jordan	1,958	396	53	8	25	8	3	6	40	27	6	322
Kenya	1,905	436	67	11	9	3	42	30	15	17	253	142
Kuwait	(2)	66	6	1	—	—	1	1	—	23	—	—
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1,651	708	12	12	1	—	—	—	2	4	2	861
Lebanon	475	366	17	6	24	10	38	2	—	18	7	166
Lesotho	1,881	321	42	5	—	1	—	—	18	13	204	225
Liberia	1,238	477	30	12	1	2	3	2	13	12	2	16
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	755	119	24	4	—	—	—	1	—	8	—	5
Luxembourg	—	4	—	—	4	—	9	—	—	1	—	—
Madagascar	1,976	446	49	5	8	2	4	1	26	20	108	298
Malawi	1,888	210	29	4	3	—	2	—	46	5	66	298
Malaysia	1,376	744	49	29	10	5	42	149	24	72	36	117
Maldives	429	235	13	15	—	—	—	—	10	5	—	81
Mali	3,097	593	69	8	9	5	1	34	24	63	54	722
Malta	375	9	12	—	5	1	2	2	—	2	—	2
Mauritania	831	483	21	10	—	—	1	—	16	12	1	26
Mauritius	777	59	8	1	6	5	5	—	4	11	—	291
Mexico	3,008	527	94	20	16	15	42	68	4	81	35	383
Monaco	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Mongolia	2,434	712	15	21	—	—	—	—	20	48	—	681
Montserrat	108	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	27
Morocco	3,609	307	142	5	2	1	23	12	44	26	9	278
Mozambique	2,095	799	36	—	—	—	—	1	2	11	10	574
Namibia	786	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	60
Nepal	5,792	1,182	105	31	8	6	—	292	76	347	5	2,134

COUNTRY, TERRITORY OR REGION	TOTAL PROJECT EXPENDITURE ^a (in thousands of US dollars)		NUMBER OF EXPERTS ^a				NUMBER OF FELLOWSHIPS ^a				EQUIPMENT ORDERED FOR UNDP PROJECTS ^d (in thousands of US dollars)	
	UNDP ^b	Reg. prog.	By country of assignment		By nationality		By host country		By nationality		Sup- plied by	Re- ceived by
			UNDP	Reg. prog.	UNDP	Reg. prog.	UNDP	Reg. prog.	UNDP	Reg. prog.		
Netherlands	308	—	—	—	215	37	182	98	—	9	809	—
Netherlands Antilles	—	55	10	1	—	—	1	—	4	7	—	—
New Caledonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
New Hebrides	84	200	4	5	—	—	—	—	1	15	—	1
New Zealand	—	—	—	—	54	12	20	46	3	13	66	—
Nicaragua	787	480	19	7	2	1	—	1	3	22	15	109
Niger	2,366	350	42	5	1	—	37	4	37	18	5	124
Nigeria	8,291	727	207	16	3	4	18	68	73	16	55	555
Niue	104	14	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	7
Norway	—	—	—	—	73	16	40	19	—	2	65	—
Oman	959	202	32	1	—	—	1	—	17	14	—	—
Pakistan	6,158	944	102	22	82	18	12	112	113	196	45	1,595
Panama	872	394	26	11	1	1	1	23	13	33	47	65
Papua New Guinea	1,434	530	37	16	—	—	—	22	21	32	—	180
Paraguay	1,017	55	23	3	—	1	1	—	5	5	(23)	46
Peru	2,288	432	86	19	62	19	6	8	25	22	24	604
Philippines	3,579	942	63	24	67	23	95	163	97	104	79	837
Poland	1,238	81	24	1	97	21	22	22	124	48	82	664
Portugal	159	113	9	8	20	5	19	—	9	44	12	(1)
Puerto Rico	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	36	—	—	—	—
Qatar	600	56	24	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	(7)
Republic of Korea	1,794	784	41	23	13	6	33	28	26	49	(2)	784
Romania	1,443	265	22	—	27	3	4	10	34	16	33	848
Rwanda	2,984	604	40	11	—	—	4	—	19	10	263	641
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	38	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	3	9	—	3
St. Lucia	103	—	4	—	—	—	24	11	4	6	5	38
St. Vincent	97	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	40
Samoa	955	91	21	2	—	—	1	—	19	13	—	43
Sao Tome and Principe	274	271	8	6	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	5
Saudi Arabia	4,381	122	97	4	1	—	—	—	14	9	—	190
Senegal	1,941	383	45	16	4	8	30	49	29	12	66	223
Seychelles	223	17	5	1	—	—	—	—	12	6	—	12
Sierra Leone	1,694	341	28	7	4	2	—	11	23	20	26	266
Singapore	743	247	17	4	2	5	78	95	18	29	337	108
Solomon Islands	279	170	7	4	—	—	3	—	—	20	—	—
Somalia	3,245	1,388	65	26	1	1	1	—	16	13	(6)	787
South Africa	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Rhodesia	(2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	5	33	3	3	64	24	58	16	—	12	56	0)
Sri Lanka	3,995	1,084	55	24	46	19	29	272	114	317	52	1,475
Sudan	7,461	1,427	100	13	32	10	10	23	80	83	151	1,897
Surinam	198	100	6	3	—	—	1	—	3	6	—	89
Swaziland	836	246	36	6	—	—	—	51	3	59	30	—
Sweden	—	—	—	—	182	35	113	90	—	7	552	—
Switzerland	—	—	—	—	99	21	172	171	—	4	2,530	—
Syrian Arab Republic	2,110	821	60	8	39	13	5	5	9	59	29	627
Thailand	2,431	1,498	75	30	11	11	98	199	64	151	174	425
Togo	1,253	458	23	7	3	6	3	60	24	17	11	374
Tonga	272	87	9	1	—	—	—	—	3	11	—	5
Trinidad and Tobago	1,140	128	42	3	9	4	26	10	15	12	2	218
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	176	72	6	3	—	—	—	—	2	12	—	1
Tunisia	1,901	909	55	15	29	4	27	9	34	44	4	412
Turkey	4,061	543	122	15	25	4	9	8	182	57	20	897
Turks and Caicos Islands	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Tuvalu	25	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Uganda	2,771	576	80	12	4	2	10	18	20	23	9	350

COUNTRY, TERRITORY OR REGION	TOTAL PROJECT EXPENDITURE ^a (in thousands of US dollars)		NUMBER OF EXPERTS ^b				NUMBER OF FELLOWSHIPS ^c				EQUIPMENT ORDERED FOR UNDP PROJECTS ^d (in thousands of US dollars)	
			By country of assignment		By nationality		By host country		By nationality		Sup- plied by	Re- ceived by
	UNDP ^e	Reg. prog. ^f	UNDP	Reg. prog.	UNDP	Reg. prog.	UNDP	Reg. prog.	UNDP	Reg. prog.		
Ukrainian SSR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
USSR	—	—	—	—	82	29	101	205	—	27	1,694	—
United Arab Emirates	682	46	17	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	7	7
United Kingdom	—	—	—	—	1,006	203	768	635	10	12	6,409	—
United Republic of Cameroon	2,345	250	33	3	3	5	13	40	12	17	4	208
United Republic of Tanzania	4,067	482	97	10	6	3	19	17	49	22	(13)	291
United States	—	—	—	8	699	195	941	375	—	19	13,866	—
Upper Volta	3,340	612	51	10	1	1	1	47	37	19	72	402
Uruguay	1,837	305	45	14	49	8	1	4	—	17	(1)	203
Venezuela	1,783	208	48	12	7	10	24	58	—	29	14	291
Viet Nam	354	2,031	6	1	14	3	—	—	—	10	—	158
West Indies	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yemen	5,154	1,166	89	30	—	3	1	3	68	33	18	299
Yugoslavia	1,614	49	70	2	102	26	16	57	105	39	—	447
Zaire	3,524	1,005	58	21	2	—	2	14	47	36	3	312
Zambia	1,979	601	63	9	1	—	4	3	4	23	17	5
Stateless	—	—	—	—	24	12	—	—	1	—	—	—
Multi-island country projects (Latin America)	1,106	—	30	—	—	1	—	16	1	—	—	217
Other	625	649	—	—	10	—	33	26	5	1	91	20
Subtotal	280,192	62,121	6,349	1,281	6,652	1,785	5,508	7,176	4,111	5,619	49,703	58,812
INTERCOUNTRY												
Africa	13,181	6,817	203	94	—	—	—	—	67	—	—	1,365
Asia and the Pacific	8,114	4,299	113	124	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	267
Europe, the Mediterranean and the Middle East	6,838	3,420	114	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	408
Latin America	9,860	5,547	174	95	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	366
Interregional	7,672	14,126	85	239	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	414
Global	6,261	48	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Total	332,118	96,378	7,039	1,929	6,652	1,785	5,508	7,176	4,178	5,623	49,703	61,650

^a Totals have been rounded. Figures are based on estimated expenditure within the year.

^b The totals for experts by country of assignment are somewhat higher than the totals shown by nationality because a number of individual experts had more than one country of assignment.

^c The totals for fellowships by host country are somewhat higher than the totals shown by nationality because some fellowship awards called for study in two or more countries.

^d The figures given under the heading "Supplied by" are based on orders placed in the various countries during the course of 1977, whereas the figures given under the heading "Received by" are based on estimated expenditure within the year. Consequently the totals of the two equipment columns do not correspond exactly.

^e UNDP data in all five categories do not include agency overhead costs.

^f Regular programme data in all five categories refer to technical assistance activities, other than those carried out under UNDP, which were financed from regular budgetary resources of other organizations of the United Nations family.

The World Food Programme

In 1977, the World Food Programme (WFP), a joint undertaking of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), continued to provide food aid to developing countries to assist them in carrying out development projects, and continued to meet emergency food needs.

Activities in 1977

The target for WFP's food aid pledges for 1977-1978 was set at \$750 million; pledges reached more than \$610 million, or some 81 per cent of the target, as at the end of 1977. A pledging target of \$950 million was proposed for 1979 and 1980. (For list of 1977-1978 pledges, see table below.)

During 1977, Governments parties to the Food Aid Convention of 1971 contributed 292,197 metric tons of grain, valued at \$42 million including cash for shipment, to the developing countries. Of this quantity, 3,000 metric tons were for the crop year 1972/73, 3,070 for the year 1975/76, 222,127 for 1976/77 and 64,000 for 1977/78. (For a list of contributions under the Food Aid Convention, see table below.)

The Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (CFA), a 30-nation body responsible for co-ordinating international food aid, particularly emergency food aid, held two sessions in 1977. At these sessions, CFA approved 29 projects for economic and social development at a cost of \$311 million. This represented 86 per cent, in value terms, of total commitments for projects for the year. An additional 38 projects were approved by the Executive Director of the World Food Programme. (For list of approved projects, see table below.)

The largest project was for the expansion of a programme of supplementary nutrition for pre-school children, pregnant women and nursing mothers in India, at a cost of \$28 million. Other large school-feeding projects were in Egypt (\$18 million) and the Philippines (\$18 million).

The World Food Programme was assisted in the preparation of projects by organizations of the United Nations, in particular FAO and UNDP, which also provided technical and development assistance to recipient Governments for several projects for which WFP furnished food aid. In addition, WFP's activities were co-ordinated with those of bilateral programmes and with development activities of non-governmental organizations.

Assistance to refugees was an important function of WFP and was designed to contribute to the programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Emergency operations

At its fourth session, the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes increased the allocation of WFP resources set aside for emergency food aid from \$40 million to \$45 million for both 1977 and 1978.

In 1977, WFP helped to meet emergency food needs of about 18 million people in 23 countries through a total of 31 relief operations. This assistance amounted to about 319,386 tons of food commodities at a cost of nearly \$86 million, including \$45 million provided by the International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR), which was set up in 1976 at the recommendation of the 1974 World Food Conference. Contributions for 1977 to IEFR amounted to 141,672 metric tons valued at \$27.6 million.

The largest recipients of emergency assistance were Viet Nam, Bangladesh and Lebanon. (For list of emergency allocations and IEFR contributions, see tables below.)

In addition, during 1977 WFP, in co-operation with bilateral and multilateral agencies, carried out an operation to assist Sahelian countries adversely affected by drought. The Executive Director arranged for 100,000 metric tons of food commodities to be sent to the area to meet the urgent need for food. This was WFP's first regional operation.

Decisions of deliberative bodies

The Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the World Food Programme held its third session from 16 to 27 May and its fourth session from 24 October to 4 November 1977, both at Rome, Italy. It submitted a report on its work to the July/August 1977 session of the Economic and Social Council in which it reviewed recent developments in food aid policies and discussed food aid requirements and food aid targets for cereals. Among other things, CFA urged donor countries to fulfil without further delay the minimum food aid target of 10 million tons of cereals and to introduce forward planning in physical terms to ensure continuity of food aid.

To improve nutritional standards in developing countries, CFA recognized the need for diversifying food aid to include adequate quantities of commodities other than cereals. It also urged donor countries to channel more food aid through multilateral agencies such as WFP.

At the third session, CFA approved the text of a draft resolution on the target for WFP pledges for the period 1979-1980 which it proposed for adoption by the Economic and Social Council and the Council of FAO (see below). At its fourth session, CFA revised the General Regulations of WFP and forwarded the text to the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council for approval.

At its mid-1977 session, the Economic and Social Council adopted two decisions concerning the work of WFP. By decision 260(LXIII), adopted without vote on 3 August, the Council took note of the report of CFA. The Council took this action on the recommendation of its Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, which had approved the text on 1 August on a proposal by its Chairman.

By the other decision—268(LXIII)—the Council transmitted the report of CFA to the General Assembly. It also recommended to the Assembly for approval the draft resolution on the target for WFP pledges for the period 1979-1980 contained in an annex to the report.

Decision 268(LXIII) was adopted, without a

vote, on 4 August 1977 on the recommendation of the Council's Economic Committee, which approved the text without a vote on 21 July as proposed by its Chairman.

Later in the year, on 31 October, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution (2128 (LXIII)) by which it submitted to the General Assembly the text of the proposed resolution establishing a target for contributions to WFP and calling for a pledging conference to be convened early in 1978. Resolution 2128(LXIII) was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of CFA, which had approved a pledging target of \$950 million at its fourth session. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

On 15 December, the General Assembly adopted

the recommended text without vote as its resolution 32/112. It thereby established a target of \$950 million for voluntary contributions to the World Food Programme for the two years 1979 and 1980. Of this amount, not less than one third should be in cash and/or services. The Assembly requested that a pledging conference be convened at United Nations Headquarters early in 1978 and decided that the conference for pledges for 1981 and 1982 should be convened early in 1980 at the latest.

The text was recommended to the Assembly by its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which approved it without vote on 5 December. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

STATEMENT OF PLEDGES TO THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME FOR 1977-1978

(As at 31 December 1977; in US dollar equivalents)

Contributor	Pledges for commodities	Cash and services	Total	Contributor	Pledges for commodities	Cash and services	Total
Afghanistan	—	2,200	2,200	Lesotho	—	700	700
Algeria	—	50,000	50,000	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	—	70,000	70,000
Australia	5,243,453	2,572,808	7,816,261	Malawi	—	4,444	4,444
Austria	3,375,000	375,000	3,750,000	Malaysia	12,658	6,140	18,798
Bangladesh	50,000	—	50,000	Malta	—	1,750	1,750
Barbados	—	6,557	6,557	Mauritius	7,200	—	7,200
Belgium	1,225,714	612,856	1,838,570	Morocco	—	22,222	22,222
Bolivia	—	45,000	45,000	Nepal	—	5,000	5,000
Botswana	—	11,500	11,500	Netherlands	26,000,146	12,808,709	38,808,855
Canada	116,702,435	19,345,794	136,048,229	New Zealand	933,333	466,667	1,400,000
Chile	—	45,000	45,000	Niger	—	8,132	8,132
Colombia	250,152	—	250,152	Nigeria	—	19,355	19,355
Congo	—	6,726	6,726	Norway	23,979,370	7,975,316	31,954,686
Cuba	900,000	—	900,000	Oman	—	6,000	6,000
Cyprus	—	242	242	Pakistan	410,818	—	410,818
Denmark	19,567,430	9,918,033	29,485,463	Philippines	—	95,238	95,238
Ecuador	—	50,000	50,000	Republic of Korea	—	20,000	20,000
Egypt	350,000	—	350,000	Saudi Arabia	—	50,000,000	50,000,000
Ethiopia	—	9,735	9,735	Senegal	—	16,529	16,529
European Economic Community	36,900,000	3,836,900	40,736,900	Sierra Leone	—	3,636	3,636
Fiji	—	2,000	2,000	Singapore	—	2,000	2,000
Finland	1,853,356	116,754	1,970,110	Somalia	—	2,500	2,500
France	—	200,000	200,000	Spain	—	400,000	400,000
Gambia	—	5,000	5,000	Sri Lanka	292,123	—	292,123
Germany, Federal Republic of	18,671,218	9,201,678	27,872,896	Sudan	50,301	—	50,301
Ghana	40,250	—	40,250	Sweden	16,387,651	7,615,494	24,003,145
Greece	180,000	—	180,000	Switzerland	1,378,146	639,740	2,017,886
Guyana	—	3,921	3,921	Syrian Arab Republic	—	51,282	51,282
Honduras	—	10,000	10,000	Thailand	40,000	—	40,000
Hungary	300,000	—	300,000	Togo	—	12,396	12,396
Iceland	—	12,000	12,000	Trinidad and Tobago	—	2,083	2,083
India	833,333	166,667	1,000,000	Tunisia	—	50,000	50,000
Indonesia	200,000	—	200,000	Turkey	180,000	—	180,000
Iran	—	66,000	66,000	United Arab Emirates	—	200,000	200,000
Ireland	1,151,514	559,440	1,710,954	United Kingdom	7,666,667	3,767,823	11,434,490
Israel	10,000	—	10,000	United Republic of Tanzania	—	42,478	42,478
Italy	—	681,818	681,818	United States*	155,000,000	33,000,000	188,000,000
Japan	5,000,000	2,500,000	7,500,000	Yemen	—	1,000	1,000
Jordan	—	3,049	3,049	Yugoslavia	360,000	—	360,000
Kuwait	—	400,000	400,000				
Lao People's Democratic Republic	—	1,000	1,000				
				Total	445,502,268	168,134,312	613,636,580

* The United States pledge was subject to the availability of commodities, to the condition that its contribution could not exceed 25 per cent of the total contributions of all Governments and to appropriation by the United States Congress. The pledge included \$3,000,000 in cash and \$30,000,000 in services.

CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER THE FOOD AID CONVENTION OF 1971 MADE AVAILABLE TO WFP

(As at 31 December 1977; in US dollars)

CROP YEAR 1976/77				CROP YEAR 1976/77			
Contributor	Commodity (metric ton)	Value ^a	Cash	Contributor	Commodity (metric ton)	Value ^a	Cash
Australia	8,000	1,280,000	217,384	Ireland	—	—	92,460
Belgium	11,000	1,760,000	275,000	Netherlands	21,000	3,360,000	567,000
European Economic Community	55,000 ^b	8,800,000	1,268,000	Sweden	35,000	5,600,000	875,000
Finland	14,000	2,240,000	364,000	Switzerland	—	—	136,125
Germany, Federal Republic of	39,600	6,336,000	1,470,000	United Kingdom	30,000	4,800,000	1,019,798

^a Based on average world market price.^b Including 15,000 metric tons allocated for the International Emergency Food Reserve.

FOOD AID FOR DEVELOPMENT

(Projects approved in 1977)

COUNTRY OR TERRITORY	FIELD OF ACTIVITY	AMOUNT (in millions of US dollars)	COUNTRY OR TERRITORY	FIELD OF ACTIVITY	AMOUNT (in millions of US dollars)
Africa			Asia and the Pacific (cont.)		
Egypt	School feeding	18.2	Sri Lanka	Mahawili Ganga development project	5.9
Ivory Coast	Buyo dam resettlement	2.8	Viet Nam	Construction of drainage structures	12.5
Lesotho	Soil and water conservation and road improvement	7.4	Afforestation		8.7
Mauritius	Vulnerable groups	5.1	Latin America and the Caribbean		
Sierra Leone	Rural development	3.0	Brazil	Nutrition education and supplementary feeding	8.2
Sudan	Development of the Rahad area	9.6	Colombia	Integrated rural development	9.9
United Republic of Tanzania	Day-care centres	9.8	Haiti	Multipurpose project	9.0
	Dairy development	2.6	Middle East		
Asia and the Pacific			Democratic Yemen	Road construction	7.6
Bangladesh	Vulnerable group feeding	0.4	School feeding		4.5
India	Afforestation	11.1	School assistance		4.2
	Supplementary nutrition	28.1	Health centres		2.9
	Supplementary nutrition for children, pregnant women and nursing mothers	11.1	Soil conservation		11.9
Indonesia	Volcanic debris control measures	13.0	Syrian Arab Republic	Development of milk industry	12.8
Nepal	Resettlement in the Terai	9.7	Yemen	Slum clearance and housing	3.4
Pakistan	Road construction	2.5			
Philippines	School feeding in Mindanao	17.8	Total		253.7

EMERGENCY ALLOCATIONS APPROVED IN 1977

COUNTRY	NATURE OF EMERGENCY	AMOUNT (in US dollars)	COUNTRY	NATURE OF EMERGENCY	AMOUNT (in US dollars)
Africa			Africa (cont.)		
Angola	Displaced persons	2,314,500	Somalia	Floods	80,300
	Displaced persons	1,453,500*	Togo	Drought	2,055,000
		3,871,000	Tunisia	Drought	2,229,500
Burundi	Drought	1,672,450		Drought	2,065,500*
Djibouti	Refugees	168,300	As/a and the Pacific		
Ethiopia	Drought	2,553,950	Bangladesh	Floods and tornadoes	9,283,900
Gambia	Crop losses (pest)	751,500		Floods and tornadoes	3,801,000*
Guinea-Bissau	Drought	901,000*	India	Drought	1,262,800
Mauritania	Drought	1,301,800		Drought	912,800*
Mozambique	Floods	935,250	Sri Lanka	Drought	2,653,000
	Floods	546,550*			
Senegal	Drought	4,263,300			
	Drought	2,883,800*			

COUNTRY	NATURE OF EMERGENCY	AMOUNT (in US dollars)	COUNTRY	NATURE OF EMERGENCY	AMOUNT (in US dollars)
Asia and the Pacific (cont.)			Europe and the Middle East		
Viet Nam	Typhoons	11,062,055	Democratic Yemen	Drought	5,256,200
	Typhoons	8,026,795*		Drought	3,522,500*
	Drought and cold	4,937,000*	Lebanon	Displaced persons	5,650,000
Latin America and the Caribbean				Displaced persons	4,353,500*
Bolivia	Drought	92,500	Romania	Earthquakes	3,137,340
Haiti	Drought	698,500		Earthquakes	1,345,990*
Peru	Drought	1,088,000	Syrian Arab Republic	Refugees	1,461,000

* Costs charged against the International Emergency Food Reserve.

CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER THE INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY FOOD RESERVE

(As at 31 December 1977)

Contributor	Commodity	Quantity (wheat equivalent) (in metric tons)	Amount (including cash equivalent) for transportation) (in US dollars)	Contributor	Commodity	Quantity (wheat equivalent) (in metric tons)	Amount (including cash equivalent) for transportation) (in US dollars)
Australia	Grain	10,000	1,580,898	Norway	Grain	10,000	1,924,000
European Economic Community	Grain	15,000	2,400,000		Canned fish	189	546,520
Germany, Federal Republic of	Grain	39,600	7,806,000	Sweden	Grain	66,883	13,338,530
				Total		141,672	27,595,948

Documentary references

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Economic Committee, meetings 794-796.
Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meeting 627.
Plenary meetings 2084, 2085.

E/6008. Annual report of Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (CFA) (covering note for 2nd annual report of CFA (WFP/CFA: 3/16), 3rd session, Rome, 16-27 May 1977. Annex: Draft resolutions for action by Economic and Social Council and FAO Council and for General Assembly and FAO Conference.)

E/6039. Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee (on policy review of operational activities for development), draft decision C, para. (a).

E/6020. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 63rd session (decision 260 (LXIII)).

E/6045. Report of Economic Committee (on food problems), draft decision II.

E/6020. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 63rd session (decision 268 (LXIII)).

Economic and Social Council—resumed 63rd session
Plenary meeting 2088.

E/L.1789. Report of CFA: Recommendation for a pledging target for 1979-1980. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting draft resolution proposed by CFA (WFP/CFA: 3/16, Annex) for action by Economic and Social Council).

Resolution 2128(LXIII), as recommended by CFA, E/L.1789, adopted without vote by Council on 31 October 1977, meeting 2088.

The Economic and Social Council,
Having considered the second annual report of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes,

Noting the comments of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes concerning the target for voluntary contributions to the Programme for the period 1979-1980.

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 2462 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968 and 2682 (XXV) of 11 December 1970, in which the Assembly recognized the experience gained by the World Food Programme in the field of multilateral food aid,

1. Submits for consideration and approval of the General Assembly the following draft resolution:

[For text, see General Assembly resolution 32/112 of 15 December 1977, below.]

2. Urges States Members of the United Nations or members or associate members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to undertake the necessary preparation for the announcement of pledges at the 1978 Pledging Conference on the United Nations/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations World Food Programme.

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meetings 38, 43-47, 54.
Plenary meeting 103.

A/32/3/Add.1. Addendum to report of Economic and Social Council, resumed 63rd session, Chapter IV.

A/32/444. Report of Second Committee (on operational activities for development), draft resolution IV, as submitted by Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2128 (LXIII) of 31 October 1977, approved without vote by Second Committee on 5 December 1977, meeting 54.

Resolution 32/112, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/444, adopted without vote by Assembly on 15 December 1977, meeting 103.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provision contained in paragraph 1 of its resolution 2095 (XX) of 20 December 1965 under which the World Food Programme is to be reviewed before each pledging conference,

Recalling also the provisions of paragraph 4 of its resolution 3407 (XXX) of 28 November 1975 whereby, subject to the

above-mentioned review, the pledging conference at which Governments should be invited to pledge contributions for 1979 and 1980, with a view to reaching such a target as may then be recommended by the General Assembly and by the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, should be convened, at the latest, early in 1978,

Noting that the review of the World Food Programme was undertaken by the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes at its third session and by the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-third session,

Having considered Economic and Social Council resolution 2128 (LXIII) of 31 October 1977 and the recommendations made by the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes in its second annual report,

Recognizing the value of multilateral food aid as implemented by the World Food Programme since its inception and the necessity for continuing its action both as a form of capital investment and for meeting emergency food needs,

1. Establishes for the two years 1979 and 1980 a target for voluntary contributions to the World Food Programme of \$950 million, of which not less than one third should be in cash and/or

services in the aggregate, and expresses the hope that resources so contributed will be augmented by substantial additional contributions from other sources in recognition of the prospective volume of sound project requests and the capacity of the Programme to operate at a higher level;

2. Urges States Members of the United Nations or members or associate members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to make every effort to ensure the full attainment of the target;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to convene a pledging conference for this purpose at United Nations Headquarters early in 1978;

4. Decides that, subject to the review of the World Food Programme provided for in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 2095 (XX), the pledging conference at which Governments should be invited to pledge contributions for 1981 and 1982, with a view to reaching such a target as may then be recommended by the Assembly and by the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, should be convened, at the latest, early in 1980.

Chapter V

Trade and development

The main thrust of the activities of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in 1977 was directed towards negotiations in the areas in which the fourth session of the Conference (held at Nairobi, Kenya, in 1976)¹ had called for action. Chief among these were commodities, transfer of technology and restrictive business practices. Also, UNCTAD supported major new programmes in a number of other important fields, including trade in manufactures, trade between countries with different economic and social systems, problems of the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries and economic co-operation among developing countries themselves. Its contribution to the establishment of a new international economic order and its progress in implementing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade were discussed. In addition, the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD was asked to set up an expert group to study inflation.

The fourth session of UNCTAD had called for a series of negotiations on two parallel fronts under the Integrated Programme for Commodities. On the one hand, these negotiations related to individual commodities listed in Conference resolution 93(IV)² and, on the other, to an effort to establish a common financing fund. The meetings on individual commodities and those on the common fund were part of a single exercise, subject to a single timetable and to supervision by a single intergovernmental committee which was set up within UNCTAD for that purpose.

Meetings on a number of individual commodities were held—on copper, jute and jute products, hard fibres, phosphates, rubber, tropical timber, manganese, cotton, vegetable oils and oilseeds, and iron ore—as well as a meeting of a group on tungsten. The over-all objective of the negotiations was to stabilize and regulate commodity markets through concrete arrangements. A new International Sugar Agreement was concluded under the auspices of UNCTAD in 1977: provision was made therein for the relevant aspects of the Agreement to be reviewed if and when a common fund was set up so that this commodity could take advantage of the benefits offered.

The first session of the United Nations Negotiating Conference on a Common Fund under the Integrated Programme for Commodities was held in March/April and the first part of the second session in November/December 1977. Although agreement was reached in principle on the desirability of establishing a common fund as a key instrument of the Integrated Programme, no conclusions were reached on its character and the modalities of its operations. Later in the year, the General Assembly reaffirmed the urgency of establishing the common fund and requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to undertake consultations with a view to reconvening the Negotiating Conference early in 1978.

Continuation of the work on drafting an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology took place during the year at three sessions of an intergovernmental group of experts convened by UNCTAD; it expected to complete its work in 1978. On 19 December, the General Assembly decided to convene in 1978, under UNCTAD auspices, a United Nations conference to negotiate and to take all decisions necessary for the adoption of an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology.

Other aspects of UNCTAD'S work in the field of transfer of technology were its collaboration with the World Intellectual Property Organization on the revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and its activities to help develop the indigenous technological capabilities of the developing countries. To that end, it aided the United Nations regional commissions in setting up regional centres for technology.

Closely related to these activities were negotiations undertaken in the field of restrictive business practices. These had the objective of formulating a set of multilaterally agreed equitable principles and rules for the control of restrictive business practices having adverse effects on international trade, particularly that of developing countries, and on the economic development of these countries, which faced a trend during 1977 of intensified protectionist

¹ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 393.

² Ibid., p. 394.

barriers in the markets of the industrialized countries for their manufactured products. Co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme continued through training and advisory services on the generalized system of preferences, as did other forms of technical assistance and work to improve the various aspects of the system.

To promote economic co-operation among developing countries, the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries developed a work programme which included: specialized study of the feasibility of a system of trade preferences for the developing countries; the possibility of establishing multinational ventures among developing countries, particularly in the field of marketing and distribution of commodities; and the possibility of co-operative links between State trading enterprises within the developing countries.

Two groups of experts were convened in 1977 to identify trade opportunities and to study a multilateral system of payments between countries having different economic and social systems. The Committee on Shipping

met in April and took a number of decisions on fleet development, port problems and technical and financial assistance. Work on a multimodal transport convention progressed.

Aspects of the interdependence of the problems of trade, development finance and the international monetary system were considered in 1977, consultations were initiated to improve the character of data on financial flows to developing countries and studies were undertaken to promote exports from developing countries.

Preliminary work began on the matter of the debt problems of developing countries. The Intergovernmental Group of Experts on the External Indebtedness of Developing Countries met twice in 1977 and its reports were to be considered at the ministerial session of the Trade and Development Board in March 1978 (see p. 408).

The date and venue for the fifth session of UNCTAD was set—Manila, Philippines, May 1979.

These decisions and others are described in the sections that follow.

General trade and development questions

Role Of UNCTAD

The two-volume report of the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), covering the work of the Board's sessions during 1977, was submitted to the Economic and Social Council in the second half of the year in accordance with past practice. The Council, on 31 October (decision 289(LXIII)), took note of the report and transmitted it to the Assembly for consideration at its 1977 session, where it was discussed in the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee at meetings held between 1 November and 16 December.

Following the discussion, Jamaica, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which were members of the "Group of 77" developing countries, introduced a draft resolution on the subject. By this text the Assembly would take cognizance of the importance of the issues under negotiation, consideration or review in UNCTAD, in particular the Integrated Programme for Commodities and the establishment of a common fund, the debt problems of developing countries, the international code of conduct on the transfer of technology, and equitable principles and rules for restrictive business practices. It would also note the important contribution that UNCTAD'S work pro-

gramme could make to the establishment of the new international economic order. Reaffirming the need to strengthen UNCTAD'S effectiveness as the organ with the major role within the United Nations system in the negotiation of global economic issues relating to trade and co-operation in the context of establishing that new order, the Assembly would affirm that measures should be taken to enable UNCTAD to play its envisaged role in deliberation, negotiation, review and implementation in international trade and related issues of economic co-operation. By this text, the Assembly would also request UNCTAD to keep under review the interrelated problems of international trade and international economic co-operation, and the impact of United Nations negotiations, especially on the trade and development of developing countries, with a view to contributing to their solution. Further, it would urge members of UNCTAD to expedite decisions and agreements on matters under negotiation.

In view of the short time available to study the text, the draft resolution was withdrawn and a procedural decision proposed by Canada, taking note of the reports of the Trade and Development Board on its 1977 sessions, was approved without vote by the Second Committee on 16 December 1977.

This action was incorporated in decision 32/446, which the General Assembly adopted without vote on 19 December.

Effects of inflation on development

Inasmuch as the effects of the current inflationary phenomenon had become universal in their negative impact on the economies of all countries, particularly the developing countries, and inflation control required the priority attention of the international community as a whole—since isolated national measures were not sufficient to control, and developing countries were not capable of controlling, internationally transmitted inflation—the General Assembly, on 19 December 1977, asked the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to establish a high-level governmental group of experts to prepare a comprehensive study of that phenomenon. The group was to recommend ways to combat the inflationary process and to reduce its economic and social effects.

The results of the study, together with the comments of the Trade and Development Board, were to be transmitted to the Assembly in 1978, through the Economic and Social Council. The Assembly could then decide on what action to take, including the possibility of holding a world conference on inflation.

These actions were embodied in Assembly resolution 32/175, by which the Assembly also recommended that the international community devote special attention to this problem in negotiations concerning the establishment of the new international economic order and in preparing a new international development strategy for the coming decade.

(For further information, see p. 410; refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS for text of resolution 32/175.)

Economic co-operation among developing countries

On 2 September 1977, at the closing meeting of the first part of its seventeenth session, the Trade and Development Board adopted a decision by which it revised the terms of reference of its newly established Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries.

Accordingly, the Committee was to consider and recommend measures to provide support and assistance to developing countries in strengthening and enlarging their mutual co-operation at all levels. The Committee was to work under the general guidance of the Trade and Development Board, promoting general and consistent support policies and assisting

the Board in reviewing and implementing UNCTAD decisions in the field of economic co-operation among developing countries. Among other tasks, it was to consider studies and proposals, formulate recommendations, and review, co-ordinate and report on the implementation of support measures, including technical assistance, from the United Nations system to efforts in this field.

At the same meeting, the Board took note of the report of the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries on its first session, held in two parts in February and May 1977, and endorsed the programme of work the Committee had adopted at that session.

The General Assembly, when it adopted resolution 32/180 on 19 December 1977, took note of this decision. (For further information, see p. 410; refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS for text of resolution 32/180.)

Review of implementation of the International Development Strategy

On 29 April 1977, the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD convened its eighth special session, for the purpose of conducting its third biennial review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.³ The scope of the review had been broadened to include progress achieved and improvement of the role of UNCTAD in implementing the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and the Assembly's 1975 resolution on development and international economic co-operation,⁴ with particular reference to policy measures falling within UNCTAD's competence, and to include formulation of appropriate recommendations.

At the close of the session, on 4 May, the Board adopted the text of an agreed conclusion submitted by its President. Thereby, the Board transmitted to the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, as a contribution to their debates and discussions, a number of documents it had incorporated in its report which had been submitted to assist it in formulating its contribution to the review and appraisal process.

³ See Y.U.N., 1970, pp. 319-29, resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing text of Strategy.

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 326-32, resolution 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing text of Programme of Action; *ibid.*, pp. 402-7, resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing text of Charter; and Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 348-54, text of resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975.

Special intergovernmental committee on international trade

On 19 December 1977, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, the General Assembly, by decision 32/445, decided without vote to defer consideration of a draft resolution submitted by the States Members of the Group of 77 concerning the establishment within UNCTAD of a special intergovernmental

committee on international trade to prepare a draft general agreement on trade. Consideration of the text had been postponed since 1975.⁵ On an oral proposal of its Chairman, the Second Committee had again recommended the deferment, without a vote, on 13 December.

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 453.

Documentary references

Role of UNCTAD

Economic and Social Council—resumed 63rd session
Plenary meeting 2088.

A/32/15, Vol. I and Corr.1 and Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD:

Vol. I, Part One: Report of Trade and Development Board on its 8th special session, Geneva, 25 April-4 May 1977 (Annex I: Agreed conclusion 152(S-VIII) and decision 153 (S-VIII) adopted by Board at its 8th special session); Part Two: Report of Trade and Development Board on 2nd part of its 16th session, Geneva, 4 May 1977 (Annex I: Decisions adopted by Board at 2nd part of its 16th session).

Vol. II, Part One: Report of Trade and Development Board on first part of its 17th session, Geneva, 23 August-2 September 1977 (Annex I: Resolution 154(XVII), decisions 155(XVII)-163(XVII) and other decisions adopted by Board at first part of its 17th session); Part Two: Report of Trade and Development Board on first part of its 9th special session, Geneva, 5-10 September 1977 (Annex I: Decisions adopted by Board at first part of its 9th special session).

E/6020/Add.1. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, resumed 63rd session (decision 289(LXIII)).

General Assembly—32nd session

Second Committee, meetings 32-35, 37-39, 54, 56, 59, 61-64.

Fifth Committee, meeting 68.

Plenary meetings 107, 110.

A/32/3/Add.1. Addendum to report of Economic and Social Council, resumed 63rd session, Chapter VI.

A/32/15, Vol. I and Corr.1 and Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board (Vol. I: 8th special session and 2nd part of 16th session; Vol. II: first part of 17th session and first part of 9th special session).

A/C.2/32/L.102. Jamaica (on behalf of States Members belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

A/32/481. Report of Second Committee, draft decision, para. 56.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/446).

A/C.5/32/105. Financial implications resulting from decisions of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD at its 9th special session and first part of its 17th session. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/32/L.49 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2. Draft report of Fifth Committee (on proposed programme budget for biennium 1978-1979), paras. 189-191, and draft resolution X (section IX, as orally proposed by Fifth Committee Chairman, approved without objection by Fifth Committee on 18 December 1977, meeting 68).

A/32/490. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution X, section IX.

Resolution 32/212, section IX, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/32/490, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 December 1977, meeting 110.

The General Assembly

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IX

Financial implications resulting from decisions of the Trade and Development Board

Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the financial implications resulting from the decisions taken by the Trade and Development Board at its ninth special session and at the first part of its seventeenth session;

...

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS for page references to texts of sections I-VIII, X and XI of Assembly resolution 32/212.]

OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/32/61. Letter of 15 March from Egypt (transmitting documents of First Conference of Heads of State and Government of OAU and League of Arab States, Cairo, 7-9 March 1977).

Economic co-operation among developing countries

A/32/15, Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD: Part One, Chapters IV F and VII N and Annex I (decision 161 (XVII) and other decisions, p. 94).

TD/B/652. Report of Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries on its first session, Geneva, 7 and 8 February and 2-9 May 1977. (Annex I: Resolution 1 (I) adopted by Committee at its first session.)

TD/B/661. Review of work programme for 1978-1979 and statement of financial implications. Report submitted by UNCTAD secretariat.

Review of implementation of the International Development Strategy

A/32/15, Vol. I and Corr.1. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD: Part One, Chapter I and Annex I (Agreed conclusion 152(S-VIII)).

TD/B/642. Evolution of viable international development strategy. Report of Secretary-General of UNCTAD.

Review of International Trade and Development, 1977 (TD/B/642/Add.1-2/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.II.D.8.

Special intergovernmental committee on international trade

General Assembly—32nd session

Second Committee, meeting 60.

Plenary meeting 107.

A/C.2/32/L.2. Note by Secretariat.

A/32/480. Report of Second Committee (part I) (on assess-

ment of progress made in implementation of General Assembly resolutions 2626 (XXV), 3202 (S-VI), 3281 (XXIX) and 3362 (S-VII)), draft decision, para. 42.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/445).

Financing related to trade and the international monetary system

The Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in 1977 considered several aspects of the question of financing related to trade and of the international monetary system. The interdependence of problems of trade, development finance and the international monetary system was considered by the Board at the first part (August/September 1977) of its seventeenth session. The world economic outlook for 1977 and 1978 was discussed, as were policy issues—such as demand management, the balance-of-payments adjustment process, trade, international price stability and investment—affecting the restoration of stable, equitable and full-employment growth conditions in the world economy. The Board again deferred a draft resolution on this issue remitted from previous sessions, but decided to keep the question of interdependence on its agenda for future sessions.

In the context of the role of UNCTAD in implementing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, reviewed during the Board's eighth special session in April/May 1977 (see subchapter above), the Board discussed the report of the third session of the Group of Governmental Experts on the Concepts of the Present Aid and Flow Targets, held in New York from 7 to 16 March 1977. The Group had concluded that there appeared to be broad inconsistency between the targets on aid and the targets on growth contained in the Strategy; a more comprehensive analysis and documentation would be needed to devise a soundly based strategy for the next decade.

The report was again considered at the August/September meetings, when the Board's Sessional Committee I considered the subject

of financing related to trade. On 2 September, the Board asked the UNCTAD secretariat, in association with the United Nations Statistical Office, to undertake consultations with experts from the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Bank for International Settlements, regional development institutions and intergovernmental organizations about the character of data on financial flows to developing countries. In the light of a report to be submitted on those consultations, the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade was asked to review the tasks to be performed by the Group of Governmental Experts at its next session.

On the same date, the Board also adopted a resolution by which it asked the Committee on Invisibles to consider and submit conclusions on a report by the UNCTAD Secretary-General examining technical issues related to an export credit guarantee facility as a means of promoting exports from developing countries.

At its session later in the year, the General Assembly adopted, on 19 December, a resolution (32/177) on finance for development by which, *inter alia*, the United Nations Secretary-General was requested to examine, with the assistance of a group of high-level experts, the questions of (a) the guarantee powers of existing international financial institutions and their possible enlargement, and (b) the feasibility and desirability of establishing a multilateral insurance and reinsurance agency. He was to report thereon to the Assembly in 1978.

(For further information, see p. 407; refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS for text of Assembly resolution 32/177.)

Documentary references

A/32/15, Vol. I and Corr.1 and Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD: Vol. I, Part One, Chapter I D; Vol. II, Part One, Chapters I and IV C and Annex I (decisions 159 (XVII) and 160 (XVII)).

TD/B/646. Report of Group of Governmental Experts on

Concepts of Present Aid and Flow Targets on its 3rd session, Headquarters, New York, 7-16 March 1977.

TD/B/655 and Add.1.2. An export credit guarantee facility: an examination of technical issues. Report by Secretary-General of UNCTAD.

Questions relating to merchandise trade

Commodities

A new International Sugar Agreement was concluded in 1977 at a two-part United Nations Sugar Conference held under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) (18 April to 27 May and 12 September to 7 October) at Geneva. The main objective of the Agreement, which was to enter into force on 1 January 1978, was to stabilize conditions in international sugar trade at prices remunerative and just to producers and equitable to consumers.

A preparatory meeting for the United Nations Conference on Olive Oil, 1978, was held under UNCTAD auspices in September.

Two sessions of an Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Tungsten, established by the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board at its eighth special session on 4 May 1977 to examine proposals for stabilizing the world tungsten market, were held in 1977—from 18 to 22 July and from 28 November to 2 December. When the Group's work was completed it was to report to the Committee on Tungsten.

An intensive series of meetings was held in Geneva in 1977 within the framework of the Integrated Programme for Commodities established in May 1976 by UNCTAD in its resolution 93(IV),⁶ including 21 preparatory and associated meetings on 10 individual commodities.

Two preparatory meetings on rubber were held during the year (January and June). An intergovernmental task force, set up to consider a possible commodity agreement to stabilize rubber prices, recommended that the next preparatory meeting take a formal decision regarding the negotiation of such an international agreement.

A preparatory meeting on copper was held in May. Its intergovernmental group of experts met four times in 1977, and discussed approaches to copper problems.

At preparatory meetings on jute and jute products in January/February, April and July, the main issues considered were: market stabilization, research, development, promotion and access; cost reduction; shipping; and synthetic substitutes. An intergovernmental working group was set up to finalize recommendations and prepare draft proposals for an international arrangement or arrangements.

Preparatory meetings on tropical timber took place in May and October at which an exten-

sive work programme was prepared, and one on manganese was held in June. A preparatory meeting on cotton, also in June, decided to continue its work at the level of governmental experts.

A preparatory meeting on vegetable oils and oilseeds, held in June/July, considered problems of market access and instability, trends in prices, fluctuations in export earnings, competition from synthetics, and the competitive position of developing countries. It recommended that a second meeting be held.

The October preparatory meeting on iron ore recommended that an intergovernmental group of experts be convened to collect and study information on the world iron-ore economy. The preparatory meeting on hard fibres, also held in October, recommended elements for an action programme for further consideration. A preparatory meeting on phosphates in December recommended continuation of its work examining problems of the world phosphate market, collecting and analysing information and recommending measures and techniques.

The Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee for the Integrated Programme for Commodities, at sessions in March, July and December, reviewed progress under UNCTAD resolution 93(IV) and the schedule of meetings under the Integrated Programme. It expressed concern at the insufficient progress made on individual commodities and urged Governments to move towards action more decisively.

Following preparatory meetings for the negotiation of a common fund in January and February/March, the United Nations Negotiating Conference on a Common Fund under the Integrated Programme for Commodities was convened on 7 March 1977. Lengthy discussions were held on the issues set out in resolution 93(IV), with the main emphasis on the objectives and the modes of operation of a common fund. The participating Governments adjourned on 2 April and reconvened on 7 November to consider proposals tabled by different groups of countries. It was not possible to obtain agreement on the basic elements of a common fund that would make it a key instrument of the Integrated Programme and, as there appeared to be no basis for continuing negotiations at that stage, the Conference was suspended on 1 December. All groups, how-

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 394.

ever, declared their readiness to continue negotiations.

The Trade and Development Board, whose Sessional Committee I had considered the matter at its August/September 1977 session, adopted, on 2 September, a decision by which it urged all Governments participating in the negotiations on a common fund and in preparatory meetings and negotiations on individual commodities to participate more effectively and decisively to attain, within the agreed time-frame, the objectives for which they had been convened.

At its 1977 session, the General Assembly expressed concern that the Negotiating Conference had not produced the desired results, and expressed its awareness of the serious repercussions this would have on negotiations on individual commodities and on implementation of the Integrated Programme as a whole, as well as on international economic co-operation and future relationships between developed and developing countries.

On 19 December, it adopted resolution 32/193 by which, in addition to voicing those concerns, it reaffirmed the urgency of establishing the common fund, requested the UNCTAD Secretary-General to undertake consultations towards reconvening the Negotiating Conference early in 1978 and expressed appreciation to States which had announced pledges to the common fund. It called on States to take the necessary political decisions on the basic elements of a common fund which would make it a key instrument for attaining the objectives of the Integrated Programme, to enable the Negotiating Conference to resume within a clearly established negotiating framework.

The Assembly adopted this resolution by a recorded vote of 127 to 0, with 13 abstentions. Its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee recommended the text, which it had approved on 16 December by 102 votes to 0, with 13 abstentions, on a proposal by Jamaica on behalf of the States Members belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries.

(For text of resolution 32/193 and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Explaining its abstention, Japan said it could not accept a preambular paragraph stating that failure to agree on basic elements of a common fund as a key instrument of the Integrated Programme was in clear contradiction of the commitments made at the Paris Conference on International Economic Co-operation (see p. 395). The suspension of the Negotiating Conference did not mean the withdrawal

of commitments made at the Paris Conference, Japan said; Australia, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and New Zealand noted that their abstentions should also be understood in that light.

Moreover, Japan did not believe that agreement on the basic elements of a common fund should be a pre-condition for the resumption of the Negotiating Conference. Belgium and Ireland agreed with that view. Italy said the text took no account of the views of some Members and therefore did not create a propitious climate for successful negotiations, while the United Kingdom considered that the text contained serious inaccuracies and over-simplifications.

Manufactures

The Committee on Manufactures held its eighth session at Geneva in July 1977. At this session it examined, inter alia, the development of a comprehensive set of interrelated and mutually supporting measures adopted by the fourth session of UNCTAD in 1976 by resolution 96(IV),⁷ for expansion and diversification of exports of manufactures of developing countries.

The Committee examined developments and issues in the multilateral trade negotiations of particular concern to developing countries, international trade in textiles, adjustment assistance measures, and the extent to which previously agreed provisions on the standstill had been adhered to (that existing import restrictions would not be intensified nor new ones introduced, affecting particularly exports of developing countries). The spokesman for the Group of 77, in a statement annexed to the Committee's report, expressed concern at the critical position of the developing countries, regretting that international practices had fallen short of the pledges made to create conditions for the expansion and diversification of exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing countries.

Draft resolutions on adjustment assistance measures, on safeguards and standstill, and on export subsidies and countervailing duties, which had been remitted to the Committee by the Trade and Development Board, were deferred for consideration at its next session.

The Trade and Development Board, at its August/September session, discussed the report of the Committee on Manufactures, prin-

⁷ Ibid., p. 395.

cipally in its Sessional Committee I, and took note of the Committee's report.

The Third Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices, established under Conference resolution 96(IV), held its second and third sessions in May and October 1977. The Group was to prepare proposals and recommendations, *inter alia*, on negotiations for the formulation of a set of multilaterally agreed equitable principles and rules for the control of restrictive business practices, including those of transnational corporations adversely affecting international trade and economic development, particularly of developing countries. Agreement was reached at these sessions on the objectives and on certain aspects of action at national and international levels. The Group was also to make recommendations regarding supply and exchange of information for the control of restrictive practices having adverse effects on developing countries, the collection and dissemination of such information, and the provision of technical assistance to developing countries, especially in the training of officials. The Group asked the UNCTAD secretariat to prepare the first draft of the model law or laws on restrictive business practices to assist developing countries in devising legislation.

The Committee on Manufactures, which considered the Group's reports at its eighth session, asked the Group to proceed expeditiously with its work and to report again at its next session. Subsequently, the Trade and Development Board took note of a request of the Committee that, in the light of the final report of the Group of Experts, the Board should take appropriate action concerning institutional arrangements with regard to the negotiations envisaged in Conference resolution 96(IV).

Trade negotiations

Multilateral trade negotiations

During discussion of the report of the Committee on Manufactures on its July 1977 session by the Trade and Development Board in August/September, the representatives of some developing countries noted that the Committee had not been able to make adequate progress because some of the matters dealt with—such as multilateral trade negotiations and international trade in textiles—were being actively pursued in other fora. The spokesman for "Group D" countries (Eastern Europe) regretted that the important problem of growing

protectionism in developed market-economy countries had not been reflected in the work of the Committee on Manufactures and stated that UNCTAD should focus its attention on those problems and seek ways and means to weaken the forces of protectionism. The spokesman for "Group B" countries (Western European and other States) welcomed the prospects presented by the multilateral trade negotiations and the will to accelerate the negotiations.

Generalized system of preferences

At the conclusion of its 1976 session, the Special Committee on Preferences had recommended the extension, beyond April 1977, of a joint UNCTAD/UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) project on training and advisory services on the generalized system of preferences, and that the project should continue to co-ordinate its activities with the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) in the field of export promotion and with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and other appropriate international institutions in the promotion of industrialization programmes in developing countries relating to items covered by the generalized system of preferences. Pursuant to these recommendations, UNDP agreed to finance, up to 31 December 1978, a smaller project which was to act as a focal point for organizing and providing assistance to developing countries by holding national seminars for dissemination of information on the preference scheme.

Pursuant to another recommendation, the Working Group on Rules of Origin reconvened in April 1977 to continue work on improving the rules, including greater harmonization and simplification. It found some harmonization and improvement by preference-giving countries and noted requests addressed to these countries for further efforts in this field.

At its eighth session, held from 27 June to 1 July 1977, the Special Committee on Preferences agreed to the desirability of reviewing procedures for consultations on individual schemes of preference-giving countries, including the improvement of existing procedures and the establishment, as appropriate, of additional procedures. The Secretary-General of UNCTAD was asked to make proposals in this respect to the Trade and Development Board.

The Special Committee also recommended to the Board that the Working Group on Rules of Origin should reconvene in October 1978 to complete its task.

Documentary references

Commodities

General Assembly—32nd session

Second Committee, meetings 32-35, 37-39, 56, 59, 63.

Fifth Committee, meeting 68.

Plenary meeting 107.

A/32/15, Vol. I and Corr.1 and Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD: Vol. I, Annexes I (decision 153 (S-VIII)) and II; Vol. II, Part One, Chapter IV A and Annex I (decision 158 (XVII)).

A/C.2/32/L.95. Jamaica (on behalf of States Members belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution, approved by Second Committee on 16 December 1977, meeting 63, by 102 votes to 0, with 13 abstentions.

A/C.2/32/L.103, A/C.5/32/112. Financial implications of draft resolution in A/C.2/32/L.95. Statements by Secretary-General.

A/32/482. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolution IX recommended by Second Committee in A/32/481. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/32/481. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution IX.

Resolution 32/193, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/481, as orally corrected by Second Committee Rapporteur, adopted by Assembly on 19 December 1977, meeting 107, by recorded vote of 127 to 0, with 13 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: None

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling resolution 93(IV) of 30 May 1976 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the Integrated Programme for Commodities and the agreed timetable in that resolution concerning negotiation of a common

fund and for the completion of all preparatory meetings and negotiations on individual commodities,

Noting the intensive work at the three preparatory meetings, held under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development during the period from November 1976 to March 1977, to provide the necessary technical basis for the United Nations Negotiating Conference on a Common Fund under the Integrated Programme for Commodities,

Concerned that the first part of the Negotiating Conference, held from 7 March to 2 April 1977, failed to produce any result,

Noting the agreement of Governments that a common fund should be established as a new entity to serve as a key instrument in attaining the agreed objectives of the Integrated Programme for Commodities, as embodied in resolution 93 (IV) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the agreement that the specific purpose and objectives of a common fund, as well as its other constituent elements will continue to be negotiated in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and the pledge to secure a successful conclusion at the second part of the Negotiating Conference, which was scheduled to be held from 7 November to 2 December 1977 at the plenipotentiary level,

Deeply concerned that the second part of the Negotiating Conference had to be suspended on 1 December 1977 because of failure to agree on even the basic elements of a common fund which would make it a key instrument of the Integrated Programme for Commodities, in clear contradiction of the commitments made at the Conference on International Economic Co-operation, held in Paris, and subsequently reaffirmed within the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Mindful of the serious repercussions which this lack of result will have on the current negotiations on individual commodities and on the implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities as a whole,

Acutely aware that the failure of the negotiations on a common fund will adversely affect the course of international economic co-operation, with serious consequences for the future relationships between developed and developing countries,

Noting also that the developing countries and many developed countries are agreed on those basic elements of a common fund which will indeed make it a key instrument for attaining the agreed objectives of the Integrated Programme for Commodities, and expressing appreciation to those countries which have announced pledges to the common fund,

1. Calls upon those countries which have not yet done so to take the necessary political decisions on such basic elements in order to enable the United Nations Negotiating Conference on a Common Fund under the Integrated Programme for Commodities to resume its work within a clearly established negotiating framework;

2. Reaffirms the urgency of establishing the common fund and, to that end, requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to undertake consultations with a view to reconvening the Negotiating Conference early in 1978.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

United Nations Sugar Conference, 1977. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.II.D.17.

TD/IPC/CF/CONF/8, TD/IPC/CF/CONF/14 (Part I). Reports of United Nations Negotiating Conference on Common Fund under Integrated Programme for Commodities: on its first session, Geneva, 7 March-2 April 1977; on its 2nd session (first part), Geneva, 7 November-1 December 1977.

TD/OLIVE OIL.6/2. Report of Preparatory Meeting for United

- Nations Conference on Olive Oil, 1978, Geneva, 12-23 September 1977.
- TD/SUGAR.9/10. International Sugar Agreement, 1977.
- TD/B/IPC/AC/8. Report of Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee for Integrated Programme for Commodities on its 2nd session, Geneva, 2 and 3 March 1977.
- TD/B/IPC/AC/11. Report of Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee for Integrated Programme for Commodities on its 3rd session, Geneva, 11-15 July 1977.
- TD/B/IPC/AC/15. Report of Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee for Integrated Programme for Commodities on its 4th session, Geneva, 12-15 December 1977.
- TD/B/IPC/CF/6. Report of 2nd Preparatory Meeting for Negotiation of Common Fund, Geneva, 24-28 January 1977.
- TD/B/IPC/CF/8 and Corr.1. Report of 3rd Preparatory Meeting for Negotiation of Common Fund, Geneva, 21 February-1 March 1977.
- TD/B/IPC/COPPER/AC/2. Report of 2nd session of Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Copper, Geneva, 7-18 February 1977.
- TD/B/IPC/COPPER/2. Report of Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Copper on its 3rd session, Geneva, 14-18 March 1977.
- TD/B/IPC/COPPER/4. Report of 2nd Preparatory Meeting on Copper, Geneva, 16-20 May 1977.
- TD/B/IPC/COPPER/5. Report of Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Copper on its 4th session, Geneva, 16-18 August 1977.
- TD/B/IPC/COPPER/6. Report of Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Copper on its 5th session, Geneva, 21-25 November 1977.
- TD/B/IPC/COTTON/3. Report of Preparatory Meeting on Cotton, Geneva, 20-24 June 1977.
- TD/B/IPC/HARD FIBRES/6. Report of 2nd Preparatory Meeting on Hard Fibres, Geneva, 3-7 October 1977.
- TD/B/IPC/IRON ORE/4. Report of Preparatory Meeting on Iron Ore on its first session, Geneva, 24-28 October 1977.
- TD/B/IPC/JUTE/3. Report of 2nd Preparatory Meeting on Jute and Jute Products, Geneva, 31 January-4 February 1977.
- TD/B/IPC/JUTE/5. Report of 3rd Preparatory Meeting on Jute and Jute Products, Geneva, 4-7 April 1977.
- TD/B/IPC/JUTE/7. Report of 4th Preparatory Meeting on Jute and Jute Products, Geneva, 11-15 July 1977.
- TD/B/IPC/MANGANESE/4. Report of Preparatory Meeting on Manganese, Geneva, 13-16 June 1977.
- TD/B/IPC/OILS/3. Report of Preparatory Meeting on Vegetable Oils and Oilseeds, Geneva, 27 June-1 July 1977.
- TD/B/IPC/PHOSPHATES/4. Report of Preparatory Meeting on Phosphates, Geneva, 5-9 December 1977.
- TD/B/IPC/RUBBER/1. Report of Preparatory Meeting on Rubber, Geneva, 17-21 January 1977.
- TD/B/IPC/RUBBER/3. Report of Intergovernmental Working Group on Rubber, Geneva, 2-9 June 1977.
- TD/B/IPC/RUBBER/4. Report of 2nd Preparatory Meeting on Rubber, Geneva, 6-10 June 1977.
- TD/B/IPC/RUBBER/5. Report of Intergovernmental Task Force on Rubber on its first session, Geneva, 10-20 October 1977.
- TD/B/IPC/RUBBER/7. Report of Intergovernmental Task Force on Rubber on its 2nd session, Geneva, 6-9 December 1977.
- TD/B/IPC/TIMBER/3. Report of Preparatory Meeting on Tropical Timber, Geneva, 23-27 May 1977.
- TD/B/IPC/TIMBER/5. Report of 2nd Preparatory Meeting on Tropical Timber, Geneva, 24-28 October 1977.
- TD/B/C.1/TUNGSTEN/26. Report of Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Tungsten on its first session, Geneva, 18-22 July 1977.
- TD/B/C.1/TUNGSTEN/28. Report of Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Tungsten on its 2nd session, Geneva, 28 November-2 December 1977.
- Manufactures**
- Industrial Collaboration Arrangements. Report by the Secretariat of UNCTAD. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.II.D.3.
- A/32/15, Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD, Part One, Chapter IV B.
- TD/B/663. Report of Committee on Manufactures on its 8th session, Geneva, 4-8 July 1977. (Annex I: Resolution 12 (VIII) adopted by Committee at its 8th session; Annex V: Checklist of documents.)
- TD/B/C.2/181. Interim report of 3rd Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices to Committee on Manufactures at its 8th session.
- Trade negotiations**
- MULTILATERAL TRADE NEGOTIATIONS
- A/32/15, Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD, Part One, Chapter IV B (2) (a).
- GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES
- TD/B/653. Report of Special Committee on Preferences on its 8th session, Geneva, 27 June-1 July 1977. (Annex I: Resolution 5(VIII) adopted by Special Committee at its 8th session; Annex V: Checklist of documents.)
- TD/B/C.5/55. Report of Working Group on Rules of Origin on its 6th session, Geneva, 18-22 April 1977.

Invisibles, including shipping

At the eighth session of the Committee on Shipping, held at Geneva from 12 to 22 April 1977, the Committee adopted several resolutions relating to shipping and ports.

By a resolution on fleet development, the Committee requested the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to prepare guidelines to increase the competitiveness of the merchant marines of developing countries, especially in the dry and liquid bulk sectors. It requested

the UNCTAD Secretary-General to convene an expert group to study financing available for ship acquisition and propose improvements in financing methods to help developing countries expand their fleets.

By another decision the Committee asked for a paper on the possibilities of obtaining more favourable freight rates for developing land-locked countries, so that the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board could formulate recommendations to Governments. Another

resolution recognized the urgent need to alleviate the problem of port congestion; appropriate measures to this end were recommended, including setting up a trust fund to field task forces to requesting countries and a pilot study on congestion surcharge schemes to encourage port improvements and sharing the benefits of those improvements.

By a fourth resolution, the Committee asked States to create and strengthen shippers' organizations to represent the interests of national users of shipping services and to encourage regional and subregional groupings to obtain the most economical services. The secretariat was asked to help developing countries improve their bargaining position vis-a-vis liner conferences by providing technical assistance for such efforts. The United Nations was asked to allocate funds for the production of sea-borne trade statistics.

Increased funds for developing countries, especially the least developed, were urged in another resolution on technical and financial assistance in shipping and ports, and the Trade and Development Board was asked to establish, on an experimental basis, an information service on the availability of bilateral and multilateral donor sources of technical assistance in this field. Accordingly, the Board authorized the establishment of the information service on 2 September.

In addition, the Committee asked the UNCTAD Secretary-General to convene in 1978 an ad hoc intergovernmental group to review the economic consequences of the existence or lack of a genuine link between vessels and their flag of registry. By another decision, it asked for a secretariat study on shipping promotion, concentrating on areas of possible harmonization of shipping policies.

In accordance with another Committee decision, on institutional arrangements for work on transport problems, the Trade and Development Board on 4 May 1977 asked the UNCTAD Secretary-General to discuss the concept of an approach to transport problems in the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC)—which was shortly to consider an analytical and comprehensive report on activities of the United Nations system in the field of transport (see p. 808)—and make recommendations for possible changes in the terms of reference of the Committee on Shipping in the light of decisions of the Economic and Social Council on CPC's recommendations.

The Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade met at Geneva in December

1977, principally to discuss questions of insurance and reinsurance. By a resolution on insurance of large risks in developing countries, adopted on 9 December at the close of the session, the Committee, recognizing the need for co-operation between countries in this field, recommended that developed countries assist developing countries in their efforts to provide cover for their risks at the most economical and competitive rates, and provide expertise, reinsurance capacities and training facilities in underwriting and servicing large risks. It recommended that developing countries strengthen their domestic insurance markets and promote co-operation among their national insurance institutions to pool local technical knowledge, experience and capacity, and that they make optimum use of regional and subregional facilities, including expert listings and pooling systems for large and difficult risks. Both groups of countries should ensure the prompt settlement of reinsurance premiums and claims.

By another resolution, the Committee endorsed the conclusion that co-operative insurance, complementing other forms, had a special role to play in development, and recommended that institutions providing technical assistance note the contribution of co-operative insurance in national economic development and respond to requests of developing countries for aid in promoting it.

An expert group was convened in October 1977 to consider feeder and inter-island services by air or sea for island developing countries.

International multimodal transport

The Intergovernmental Preparatory Group on a Convention on International Multimodal Transport met in January and November 1977. Progress was made in the areas of documentation, scope of application and customs matters of the proposed convention. A number of draft provisions relating to these subjects was agreed, particularly with regard to customs. The Group also agreed to have consultation aspects embodied in the convention.

The Trade and Development Board, on 2 September, decided to convene a second session of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group on Container Standards for International Multimodal Transport to continue its work and to assist in determining the practicality and desirability of an international agreement on container standards.

(See also p. 808.)

Documentary references

Port Development: A Handbook for Planners in Developing Countries. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.II.D.8.
 A/32/15, Vol. I and Corr.1 and Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board: Vol. I, Part Two, Chapter I; Vol. II, Part One, Chapters IV D and E and VII N and Annex I (decisions 157 (XVII) and 162 (XVII) and other decision, p.94).
 TD/B/648. Report of Committee on Shipping on its 8th session, Geneva, 12-22 April 1977. (Annex I: Resolutions (28 (VIII)-32 (VIII)) and decisions (33 (VIII) and 34 (VIII)) adopted

by Committee at its 8th session; Annex IV: Checklist of documents.)
 TD/B/684. Report of Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade on first part of its 8th session, Geneva, 5-9 December 1977. (Annex I: Resolutions (13(VIII) and 14 (VIII)) adopted by Committee on first part of its 8th session; Annex II: Checklist of documents before Committee.)
 TD/B/687 and Corr.1. Report of Group of Experts on Feeder and Inter-Island Services by Air and Sea for Developing Island Countries, Geneva, 12-21 October 1977.

Transfer of technology

The Group of Governmental Experts on the Role of the Industrial Property System in the Transfer of Technology, established on a recommendation of the Committee on Transfer of Technology of the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), met at Geneva from 6 to 14 October 1977 to continue examining and to make recommendations on the economic, commercial and developmental aspects of industrial property in the transfer of technology to developing countries.

The Group discussed the impact of trade marks on development, and the international patent system. It proposed a series of considerations to be taken into account by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) in preparing a new model law for developing countries on trade marks and in deliberations in WIPO on revising the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.

The Group also recommended that the Committee on Transfer of Technology should request studies in the field of industrial property on matters of special concern to developing countries, such as the role of trade-mark protection in vital sectors of the economy, in consumer protection and in promotion of exports, and that the Committee should continue examining the topics dealt with by the Group of Experts.

The UNCTAD Intergovernmental Group of Experts on an International Code of Conduct on Transfer of Technology held three sessions at Geneva, in March/April, July/August and October/November 1977, at which it continued work on the elaboration of draft provisions of such a code to be negotiated by a proposed United Nations conference in 1978.

On 19 December 1977, the General Assembly decided to convene in October 1978, under the auspices of UNCTAD, the United Nations

Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology, to negotiate and take all necessary decisions for the adoption of such a code.

By resolution 32/188 containing this decision, the Assembly also indicated the States, organizations and bodies that the Secretary-General was to invite to participate in the Conference; in addition to all States and the United Nations Council for Namibia, these included organizations with standing invitations to participate as observers in United Nations conferences and, in the same capacity, representatives of national liberation movements recognized in its region by the Organization of African Unity.

The Assembly also asked the Secretary-General to provide the necessary staff, services and other arrangements for holding the Conference, and to ensure that financial provisions were made for eligible participants. The languages of the Conference were to be those used in the Assembly and its Main Committees.

In order to be able to adhere to the proposed Conference timetable, the Assembly invited the UNCTAD Secretary-General to convene additional meetings of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts, if necessary.

Resolution 32/188 was approved without vote by both the Assembly and its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee; that Committee had approved it on 14 December on a text proposed by Jamaica on behalf of the States Members which belonged to the "Group of 77" developing countries.

Argentina, chairman of an informal consultation group on the subject, amended the text, with the agreement of the sponsors, by, *inter alia*, adding the invitation to convene any needed meetings of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts. Sweden, in an amendment modified by the USSR, added a provision requesting that

directly concerned non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council be invited to the Conference.

(For text of resolution 32/188, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By another resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 19 December (32/178), on the establishment of a network for the exchange of technological information and the industrial and technological information bank, the Assembly thanked the Inter-Agency Task Force on Information Exchange and the Transfer of Technology and asked the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to continue its support of studies of existing and needed information networks. The Assembly also urged the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and the heads of other relevant organizations to continue assisting developing countries in estab-

lishing centres for the transfer and development of technology at the national and regional levels. (See also p. 544.)

By Assembly resolution 32/192, also of 19 December, on reverse transfer of technology, the United Nations Secretary-General was requested—in co-operation with UNCTAD and the International Labour Organisation and bearing in mind any recommendations of the Group of Governmental Experts on Reverse Transfer of Technology to be convened by UNCTAD early in 1978—to undertake an in-depth study of the "brain-drain" problem, taking into account specific proposals, such as the establishment of an international labour compensatory facility to compensate labour-exporting countries for their loss of highly trained personnel. (See also p. 545.)

(For texts of resolutions 32/178 and 32/192, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meetings 32-35, 37, 39, 54, 61.
Fifth Committee, meeting 68.
Plenary meeting 107.

A/C.2/32/L.78. Jamaica (on behalf of States Members belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution, as orally amended by Argentina and sponsors following informal consultations, and by Sweden, as orally subamended by USSR, approved without vote by Second Committee on 14 December 1977, meeting 61.

A/C.2/32/L.99, A/C.5/32/104. Financial implications of draft resolution in A/C.2/32/L.78. Statements by Secretary-General.

A/32/482. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolution IV recommended by Second Committee in A/32/481. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/32/481. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution IV.

Resolution 32/188, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/481, adopted without vote by Assembly on 19 December 1977, meeting 107.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, as well as its resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling further paragraph 13 of its resolution 31/159 of 21 December 1976,

1. Decides to convene a United Nations conference to negotiate and to take all decisions necessary for the adoption of an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to be held from 16 October to 10 November 1978;

2. Invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations

Conference on Trade and Development to convene, if necessary, additional meetings of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts, in order to adhere to the time-table for the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology as specified in paragraph 1 above;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to invite:

(a) All States to participate in the Conference;

(b) Representatives of organizations that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate in the sessions and the work of all international conferences convened under its auspices in the capacity of observers, to participate in the Conference in that capacity in accordance with Assembly resolution 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and 31/152 of 20 December 1976;

(c) Representatives of the national liberation movements recognized in its region by the Organization of African Unity to participate in the Conference in the capacity of observers in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3280 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974;

(d) The United Nations Council for Namibia to participate in the Conference in accordance with paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 32/9 E of 4 November 1977;

(e) The specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the World Tourism Organization, as well as interested organs of the United Nations, to be represented at the Conference;

(f) Interested intergovernmental organizations to be represented by observers at the Conference;

(g) Directly concerned non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to be represented by observers at the Conference;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the necessary arrangements are made for the effective participation in the Conference of the representatives referred to in paragraph 3 (b) and (c) above, including the requisite financial provisions for their travel expenses and per diem;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for holding the Conference at Geneva, to submit to the Conference all relevant documentation and to arrange for the necessary staff, facilities and services that it will require, including the provision of summary records;

6. Decides that the languages of the Conference shall be those used in the General Assembly and its Main Committees.

Other documents

TD/AC.1/7, 9, 11. Reports of Intergovernmental Group of Experts on an International Code of Conduct on Transfer of Technology on its 2nd, 3rd and 4th sessions, Geneva,

28 March-5 April 1977, 25 July-2 August 1977 and 31 October-11 November 1977.

TD/B/C.6/24 and Add.1. Report of Group of Governmental Experts on Role of Industrial Property System in Transfer of Technology, Geneva, 6-14 October 1977.

Questions relating to special trade flows and groups of countries

Trade among countries having different economic and social systems

At its August/September 1977 session, the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) considered trends and policies in trade among countries having different economic and social systems. Representatives of the countries participating in the discussion in the Board's Sessional Committee II stressed the importance of the flow of international trade between the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and the developed market-economy countries, as well as between developing countries and socialist countries of Eastern Europe. The technical assistance activities of UNCTAD in the development of trade between developing countries and socialist countries of Eastern Europe were commended and support for their intensification was expressed.

Pursuant to a resolution of the fourth session of UNCTAD in 1976 (resolution 95(IV)),⁸ two intergovernmental groups of experts were convened in 1977. One of them met in October to identify trade opportunities in favour of developing countries which might result from the implementation of various multilateral schemes by member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), such as co-ordination of national economic plans, industrial specialization and co-operation in production, activities of international economic organizations, and associations of CMEA member countries, as well as possible modalities for co-operation of interested developing countries with these multilateral schemes.

The other group of experts met in November/December to study the issue of a multilateral system of payments between developing countries and socialist countries of Eastern Europe. The importance of the trend towards multilateralization and greater flexibility in payments in recent years, facilitating further development of mutual trade, was particularly stressed by the group of experts.

In 1977, a considerable number of bilateral and multilateral consultations between interested member countries were held, with UNCTAD secretariat support, on both trade policy and practical issues of mutual economic relations.

In some cases, these had resulted in trade negotiations in the respective capitals or conclusion of trade and economic co-operation agreements between the parties involved.

Trade expansion and regional integration among developing countries

The Trade and Development Board decided, on 29 August 1977, to request the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to implement urgently the provisions of a resolution (98(IV)) of the fourth session of UNCTAD⁹ calling on him to convene a special meeting of multilateral and bilateral financial and technical assistance institutions, with representatives of the least developed among the developing countries, to assess the requirements, progress and problems of both donors and recipients. The Economic and Social Council on 4 August, by resolution 2124(LXIII), had also made such a request, and asked for an increased flow of assistance to and special measures in favour of the least developed countries.

The meeting was held in October/November 1977 at Geneva, and its recommendations communicated to the UNCTAD Intergovernmental Group on Least Developed Countries. The General Assembly, on 19 December by resolution 32/190, referring to the results of the meeting, inter alia urged adoption of specific and concrete measures in favour of the least developed countries and welcomed inclusion in the agenda of the Board's 1978 (ministerial) session of the review of measures taken in accordance with UNCTAD resolution 98(IV) concerning the debt and related development and financial problems of those countries.

(For further information, see p. 413; for texts of Council resolution 2124 (LXIII) and Assembly resolution 32/190, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

The Trade and Development Board, at its August/September 1977 session, discussed the particular needs and problems of land-locked and island developing countries but took no formal action on these questions.

⁸ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 400.

⁹ Ibid., p. 398.

The Economic and Social Council, however, on 4 August 1977, by resolution 2127(LXIII), reaffirmed the right of free access to and from the sea of the developing land-locked countries and their right of freedom of transit, appealed for contributions to the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries and urged adoption of special measures in favour of those countries. The Council called for specific attention to be given to their trade requirements, including transit facilities, and invited the United Nations Development Programme to increase resources to meet their technical assistance needs.

The General Assembly, by resolution 32/191 of 19 December 1977, also reaffirmed their rights of free access to and from the sea and freedom of transit and, *inter alia*, urged grants or concessional loans for the construction, improvement and maintenance of their transport and transit infrastructure and facilities. Specific action to benefit land-locked developing countries was urged, as envisaged in resolutions of the third and fourth sessions of UNCTAD, and United Nations-related agencies were asked to increase resources to meet the technical assistance needs of these countries. The Assembly confirmed an Economic and Social Council request for a progress report on implementation of UNCTAD and other relevant United Nations resolutions.

(For further information, see p. 415; for texts of Council resolution 2127(LXIII) and Assembly resolution 32/191, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

A report prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat and submitted to the Economic and Social Council—reviewing progress in implementing action in favour of developing island countries—was not discussed for lack of time, but was remitted by Council resolution 2126(LXIII) on 4 August 1977 to the General Assembly for consideration.

By resolution 32/185, the General Assembly took decisions on action in favour of developing island countries. On 19 December 1977, in adopting this resolution, it took note of the report, welcomed UNCTAD'S activities for those countries, urged United Nations organizations to identify and implement appropriate specific action—particularly regional co-operation—and called upon Governments to take the special problems of those countries into account in their development efforts and negotiations towards the new international economic order. A sectoral analysis of and further proposals for action in favour of these countries was requested.

(For further information, see p. 417; for texts of Council resolution 2126(LXIII) and Assembly resolution 32/185, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

Documentary references

Trade among countries having different economic and social systems

TD/B/680. Report of Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Trade Opportunities resulting from Multilateral Schemes of Countries Members of CMEA, Geneva, 17-22 October 1977.

TD/B/683. Report of Intergovernmental Group of Experts to Study a Multilateral System of Payments between Socialist Countries of Eastern Europe and Developing Countries, Geneva, 28 November-2 December 1977.

A/32/15, Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD, Part One, Chapter II.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

Multilateralization of Payments in Trade between Socialist Countries of Eastern Europe and Developing Countries.

Selected Documents. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.II.D.4. Multilateral Schemes of the Countries Members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and Opportunities for Developing Countries in Trade and Economic Co-operation Resulting from the Implementation of These Schemes. Study by the UNCTAD Secretariat. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.II.D.13.

Trade expansion and regional integration among developing countries

A/32/15, Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD, Part One, Chapter V C.

TD/B/681 and Add.1. Report of Meeting of Multilateral and Bilateral Financial and Technical Assistance Institutions with Representatives of Least Developed Countries, Geneva, 31 October-8 November 1977.

Technical assistance and related activities

In 1977, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) continued to implement an active programme of technical co-operation in the field of international economic relations, including invisible transactions, in the following areas: trade policy, planning and projections; economic co-operation among

developing countries; maritime transport, including ports and intermodal transport; insurance and reinsurance; and transfer of technology.

Approximately two thirds of UNCTAD operational activities were performed at interregional, regional or subregional levels. At the

country level, special attention was given to the problems of the least developed, landlocked and island developing countries.

The major objectives of the UNCTAD programme of technical co-operation were:

(a) to assist developing countries in establishing adequate instruments and institutions whereby they could exercise a real control over their foreign trade in accordance with their development objectives and priorities (e.g. strengthening trade departments, methods of collecting and processing trade statistics, foreign trade planning and control, use of external tariffs, State import procurement, export incentives, debt management, control of capital flows);

(b) to strengthen the capacity of developing countries to participate in international consultations and negotiations to change current patterns of world trade and therefore affect their development process (e.g. projects in support of the Integrated Programme for Commodities, multilateral trade negotiations, elaboration of a code of conduct on transfer of technology);

(c) to assist in training officials and other nationals of developing countries to derive maximum benefit from such changes in global policies (e.g. the generalized system of preferences, the Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences); and

(d) to support the initiatives taken to develop economic co-operation among developing countries and increase their mutual trade and collective self-reliance (e.g. assistance to integration movements and other economic groupings, such as commodities organizations, multinational enterprises in trade, marketing, maritime transport, regional shippers councils and monetary agreements, support to preferential trade arrangements among developing countries).

In 1977, preparatory assistance was initiated for three new large interregional projects assisted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in the fields of economic co-operation among developing countries, import procurement of food commodities, and trade between developing countries and socialist countries of Eastern Europe.

In 1977, UNDP continued to be the main source of financing for operational activities. The level of expenditure reached \$7.4 million in 1977 (as against \$6.95 million in 1976), of which \$6.5 million, or 88 per cent, was financed by UNDP. This did not include the portion of the joint UNCTAD/GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) International Trade Centre (ITC) programme financed by UNDP and for which UNCTAD served as executing agency—\$1.6 million in 1977.

The Joint Advisory Group on ITC reported to the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD on its January 1977 session; the Board considered the report in connexion with its discussion of export promotion. The Group's deliberations had resulted in a number of recommendations with regard to: increasing resources for trade promotion assistance to Africa; building up of infrastructure in the least developed countries; decentralization of training activities; co-ordination of market development activities for primary commodities; strengthening and focusing the Centre's work programme; establishment of priorities for the Centre's assistance programmes; continuation of its programme evaluation activities; utilization of trust fund contributions; and changes in the Centre's consultative machinery.

(See also chapter immediately following on THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE.)

A breakdown by region and sector of 1977 UNCTAD project expenditures is given below.

1977 PROJECT EXPENDITURE BY REGION AND SECTOR

(in US dollars)

	Trade policy	Economic co-operation among developing countries	Maritime transport	Insurance	Total
Interregional	1,503,923	192,823	587,246	—	2,283,192
Africa					
Country	141,876	109,547	384,515	70,998	706,936
Region	170,933	467,677	—	20,240	658,850
Total	312,809	577,224	384,515	91,238	1,365,786
Asia and the Pacific					
Country	203,372	—	57,755	15,780	276,907
Region	408,576	126,428	—	10,507	545,511
Total	611,948	126,428	57,755	26,287	822,418

	Trade policy	Economic coop- eration among developing countries	Maritime transport	Insurance	Total
Latin America					
Country	27,845	254,581	756,564	—	1,038,990
Region	281,837	766,288	341,072	11,415	1,400,612
Total	309,682	1,020,869	1,097,636	11,415	2,439,602
Middle East and the Mediterranean					
Country	93,837	—	156,217	59,578	309,632
Region	170,022	—	21,857	—	191,879
Total	263,859	—	178,074	59,578	501,511
Total countries	466,930	364,128	1,355,051	146,356	2,322,465
Total intercountry	2,535,291	1,553,216	950,175	42,162	5,080,844
Total UNCTAD	3,002,211	1,917,344	2,305,226	188,518	7,413,309

Documentary references

A/32/15, Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD, Part One, Chapter V A.
ITC/AG(X)/52. Report of Joint Advisory Group on ITC

UNCTAD/GATT on its 10th session, Geneva, 18-21 January 1977.

Organizational questions

Fifth session of UNCTAD

On 31 August 1977, at the first part of its seventeenth session, held at Geneva from 23 August to 2 September, the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) took note with appreciation of an invitation by the Government of the Philippines to host the fifth session of UNCTAD and recommended to the General Assembly that it convene the fifth session in Manila in May/June 1979, with a pre-Conference meeting of senior officials. Also, the Board decided that the fifth session should have a selective agenda, supported by concise, action-oriented documents, and should be so organized as to ensure the attendance of high-level policy-makers, including government ministers, and to permit all participants to contribute effectively to its decision-making process. The UNCTAD Secretary-General was to initiate the necessary preparatory work. Further, the Board decided to hold a two-week special session in March 1979 to consider substantive proposals for action by the Conference and to advance negotiations on them.

Taking note of the Board's resolution, the General Assembly, at its 1977 session, noted with appreciation the invitation of the Government of the Philippines and decided to convene the fifth session of UNCTAD at Manila from 7 May to 1 June 1979, and a pre-Conference meeting of senior officials at Manila on 3 and 4 May 1979.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 32/189, which both the Assembly and its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee approved without vote, on 14 and 19 December respectively. The text was proposed by Jamaica on behalf of the States Members belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Use of the Arabic language

In another action, the General Assembly, by its resolution 32/205 of 21 December 1977, noted that organizational arrangements approved in 1976 with a view to providing Arabic language services to UNCTAD had not sufficiently achieved their objectives. It requested the United Nations Secretary-General to establish, as of 1 January 1978, on a permanent basis, an Arabic Translation Section in the United Nations Office at Geneva primarily to serve UNCTAD bodies. It further asked him to prepare, in consultation with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, proposals aimed at the full implementation of the resolution on the use of the Arabic language (86(IV)) adopted at the fourth session of UNCTAD.¹⁰

(See also p. 1059; for text of resolution 32/205, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

¹⁰ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 402.

Documentary references

Fifth session of UNCTAD

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 Second Committee, meetings 32-34, 37, 39, 54, 61.
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A/C.2/32/L.80. Jamaica (on behalf of States Members belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 14 December 1977, meeting 61.

A/C.5/32/103. Financial implications of draft resolution in A/C.2/32/L.80. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/32/482. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolution V recommended by Second Committee in A/32/481. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/32/481. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution V.

Resolution 32/189, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/481, adopted without vote by Assembly on 19 December 1977, meeting 107.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/159 of 21 December 1976, in which it decided to hold the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in 1979 and requested the Trade and Development Board at its seventeenth

session to recommend the place, date and duration of the session, taking into account the offer made in this regard by the Government of the Philippines,

Taking note of Trade and Development Board resolution 154 (XVII) of 31 August 1977 adopted at the first part of its seventeenth session, in which the Board recommended that the General Assembly should convene the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at Manila from 7 May to 1 June 1979, and a pre-conference meeting of senior officials at Manila on 3 and 4 May 1979,

1. Notes with appreciation the invitation of the Government of the Philippines to hold the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at Manila;

2. Decides to convene the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at Manila from 7 May to 1 June 1979, and a pre-conference meeting of senior officials at Manila on 3 and 4 May 1979.

Other documents

Restructuring of World Industry: New Dimensions for Trade Co-operation. Reports Submitted by the UNCTAD Secretariat to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its Fourth Session (TD/219). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.II.D.7.

Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics, Supplement 1977. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F.78.II.D.1.

TD/B/679. Resolution (154 (XVII)) and decisions (155 (XVII)-163 (XVII)) of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD, 17th session, First Part, 23 August-2 September 1977.

Chapter VI

The International Trade Centre

Activities in 1977

During 1977, the International Trade Centre (ITC) continued its activities under the joint sponsorship of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), serving as the focal point for United Nations assistance in the field of trade promotion.

As in previous years, ITC assisted developing countries in the formulation and implementation of national trade promotion programmes. It provided information and advice on trade promotion institutions and programmes, export marketing services, and training institutions and services.

Assistance was given mainly through integrated programmes, which provided recipient Governments with several types of assistance, including institution-building, international marketing and training. Particular attention was given to the needs of the least developed countries.

In 1977, a total of 58 countries received ITC assistance at a cost of \$9.4 million, of which 84 per cent came from trust fund contributions by industrialized countries and 16 per cent from the United Nations Development Programme. The Centre's assistance was provided mainly through the service of 407 technical co-operation experts, who assisted in establishing and strengthening trade promotion institutions and services (38 per cent of assistance programmes), in aiding with export market development of selected products (40 per cent), and in training of government officials and business executives in trade promotion and export marketing (22 per cent).

Integrated assistance programmes, operative in 29 countries, accounted for 57 per cent of ITC'S assistance expenditures.

Activities during the year also included assistance in identifying export products, undertaking research into export markets, and aiding in formulating market development plans and export strategies. Market surveys and reports were published, trade information was disseminated and new research tools for the provision of trade promotion assistance were developed.

In 1977, market research surveys were undertaken on spices, beeswax, tobacco, horticultural and slaughterhouse products, tropical aquarium fish, shark products, caffeine, outdoor furniture,

gum arabic, canned mushrooms and asparagus. Monographs on oil-exporting countries as markets for other developing countries, and case studies, aimed at identifying market problems hampering the development of trade among developing countries, were prepared. Marketing assistance was provided to individual countries as part of integrated country projects or as special projects.

Also during the year, ITC helped to stimulate demand for basic commodities by supporting co-operative efforts by developing countries. It sponsored the establishment of the International Tea Promotion Association and convened a meeting for the formulation of a definitive text of the Agreement on the establishment of an International Tropical Timber Bureau. Also in 1977, ITC supported the promotional programmes of the International Institute for Cotton through a market development programme for cotton, covering three Scandinavian countries.

Nearly 80 per cent of ITC'S training assistance undertaken in 1977 was in the developing countries and was on a subregional and individual country basis. The programme focused on the educational management facilities of trade-promotion training institutions, by strengthening their programmes and through teacher training. In addition, ITC continued to provide training opportunities in developed countries through courses, workshops and seminars, and to provide training materials in trade promotion and export marketing.

Market surveys and other ITC publications, including the quarterly journal *International Trade Forum*, were available free of charge to developing countries.

(See also preceding chapter on TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT and PART TWO, Chapter XVII, of this volume.)

Secretariat

In 1977, ITC'S total staff included 103 in the Professional and 124 in the General Service and related categories, financed by regular-budget funds, extrabudgetary resources and developed country sponsors. The Centre's regular budget, financed in equal portions by UNCTAD and GATT, amounted to \$5,543,000 in 1977.

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Chapter VII

Industrial development

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) continued in 1977 its programmes of technical assistance to accelerate the industrialization of developing countries and strengthened its co-ordinating role within the United Nations for matters connected with its mandate.

During the year four major meetings were held to bring key sectors of industry into a system of consultations intended to mobilize international co-operation in planning industrial growth and facilitating redeployment of production capacity. These and all other activities were geared to meeting the target of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation adopted in 1975 at the Second General Conference of UNIDO: a 25 per cent share of world industrial production for developing countries by the year 2000.

Fertilizers, iron and steel, leather and leather products, and vegetable oils and fats were the subjects of the four consultations, for each of which a minimum of six preparatory regional or expert meetings had previously been held. At the consultations, government and labour representatives and industrial experts all spoke with equal voices. Projections, largely based on UNIDO world-wide studies, were made for the period to the end of the century. As a result, the possibility of formulating plans for

using potential plant capacity and resources, and large-scale investments seen as necessary in developing countries, were discussed within the perspective of supporting the over-all target.

By the end of 1977, a total of \$7.2 million had been promised for work in 1978 following the first Pledging Conference on the United Nations Industrial Development Fund, created in 1976 to meet the desire expressed in the Lima Declaration to increase resources available to UNIDO. The total subsequently rose to \$8.4 million, against a desirable annual funding level of \$50 million fixed by the Industrial Development Board.

After having its mandate extended in 1976, the intergovernmental Committee to Draw Up a Constitution for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency again was unable to submit a final version of a constitution in 1977. Control and use of funds and certain organizational matters were points which could not be agreed. The General Assembly decided to refer the task to a conference of plenipotentiaries in New York during February and March 1978.

Details of these and other decisions concerning UNIDO taken by the Industrial Development Board, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly are described in the following sections.

Activities and expenditures in 1977

Expenditures of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in 1977 were derived from the following sources of funds:

Source	Amount (in millions of US dollars)
Regular budget	24.10
United Nations regular programme of technical assistance	2.14
United Nations Development Programme, indicative planning figures	28.87
United Nations Development Programme, Programme Reserve and Special Measures (including Special Industrial Services)	5.09
Special Industrial Services Trust Fund	0.14
UNIDO General Trust Fund	4.72

Source	Amount (in millions of US dollars)
Special-purpose trust funds	2.92
Funds for overhead costs	5.30
United Nations Environment Programme, UNIDO/International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Co-operative Programme	0.40
Total	73.68

The regular budget of UNIDO, used for administrative and research purposes, is part of the over-all budget of the United Nations. The allocation for the biennium 1976-1977 was \$46,087,000, a part of which was used to sub-

sidize overhead costs incurred in United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) projects.

The value of technical assistance delivered in 1977 amounted to nearly \$44 million, most of it under UNDP indicative planning figures (IPFS) for country programmes. This represented a cash increase of 9.8 per cent over 1976, though in real terms the level remained about the same.

Regional assistance for Africa came to \$12.2 million, or 27.9 per cent of the total, as against 34 per cent in 1976. For the Americas the figure was \$5.5 million (12.6 per cent, as against 16.7), for Asia and the Pacific, \$14 million (31.9 per cent, as against 23.6), and \$7 million for Europe and Western Asia (15.9 per cent, as against 15). For interregional operations the amount was \$5.1 million, a percentage of 11.7, as against 10.7 in 1976.

Constraints resulted from UNDP currency difficulties in 1976 and the late establishment of ceilings for the year on UNIDO-executed projects, as well as late nominations for fellowships and study tours, and considerable increases in training fees by professional institutes and industrial enterprises.

Project work under Special Industrial Services (SIS) programmes, UNIDO'S method of providing urgent help in cases not covered by normal budgets, was worth \$3.6 million in the year (including \$100,000 from the remnants of the original trust funds). Following an initial reduction by UNDP, which later was able to raise the ceiling, projects worth \$1.8 million were approved for the least developed countries and \$2.1 million for others.

Expenditure of \$2.2 million within the United Nations regular programme of technical assistance meant that the full appropriation of \$4.4 million for 1976-1977 was used. Once again, group training programmes—which enabled non-convertible currencies to be used, appeared to be more effective and were comparatively easy to organize—grew at the expense of fellowships, down to 78 from 94 the previous year. The regular assistance programme also supported 10 advisers for regional commissions and four interregional advisers at UNIDO headquarters.

With \$521,000 spent on the least developed countries from the budget for the regular programme of technical assistance, the total for the biennium for this purpose came to \$972,000; activities included expert services, group training, study tours and feasibility studies. These were additional to efforts for the same group of countries through SIS and General Trust Fund programmes.

Projects under the General Trust Fund—used for training, technical meetings, industrial surveys and research, plant design, equipment, industrial information, promotional activities and expert assistance—ranged in value from \$670 to more than \$300,000. Voluntary contributions pledged for special purposes at the 1976 Pledging Conference on UNIDO became part of the trust funds, for which money available and work completed once more rose considerably, as in 1976. Projects approved reached \$5 million and expenditure \$2.9 million, compared with previous highest figures of \$1.8 million and \$1.7 million respectively. One result of the UNDP currency difficulties of the two previous years was that several Governments took over financial responsibility for projects.

Altogether 1,082 missions were carried out by 982 experts, of whom 678 were from 20 developed countries and the remaining 304 from developing countries.

Among assistance given for the preparation of UNDP country programmes were missions to Afghanistan, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Iran, the United Republic of Cameroon and the United Republic of Tanzania; in all, UNIDO collaborated in the preparation of country programmes for 90 countries.

As approved by the Industrial Development Board at its tenth session in 1976, the first two experimental sectoral consultations at the world level took place in Vienna during January and February 1977, on the fertilizer industry and on iron and steel. Each attracted good representation from government interests, businessmen in State or private enterprises, and workers and trade unionists, though suppliers of equipment and materials were less well represented. Encouraging results were reported to the 1977 session of the Board and two more consultations took place during the year: at Innsbruck, Austria, during November on leather and its products, and at Madrid, Spain, during December on vegetable oils and fats. More than 50 countries sent participants to each of the four meetings, for which UNIDO presented an issue paper and a world-wide study of the subject.

Prospects and possible targets for increasing production in developing countries were examined at all the consultations, with the year 2000 being borne in mind because of the 1975 Lima Declaration target.¹ A common need stressed was that expansion plans of all groups

¹ See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 473.

of countries should be harmonized to maintain a balance between supply and demand throughout the world. Other common requirements of the developing countries were trained manpower, adequate infrastructure and supplies of raw materials, organization of finance to cover high costs of capital equipment, access to markets and fair contract procedures.

Preparatory meetings for the consultations were held in collaboration with regional organizations and served to strengthen these and national links further because arrangements for sharing technology and training facilities were supported by ministerial meetings in Africa and Latin America. Other co-operative efforts were the preparation of expert studies on agricultural machinery, petrochemicals, capital goods, pharmaceuticals and agro-based industries, the Board having indicated that two of these would be selected at its 1978 session for further consultation meetings. Problems affecting all industries, such as finance, investment guarantees and training, were also examined so that proposals could be made for global consultations.

Activities on behalf of 29 least developed countries in 1977 accounted for expenditures of \$7.5 million, \$5 million of it from UNDP/IPF projects or Special Measures. A programme was drawn up aiming at providing pilot plants and production units to use natural resources; it included a pilot community food centre as well as food testing, fertilizers, pesticides and water management. Special attention was being paid to training programmes; for West Africa, training units were established in ministries responsible for industry and planning.

A portfolio was prepared of project proposals in the least developed countries for which co-operative assistance or finance was needed and contacts were made with 51 potential donors. Also, surveys in land-locked and island countries led to a number of project proposals' being adopted and funded under SIS or UNDP/IPF programmes. Mongolia asked for implementation of eight of these proposals.

In the Sahelian zone and other drought-affected countries of Africa, such as Ethiopia and Somalia, technical assistance was increased.

Mali was being helped to develop small and medium equipment, prototypes for solar refrigeration and generation of electricity from the sun. An amount of \$300,000 from voluntary contributions of the Federal Republic of Germany was to help set up a centre in the Upper Volta for use of plastics in agriculture. Also, a feasibility study for fertilizer and pesticide industries was made for the region.

The priorities of developing countries to industrialize the agricultural sector included manufacturing, processing, institutional infrastructure, research and development, and training. Accordingly, UNIDO concentrated on multidisciplinary advice and assistance at national and regional levels. The expenditure of \$6.4 million for this purpose was 36 per cent more than in 1976; activities were mainly concerned with wood, textiles, food processing, leather and its products, rubber products and packaging.

After timber engineering projects achieved good results in Kenya and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, requests for similar help came from Uganda and the United Republic of Cameroon. Large-scale projects in the textile industry were operational during the year in Egypt, India, Indonesia, Mongolia, Pakistan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand and Turkey. Experts helped with plans for an integrated coconut-processing industry in Samoa and a study tour for 26 coconut-processing technologists from 12 countries was organized jointly with the Asian and Pacific Coconut Community and the Philippines Coconut Authority. An engineering project for animal food production was initiated in Somalia and a regional plan to use available seeds for producing edible oils and pharmaceutical raw materials attracted interest from six African countries. A large-scale plan for developing all aspects of the leather industry was initiated in Bangladesh, and work continued in Mongolia on a leather board plant.

The tables below show UNIDO expenditures for direct technical assistance projects and support activities, as well as the number of experts received and provided, fellowships awarded and cost of assistance provided, by country or territory and by region.

UNIDO EXPENDITURE IN 1977 ON TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

(in thousands of US dollars)

Type of activity	Technical aid	Support	Type of activity	Technical aid	Support
Policy-making organs	—	645	Programme development and evaluation	82	936
Executive direction and management	—	444	Interagency programme co-ordination	—	281
Programme formulation and direction	—	340	Negotiations	61	760

Type of activity	Technical aid	Support	Type of activity	Technical aid	Support
Field report	104	415	Engineering industries	5,742	535
Co-operation with non-governmental organizations	56	318	Chemical industries	5,859	844
Least developed countries	1	252	Project formulation and direction	780	689
New York liaison	—	372	Project personnel recruitment	—	937
World Bank/UNIDO co-operation	431	713	Purchase and contracting	—	653
Industrial planning	3,605	353	Global and conceptual studies	30	892
Institutional infrastructure	6,116	790	Regional and country studies	150	953
Factory establishment and management	2,104	446	Sectoral studies	—	893
Training	4,646	754	Development and transfer of technology	439	601
Feasibility studies	2,022	407	Industrial information	33	701
Agro-industries	6,391	775	Programme formulation and direction	627	442
Metallurgical industries	4,498	400	Unspecified	39	—

COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES AIDED BY UNIDO IN 1977

Country or territory	No. of experts received	No. Of experts provided*	Fellowships awarded	Cost of assistance provided (in US dollars)	Country or territory	No. of experts received	No. Of experts provided*	Fellowships awarded	Cost of assistance provided (in US dollars)
Afghanistan	9	—	2	250,427	Lao People's Democratic Republic	6	—	1	368,383
Algeria	3	—	4	134,843	Lebanon	—	1	—	2,809
Argentina	17	35	6	558,554	Lesotho	2	—	—	60,802
Bahrain	2	—	—	63,361	Liberia	8	—	—	314,456
Bangladesh	12	2	5	564,076	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	14	—	—	379,522
Barbados	1	—	—	17,636	Madagascar	12	—	6	292,159
Belize	4	—	—	92,597	Malawi	1	—	2	70,422
Benin	12	1	—	397,022	Malaysia	3	1	2	90,651
Bhutan	4	—	1	819,611	Mali	13	1	—	294,213
Bolivia	5	2	1	165,635	Malta	3	—	—	63,749
Botswana	4	—	—	209,596	Mauritania	1	—	—	91,056
Brazil	19	13	14	566,354	Mauritius	5	1	—	166,147
Bulgaria	4	4	41	48,869	Mexico	25	3	2	471,821
Burma	5	—	—	285,712	Mongolia	12	—	16	1,706,171
Burundi	9	—	1	218,206	Montserrat	1	—	15	24,924
Cape Verde	7	—	—	51,776	Morocco	11	—	9	356,923
Central African Empire	7	—	5	182,761	Nepal	8	—	—	122,011
Chad	8	—	1	293,995	Netherlands Antilles	2	—	—	—
Chile	6	23	—	433,849	Nicaragua	4	—	2	73,549
Colombia	6	3	3	131,211	Niger	3	—	2	20,610
Congo	1	—	—	9,443	Nigeria	11	—	—	551,135
Costa Rica	4	1	2	124,313	Oman	2	—	—	27,767
Cuba	6	—	10	868,509	Pakistan	10	9	4	668,202
Cyprus	21	—	4	489,449	Panama	4	—	—	64,294
Czechoslovakia	1	9	16	71,770	Papua New Guinea	2	—	—	81,686
Democratic Yemen	12	—	3	378,375	Paraguay	5	1	—	29,396
Dominican Republic	1	—	—	64,249	Peru	11	4	2	281,002
Ecuador	14	3	—	163,462	Philippines	1	2	13	84,732
Egypt	21	61	36	1,643,635	Poland	4	28	16	179,563
El Salvador	7	2	1	73,252	Portugal	—	1	—	3,309
Equatorial Guinea	2	—	—	53,825	Qatar	1	—	—	70,103
Ethiopia	9	—	1	285,935	Republic of Korea	20	1	—	282,332
Fiji	5	—	—	159,835	Romania	11	10	6	334,827
Gabon	3	—	—	176,692	Rwanda	9	—	—	518,732
Gambia	4	—	1	55,816	St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	1	—	—	9,605
Ghana	4	—	7	434,200	Samoa	2	—	1	25,462
Greece	2	—	2	194,459	Sao Tome and Principe	3	—	—	43,592
Guatemala	4	—	—	204,840	Saudi Arabia	14	—	—	669,249
Guinea	3	—	11	178,348	Senegal	8	—	6	375,661
Guinea-Bissau	4	—	—	24,048	Sierra Leone	1	—	—	29,934
Guyana	3	—	—	31,402	Singapore	2	—	1	4,500
Haiti	4	2	2	119,002	Somalia	13	—	2	337,387
Honduras	7	—	1	90,397	Spain	—	8	—	—
Hong Kong	—	—	2	8,196	Sri Lanka	4	9	5	235,275
Hungary	11	18	47	339,779	Sudan	7	1	3	265,019
Iceland	3	—	1	79,410	Surinam	—	—	—	16,337
India	35	116	73	5,628,120	Swaziland	7	—	—	174,204
Indonesia	40	—	13	1,256,710	Syrian Arab Republic	18	5	8	358,520
Iran	22	—	7	579,251	Thailand	16	—	10	734,101
Iraq	8	2	—	222,275	Togo	6	—	5	183,398
Israel	5	6	1	37,169	Trinidad and Tobago	16	—	4	644,298
Ivory Coast	15	—	2	565,338	Tunisia	7	2	2	171,708
Jamaica	1	1	—	50,559					
Jordan	6	—	1	116,627					
Kenya	14	—	7	391,565					
Kuwait	13	—	1	389,428					

Country or territory	No. of experts received	No. of experts provided*	Fellowships awarded	Cost of assistance provided On US dollars	Country or territory	No. of experts received	No. of experts provided*	Fellowships awarded	Cost of assistance provided (in US dollars)
Turkey	51	2	50	1,150,881	Group and regional technical aid				
Uganda	12	—	2	297,291	Industrial Development Centre for Arab States	5	—	—	257,934
United Republic of Cameroon	2	—	2	97,107	Africa	40	32	—	844,918
United Republic of Tanzania	18	—	8	781,629	The Americas	23	—	—	532,637
Upper Volta	20	—	—	365,161	Asia and the Pacific	14	13	—	502,808
Uruguay	17	4	—	349,630	The Caribbean	13	—	5	297,131
Venezuela	—	1	—	41,511	Europe and Western Asia	9	—	—	320,999
Viet Nam	1	—	—	2,589	Interregional	4	—	—	4,887,753
Yemen	8	—	—	199,669	Global projects	1	—	—	979,568
Yugoslavia	25	30	84	616,130					
Zaire	12	—	4	476,022					
Zambia	7	—	—	242,260					

* Experts were also provided from Australia (10), Austria (23), Belgium (52), Canada (13), Denmark (34), Finland (13), France (88), the Federal Republic of Germany (41), Ireland (7), Italy (28), Japan (13), the Netherlands (29), New Zealand (6), Norway (13), Sweden (40), Switzerland (10), the USSR (18), the United Kingdom (131) and the United States (89). Six experts were designated as stateless.

Programme questions

Strengthening of operational activities for industrial development

Among the reports considered by the Economic and Social Council at its July/August 1977 session was one of the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) on strengthening operational activities in the field of industrial development and on reorganization of the UNIDO secretariat.

The report, the contents of which had also been considered by the Industrial Development Board of UNIDO at its May/June 1977 session, combined responses to two requests: one by the Industrial Development Board and another by the General Assembly.² The first part of the report answered a 1976 Board request; it outlined the experience of UNIDO following a reorganization of its secretariat to prepare it to fulfil the new role assigned to it under the 1975 Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation.³ The other part of the report summarized measures taken by the Executive Director to strengthen the organization's operational activities, particularly at the national and subregional levels, better to enable UNIDO to provide developing countries with the most urgently needed assistance and to focus its programmes more effectively on their specific needs.

The Council took note with satisfaction of the report and transmitted it to the General Assembly. These provisions were part of decision 265 (LXIII), which the Council adopted, without objection, on 4 August 1977, on the recommendation of its Economic Committee,

which had approved the decision without vote on 27 July; the Committee's Chairman had invited approval of the text, which appeared in a Committee working paper.

The Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee approved, at the 1977 session, two resolutions on the strengthening of operational activities for development.

The first became resolution 32/163, adopted by the Assembly on 19 December without a vote, and dealt with the strengthening of industrial development activities in the least developed among the developing countries. By this text, the Assembly commended UNIDO for its efforts in this respect and requested it to intensify its activities connected with, and devote maximum resources to, implementation of the special measures adopted in favour of those countries. The Industrial Development Board was urged to allocate a sizable sum from the United Nations Industrial Development Fund to meet the needs of those countries.

The Second Committee approved the text without vote on 12 December, as proposed by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burundi, the Central African Empire, Chad, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Nepal, the Niger, Rwanda, the Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda and Yemen.

(For text of resolution 32/163, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The second resolution on strengthening operational activities which was approved by the Second Committee became resolution 32/

² See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 425, text of resolution 31/162 of 21 December 1976.

³ See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 473.

165 when it was adopted by the Assembly—by 123 votes to 8, with 5 abstentions—on 19 December. By that text the Assembly recommended that the number of industrial development field advisers be increased so that UNIDO could maintain an effective field presence in developing countries, requested the Executive Director to report to the Industrial Development Board on ways to increase the effectiveness of the senior advisers, and to review for the Secretary-General the status of funding of field advisers, indicating how they should be financed from the United Nations regular budget to bring their number to 30 as soon as feasible. The Secretary-General was asked to submit appropriate budgetary estimates to the 1978 regular session of the Assembly.

The Second Committee had approved the text on 12 December by 108 votes to 7, with 5 abstentions. The text was introduced by Jamaica on behalf of the Member States belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries.

(For text of resolution 32/165, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In explanation of their votes, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States said they considered it inappropriate to make specific recommendations regarding an increase in the number of field advisers and the financing of such an increase before the finding of a study in progress by UNDP on sectoral support to resident representatives were available. Japan said its agreement in principle to an increase was not meant to prejudice the results of the UNDP study. Australia and the Netherlands also explained their abstentions—and Belgium, France and the Federal Republic of Germany their opposition—on the grounds that the resolution prejudged the UNDP study. Australia, Italy and the United States considered that the resolution did not take into account deliberations in progress on transforming UNIDO into a specialized agency.

Denmark, speaking also on behalf of Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, though voting in favour of the text, also believed it would have been better to await the results of the UNDP study.

Belgium, France, Italy and Japan were among those of the view that the advisers should be financed from voluntary funds and not from the regular budget. The German Democratic Republic, speaking also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, although voting in favour of the resolution, asked the Executive Director to bear

in mind that they also held that the posts should not be financed from the regular budget.

Industrial technology

During the May/June 1977 session of the Industrial Development Board, a co-operative programme of action to promote the creation, transfer and use of appropriate technology was debated on the basis of, *inter alia*, a report on the subject by the Executive Director. On 6 June, the Board adopted a resolution dealing with international co-operation in the transfer of technology and a decision on a co-operative programme of action on industrial technology appropriate to the resources and objectives of developing countries; both had been proposed by the Board's open-ended Working Group on Technology.

Operative section I of the resolution related to co-operation between developed and developing countries. The Board urged developed countries to encourage their enterprises and institutions to increase manpower development programmes in developing countries. All nations were urged especially to promote co-operation in the transfer and development of technology leading to: the adoption of an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology; facilitating access to new developments in technology without discrimination and on fair terms, and their adaptation to development objectives; the establishment of equitable principles concerning, *inter alia*, restrictive business practices related to the transfer of technology; and development of new forms of co-operation in research and development connected with the natural resources of developing countries.

By operative section II, dealing with fostering technological co-operation among developing countries, the Board urged bilateral and multilateral arrangements permitting exchange of information, joint research projects, exchange of expertise and trainees, sharing laboratories and installations, joint agreements to benefit from economies of scale, and creation of specialized technological centres. Developing countries were asked to undertake measures at all levels to obtain from enterprises operating within their jurisdiction the maximum contribution to those countries' technological development plans and projects.

Section III concentrated on the role of UNIDO in the development and transfer of industrial technology. The Board called for co-operation with all organizations concerned to strengthen the industrial technological capacities of devel-

oping countries. It invited national and international institutions implementing or financing industrial development programmes to give high priority to requests for assistance from developing countries, urged UNIDO to take an active part in the forthcoming United Nations conferences on science and technology and on technical co-operation among developing countries, and requested a report at its next session on the extent to which UNIDO was engaged in active programmes to achieve increased transfer of technology to, and to strengthen the technological capacities of, developing countries.

By the decision on a co-operative programme of action, the Board considered, *inter alia*, that aspects of appropriate technology should be introduced into UNIDO'S sectoral consultations. It endorsed implementation measures by UNIDO, outlined in the Executive Director's report, which called for international meetings on industrial technology, establishment of a consultative group on technology to advise the secretariat, and monitoring developments in this field, and requested a follow-up report for the next session. Agencies and other national and international organizations were invited to participate in projects, and Governments, financial institutions and other organizations to fund project implementation.

This decision and the Executive Director's report were transmitted through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly. The Council, by decision 265 (LXIII) (see section above), took note with satisfaction of the Board's report on its eleventh session, held at Vienna from 23 May to 6 June 1977, and particularly the decision concerning a co-operative

programme of action on appropriate industrial technology.

Also by decision 265 (LXIII), the Council took note of and transmitted to the Assembly a decision adopted by the Industrial Development Board on 6 June endorsing a proposal in a report of the Executive Director to establish and make operational an industrial and technological information bank through a pilot project in 1977-1978. This was to be complementary to the current information and advisory services of UNIDO. The Executive Director was to submit in two years' time an analysis of experience gained, costs and results for the determination of further Board action.

The report of the Executive Director and the Board's decision were transmitted to the Assembly through the Council, which took note of the report on 4 August (decision 272 (LXIII)) on the recommendation of its Economic Committee, which approved it the day before on an oral proposal of its Chairman. No vote was taken in either body.

On 19 December, the Assembly, by resolution 32/178, *inter alia* endorsed the Board's decision regarding the pilot operation and asked the Secretary-General, in co-operation with UNIDO and other organizations, to develop alternatives for further work on the network. The UNIDO Executive Director and other executive heads were urged to continue to assist developing countries in establishing centres for the transfer and development of technology and in providing extension services, bearing in mind the possibilities of the network concept.

(For further information, see p. 544; refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS for page reference to text of resolution 32/178.)

Documentary references

Strengthening of operational activities for industrial development

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Economic Committee, meetings 797-799, 801.
Plenary meeting 2085.

A/32/118. Report of Executive Director of UNIDO.
E/6022. Report of Industrial Development Board of UNIDO on work of its 11th session, Vienna, 23 May-6 June 1977 (covering note for ID/B/193 (A/32/16)), Chapter V B.
E/6046. Report of Economic Committee, draft decision, para. (b).
E/6020. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 63rd session (decision 265 (LXIII), para. (b)).

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meetings 27-31, 59.
Plenary meeting 107.

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of

its organizational session for 1977, of its 3rd special session and of its 62nd and 63rd sessions, Chapter IV F.

A/32/16. Report of Industrial Development Board of UNIDO on work of its 11th session, Vienna, 23 May-6 June 1977, Chapter V B.

A/C.2/32/L.35 and Rev.1. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burundi, Central African Empire, Chad, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Nepal, Rwanda, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia: draft resolution and revision.

A/C.2/32/L.35/Rev.2. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burundi, Central African Empire, Chad, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Yemen: revised draft resolution, as further orally amended by Malta and by sponsors, approved without vote by Second Committee on 12 December 1977, meeting 59.

A/32/462/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II), draft resolution I.

Resolution 32/163, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/462/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 19 December 1977, meeting 107.

The General Assembly,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its eleventh session,

Taking note of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on the strengthening of operational activities in the field of industrial development,

Recalling the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order contained in its resolution 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974,

Bearing in mind the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation, adopted by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization at its Second General Conference, held at Lima from 12 to 26 March 1975,

Recognizing that further steps should be taken to implement without delay the decision to convert the United Nations Industrial Development Organization into a specialized agency,

1. Commends the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for its efforts in favour of the least developed countries and requests it to intensify its activities in connexion with the implementation of the special measures adopted in their favour and to devote the maximum resources possible to meet their needs and requirements;

2. Welcomes the establishment of a section within the secretariat of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to deal with the needs and requirements of the least developed countries;

3. Urges the Industrial Development Board to allocate a sizable sum from the United Nations Industrial Development Fund to the needs and requirements of the least developed countries, taking into consideration General Assembly resolution 31/202 of 22 December 1976;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution.

A/C.2/32/L.61. Jamaica (on behalf of States Members of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsor, approved by Second Committee on 12 December 1977, meeting 59, by 108 votes to 7, with 5 abstentions.

A/32/462/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II), draft resolution III.

Resolution 32/165, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/462/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 19 December 1977, meeting 107, by 123 votes to 8, with 5 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2152(XXI) of 17 November 1966 on the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, Recalling further its resolution 3086 (XXVIII) of 6 Decem-

ber 1973, in which it endorsed the recommendation contained in Industrial Development Board decision III(VII) of 14 May 1973 calling for an increase in the number of industrial development field advisers, and its resolution 31/162 of 21 December 1976 on the strengthening of operational activities in the field of industrial development,

Bearing in mind the need to strengthen the field presence of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

1. Recommends that the number of industrial development field advisers should be increased in order to enable the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to maintain an effective field presence in the developing countries serviced by its operational programmes;

2. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to submit a report to the Industrial Development Board on ways and means of increasing the effectiveness of the senior industrial development field advisers in programmes of assistance by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to the developing countries;

3. Further requests the Executive Director to submit to the Secretary-General a review of the status of funding of industrial development field advisers indicating how these advisers should be financed from the regular budget of the United Nations to achieve, at the earliest feasible date, the number of industrial development field advisers envisaged in Industrial Development Board decision III(VII);

4. Recommends that the Secretary-General should submit, on the basis of the review called for in paragraph 3 above, appropriate budgetary estimates to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session.

Industrial technology

A/32/16. Report of Industrial Development Board of UNIDO on work of its 11th session, Vienna, 23 May-6 June 1977, Chapter VI A-C and I and Annex I (resolution 47 (XI) and decisions IV (XI) and V (XI)).

A/32/116. Report of Executive Director of UNIDO on establishment of industrial technological information bank.

Economic and Social Council—63rd session

Economic Committee, meetings 790, 792, 797-799, 801, 808.

Plenary meeting 2085.

E/6046. Report of Economic Committee, draft decision, para. (a).

E/6020. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 63rd session (decision 265 (LXIII), paras. (a) and (c)).

E/6002. Establishment of network for exchange of technological information. Report of Secretary-General (Chapter III).

E/6044. Report of Economic Committee, draft decision, para. (c).

E/6020. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 63rd session (decision 272 (LXIII), para. (c)).

Organizational questions

Establishment of UNIDO as a specialized agency

The Committee to Draw Up a Constitution for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency held its fifth session at Vienna from 7 March to 2 April 1977, at the conclusion of which it reported that, although it had achieved agreement on a substantial portion of the provisions to be in-

cluded in a constitution for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), it had not been able to achieve agreement on certain provisions, and had reached no decision as to the method of continuing the negotiations.

At its eleventh session in May/June 1977, the Industrial Development Board of UNIDO emphasized that further steps should be taken to

convert UNIDO into a specialized agency, regret having been voiced in debate that the drafting of a constitution had not been completed. The Board urged the Secretary-General to arrange for the resumption of drafting within the framework of a plenipotentiary conference.

On 4 August, the Economic and Social Council adopted without vote resolution 2113(LXIII), by which it recommended that the General Assembly fix the date for such a conference of plenipotentiaries at United Nations Headquarters in New York early in 1978. The text of the resolution had been introduced by Yugoslavia in the Council's Economic Committee on behalf of the States members of the Council belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries; the Committee approved it on 26 July without objection.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Council's resolution and the Board's recommendation were taken into account in General Assembly resolution 32/167—adopted on 19 December by 125 votes to 1, with 10 abstentions—by which the Assembly decided to convene on 20 February 1978 for three weeks at Headquarters, a United Nations Conference on the Establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency, listing those to be invited by the Secretary-General, who was also to make all the necessary arrangements. The languages of the Conference were to be those used in the Assembly and its Main Committees.

The text of the resolution had been proposed in the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee by Jamaica on behalf of the developing Member States belonging to the Group of 77; the Committee approved it on 13 December by 91 votes to 1, with 9 abstentions. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom had reservations concerning or objected to provisions of the resolution relating to invitations to the Conference. The German Democratic Republic, speaking on behalf of eight Eastern European countries and Mongolia, felt that the constitution should be drafted at an additional session of the intergovernmental drafting Committee or at a special meeting of a group of experts to ensure that the Conference achieved positive results. For that reason they had abstained in the voting.

As the resolution did not provide for any further negotiation of outstanding issues at the technical level prior to the convening of the

Conference, the United States said it would have to vote against it.

United Nations Industrial Development Fund

The Industrial Development Board, at its May/June 1977 session, adopted four points concerning the United Nations Industrial Development Fund: setting a desirable funding level at \$50 million annually; asking for the first Pledging Conference to be arranged during 1977; delegating programming authority for the Fund for 1978 to the Board's Permanent Committee, as well as authority to apportion the resources available in connexion therewith; and delegating project approval authority to the Executive Director for 1978-1979, within the programmes approved by the Board.

On 19 December 1977, in adopting resolution 32/166, without vote, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly took the Board's decisions into account, endorsed the desirable funding level of \$50 million, and called on all States to make the maximum possible voluntary contributions annually to the Fund. The Second Committee had approved the text, as proposed by Jamaica on behalf of the States Members belonging to the Group of 77, without vote on 12 December. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

For list of pledges to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund for 1978, see subchapter below.

Third General Conference of UNIDO

As the Preparatory Committee for the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Industrial Development Board at its 1977 session reviewed the progress of preparations and recommended that the Conference be held for three weeks between September and October 1979 and that, in light of an invitation by the Government of India, the venue should be New Delhi. A draft provisional agenda, for which suggestions from regional commissions were invited, was submitted to the Assembly for its information. The Board would give further consideration to the agenda at its 1978 session, at which it would also consider the organizational aspects of the Conference. It asked the Permanent Committee of the Industrial Development Board to give special consideration to documentation for the Conference.

By resolution 32/164, adopted without vote on 19 December 1977, the Assembly decided that the Third General Conference should be held for three weeks in January/February 1980

at New Delhi and accepted with appreciation the offer of the Government of India—confirmed by a letter of 22 September 1977—to act as host.

The text was approved without vote by the Second Committee on 12 December, as proposed by 55 States. (For list of sponsors and text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By a section of resolution 32/212, adopted on 21 December, the Assembly approved the inclusion of Arabic as an official language of the Third General Conference. (For further information, see p.1059; for text of resolution 32/212, section VIII, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

Documentary references

Establishment of UNIDO as a specialized agency

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Economic Committee, meetings 797-799, 801.
Plenary meeting 2085.

E/6022. Report of Industrial Development Board of UNIDO on work of its 11th session, Vienna, 23 May-6 June 1977 (covering note for ID/B/193 (A/32/16)), Chapter VI J.
E/AC.6/L.599. Sri Lanka: draft resolution, introduced by Yugoslavia (on behalf of States members of Council belonging to "Group of 77"), approved without objection by Economic Committee on 26 July 1977, meeting 799.
E/6046. Report of Economic Committee (on industrial development co-operation), draft resolution.

Resolution 2113 (LXIII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/6046, adopted without vote by Council on 4 August 1977, meeting 2085.

The Economic and Social Council,
Recalling General Assembly resolution 31/161 of 21 December 1976,

Taking into account the importance of the role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in industrial development within the United Nations system and especially its role in increasing the industrial capacity of the developing countries,

Noting paragraph 184 of the report of the Industrial Development Board on its eleventh session, which refers to the convening of a conference of plenipotentiaries on the establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a specialized agency,

Noting also the proposal of the Secretary-General that the conference of plenipotentiaries should be held at United Nations Headquarters from 29 August to 12 September 1977,

Taking into account the preparatory work necessary for the resumed thirty-first session of the General Assembly commencing 13 September 1977 and the importance of this work for both the resumed thirty-first session and the thirty-second regular session of the General Assembly in 1977,

Concerned that everything possible should be done to facilitate adequate preparation and full participation by Governments in the conference of plenipotentiaries,

Considering that a minimum period of three weeks would be necessary for negotiating and drafting a constitution for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, taking into account the nature of the problems still outstanding,

Membership in UNIDO

On 15 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted resolution 32/108, by which it decided to include the recently admitted United Nations Member States, Djibouti and Viet Nam, in the list of States eligible for membership in the Industrial Development Board.

The Assembly took this action on the recommendation of its Second Committee, which had approved the text, as proposed by its Chairman, on 12 December. In both bodies, the action was taken without vote.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

1. Expresses the view that in the present circumstances the dates proposed by the Secretary-General would not be practicable;

2. Recommends that the General Assembly should give due consideration to this matter at its thirty-second session and fix the appropriate dates for convening the conference of plenipotentiaries at United Nations Headquarters in the early part of 1978.

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meetings 27-31, 59, 60.
Fifth Committee, meeting 66.
Plenary meeting 107.

A/32/16. Report of Industrial Development Board of UNIDO on work of its 11th session, Vienna, 23 May-6 June 1977, Chapter VI J.

A/32/182. Note by Secretary-General; (Annex I: Report of Committee to Draw Up Constitution for UNIDO as Specialized Agency and Appendices 1-7; Annex II: Economic and Social Council resolution 2113 (LXIII) of 4 August 1977.)

A/C.2/32/L.60. Jamaica (on behalf of States Members of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution, approved by Second Committee on 13 December 1977, meeting 60, by 91 votes to 1, with 9 abstentions.

A/C.2/32/L.81, A/C.5/32/97. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution, A/C.2/32/L.60. Statements by Secretary-General.

A/32/483. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolution V recommended by Second Committee in A/32/462/Add.1. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/32/462/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II), draft resolution V.

Resolution 32/167, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/462/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 19 December 1977, meeting 107, by 125 votes to 1, with 10 abstentions.

The General Assembly,
Recalling the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation, adopted at the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, held at Lima from 12 to 26 March 1975, particularly the decision that the United Nations Industrial Development Organization should be converted into a specialized agency of the United Nations,

Recalling also the framework established by its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Estab-

lishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 2113 (LXIII) of 4 August 1977 on the convening of a conference of plenipotentiaries on the constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a specialized agency,

Noting paragraph 184 of the report of the Industrial Development Board on its eleventh session, which refers to the convening of a conference of plenipotentiaries on the establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a specialized agency,

Bearing in mind the urgent need for the conversion of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization into a specialized agency,

Recalling in this connexion its resolution 31/161 of 21 December 1976 in which it, inter alia, called upon the Committee to Draw up a Constitution for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized agency to accelerate its work so as to enable the conference of plenipotentiaries to meet,

1. Decides to convene at United Nations Headquarters the United Nations Conference on the Establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency for a period of three weeks, beginning on 20 February 1978;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to invite:

(a) All States to participate in the Conference;

(b) Representatives of organizations that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate in the sessions and the work of all international conferences convened under its auspices in the capacity of observers, to participate in the Conference in that capacity in accordance with Assembly resolutions 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and 31/152 of 20 December 1976;

(c) Representatives of the national liberation movements recognized in its region by the Organization of African Unity to participate in the Conference in the capacity of observers in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3280 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974;

(d) The United Nations Council for Namibia to participate in the Conference in accordance with paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 32/9 E of 4 November 1977;

(e) The specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the World Tourism Organization, as well as interested organs of the United Nations, to be represented at the Conference;

(f) Interested intergovernmental organizations to be represented by observers at the Conference;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the necessary arrangements are made for the effective participation in the Conference of the representatives referred to in paragraphs 2 (b) and (c) above, including the requisite financial provisions for their travel expenses and per diem;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for holding the Conference at United Nations Headquarters during the period indicated in paragraph 1 above, to submit to the Conference all relevant documentation and to arrange for the necessary staff, facilities and services that it will require, including the provision of summary records;

5. Decides that the languages of the Conference shall be those used in the General Assembly and its Main Committees.

General Assembly—32nd session

Second Committee, meetings 27-31, 51, 59.

Fifth Committee, meetings 64, 65, 68.

Plenary meetings 103, 107.

United Nations Industrial Development Fund

A/32/16. Report of Industrial Development Board of UNIDO on work of its 11th session, Vienna, 23 May-6 June 1977, Chapter VI E.

A/C.2/32/L.62. Jamaica (on behalf of States Members of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved without vote by Second Committee on 12 December 1977, meeting 59.

A/32/462/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II), draft resolution IV.

Resolution 32/166, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/462/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 19 December 1977, meeting 107.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/202 of 22 December 1976 in which it decided to establish a United Nations Industrial Development Fund,

Bearing in mind the provisions concerning the United Nations Industrial Development Fund contained in paragraphs 72 and 73 of the Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation, adopted by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization at its Second General Conference, held at Lima from 12 to 26 March 1975, which were endorsed by the General Assembly at its seventh special session in resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975,

Taking into consideration the relevant decisions adopted by the Industrial Development Board at its eleventh session,

1. Endorses the decision of the Industrial Development Board that a desirable funding level for the United Nations Industrial Development Fund would be \$US 50 million yearly;

2. Calls upon all States to make the maximum possible voluntary contributions annually to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund so as to meet the level mentioned in paragraph 1 above.

Third General Conference of UNIDO

A/32/16. Report of Industrial Development Board of UNIDO on work of its 11th session, Vienna, 23 May-6 June 1977, Chapter VI F.

A/32/232. Letter of 22 September from India.

A/C.2/32/L.39. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Central African Empire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United States, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire: draft resolution, as orally amended by Second Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Second Committee on 12 December 1977, meeting 59.

A/C.2/32/L.69, A/C.5/32/90. Administrative and financial implications of 55-power draft resolution, A/C.2/32/L.39. Statements by Secretary-General.

A/32/483. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolution II recommended by Second Committee in A/32/462/Add.1. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/32/462/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II), draft resolution II.

Resolution 32/164, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/462/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 19 December 1977, meeting 107.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the recommendation contained in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation, adopted by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization at its Second General Conference, held at Lima from 12 to 26 March 1975, and in General Assembly resolution 31/164 of 21 December 1976 to the effect that the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization should be convened in 1979,

Recalling further the offer made by the Government of India to act as host to the Third General Conference,

Noting the recommendations of the Industrial Development Board at its eleventh session in its capacity as the Preparatory Committee for the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

1. Decides that the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization should be held for a period of three weeks in January/February 1980 at New Delhi;

2. Accepts with appreciation the offer of the Government of India to act as host to the Third General Conference.

Membership in UNIDO

A/C.2/32/L.13. Draft resolution proposed by Second Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Second Committee on 12 December 1977, meeting 59.

A/32/462. Report of Second Committee (part I).

Resolution 32/108, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/462, adopted without vote by Assembly on 15 December 1977, meeting 103.

The General Assembly,

Recalling section II, paragraph 4, of its resolution 2152 (XXI) of 17 November 1966 on the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Decides to include Djibouti and Viet Nam in list A of the annex to resolution 2152 (XXI).

Report of UNIDO

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Economic Committee, meetings 797-799, 801.
Plenary meeting 2085.

E/6022. Report of Industrial Development Board of UNIDO on work of its 11th session, Vienna, 23 May-6 June 1977 (covering note for ID/B/193 (A/32/16)).

E/6046. Report of Economic Committee (on industrial development co-operation), draft decision.

E/6020. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 63rd session (decision 265 (LXIII)).

General Assembly—32nd session

Second Committee, meetings 27-31, 59.

Plenary meeting 107.

A/32/16. Report of Industrial Development Board of UNIDO on work of its 11th session, Vienna, 23 May-6 June 1977. (Annex I: Resolution (47 (XI)) and decisions (IV (XI) and V (XI)) adopted by Board at its 11th session; Annex II: Documentation submitted to Board at its 11th session.)

A/C.2/32/L.35 and Rev.1. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burundi, Central African Empire, Chad, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Nepal, Rwanda, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia: draft resolution and revision.

A/C.2/32/L.35/Rev.2. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burundi, Central African Empire, Chad, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Yemen: revised draft resolution, as further orally amended by Malta and by sponsors, approved without vote by Second Committee on 12 December 1977, meeting 59.

A/32/462/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II), draft resolution I.

Resolution 32/163, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/462/Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 19 December 1977, meeting 107.

[For text of Assembly resolution 32/163, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES to subchapter above on PROGRAMME QUESTIONS.]

Other documents

Guidelines for the Establishment and Operation of Vegetable Oil Factories. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.II.B.1.

Industry and Development, No. 1. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.II.B.1.

Rules of Procedure of the Industrial Development Board. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.II.B.2.

Guide to Practical Project Appraisal. Social Benefit-Cost Analysis in Developing Countries. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.II.B.3.

Manual for the Preparation of Industrial Feasibility Studies. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.II.B.5.

Industrialization and Rural Development. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.II.B.10.

The Effectiveness of Industrial Estates in Developing Countries. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.II.B.11.

Yearbook of Industrial Statistics, 1976 Edition. Vol. I: General Industrial Statistics. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.XVII.3; Vol. II: Commodity Production Data, 1967-1976. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.XVII.4.

A/32/61. Letter of 15 March from Egypt (transmitting documents of First Conference of Heads of State and Government of OAU and League of Arab States, Cairo, 7-9 March 1977).

United Nations Pledging Conference on the United Nations Industrial Development Fund

At the first United Nations Pledging Conference on the United Nations Industrial Development Fund, held at Headquarters, New York, on 28 October 1977, 67 nations announced voluntary contributions to the Fund for the following year. Fourteen other States

had made pledges as at 31 December 1977, on which date the total stood at \$8,419,445. This amount included contributions pledged for special purposes by Austria, Belgium, China, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Italy, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland.

CONTRIBUTIONS PLEDGED TO THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR 1978

(in US dollar equivalents)*

Country	Amount	Country	Amount	Country	Amount	Country	Amount
Afghanistan	1,000	Fiji	1,100	Madagascar	8,163	Sri Lanka	3,000
Algeria	50,000	France	57,917	Malawi	1,332	Sudan	10,000
Argentina	48,000	German Democratic Republic	139,130	Mauritania	918	Sweden	850,000
Austria	297,872	Germany, Federal Republic of	1,034,483	Mauritius	758	Switzerland	300,000
Bahrain	5,000	Ghana	30,402	Mexico	12,400	Syrian Arab Republic	3,000
Barbados	1,000	Greece	10,000	Mongolia	2,055	Thailand	15,209
Belgium	436,620	Guinea	1,889	Morocco	11,250	Tunisia	5,000
Bolivia	1,000	Guyana	1,176	Nigeria	25,000	Turkey	40,000
Botswana	604	Holy See	1,000	Oman	5,000	USSR	681,199
Bulgaria	36,008	Hungary	312,050	Pakistan	30,303	United Arab Emirates	30,000
Burma	1,000	India	1,000,000	Panama	1,000	United Republic of Cameroon	2,250
Cape Verde	2,000	Indonesia	30,000	Paraguay	6,000	United Republic of Tanzania	1,836
Chad	4,082	Iran	65,000	Peru	15,000	Yemen	50,000
Chile	5,000	Italy	500,000	Philippines	22,500	Yugoslavia	200,000
China	297,297	Ivory Coast	6,122	Poland	100,402	Zambia	5,692
Congo	2,041	Jamaica	4,000	Portugal	6,000		
Costa Rica	2,000	Jordan	4,500	Qatar	20,000		
Cuba	30,303	Kenya	13,501	Romania	60,362		
Cyprus	1,222	Kuwait	50,000	Rwanda	1,600		
Czechoslovakia	221,239	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	60,000	Saudi Arabia	1,000,000	Total	8,419,445
Democratic Yemen	1,500			Sierra Leone	1,000		
Ecuador	2,000			Singapore	1,000		
Egypt	118,750			Somalia	2,408		

* Dollar equivalents were calculated at the rate of exchange against national currencies in effect on 31 December 1977, or on date of payment.

Documentary references

1977 United Nations Pledging Conference on United Nations Industrial Development Fund, meeting 1 (A/CONF.84/SR.1) of 28 October 1977.

A/CONF.84/1 and Corr.1. Final Act of 1977 United Nations

Pledging Conference on United Nations Industrial Development Fund.

A/CONF.84/2. Contributions pledged or paid to UNIDO for year 1978 as at 30 June 1978. Memorandum by Secretary-General.

Chapter VIII

Questions pertaining to the environment**The United Nations Environment Programme****Activities in 1977**

During 1977, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) assigned 85 technical experts to projects in Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, India, Iran, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mexico, Mozambique, the Netherlands, Peru, Portugal, Senegal, Switzerland, Thailand, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and the Sudano-Sahelian region of Africa. Experts were also assigned to assist in various United Nations programmes and conferences.

The experts were nationals of the following States: Argentina (1), Australia (2), Canada (6), Chile (3), Colombia (1), Egypt (2), France (6), the Federal Republic of Germany (1), Ghana (1), India (6), Iran (3), Italy (1), Kenya (1), the Netherlands (1), Norway (2), Pakistan (1), Peru (1), the Philippines (1), Sri Lanka (1), the Sudan (1), Sweden (4), Switzerland (1), the USSR (1), the United Kingdom (11), the United States (24) and Venezuela (1); and stateless (1).

During the year, UNEP held, participated in or sponsored 92 meetings, including: intergovernmental meetings on environment and development (in January at Nairobi, Kenya) and on land-based sources of pollution in the Mediterranean (in February at Athens, Greece); expert group meetings on trade barriers resulting from environmental policies (in February at Geneva), on an action plan for the protection and development of the marine environment (in June at Nairobi) and on the effects of cloud seeding (in November at Charlottesville, Virginia, United States, sponsored by UNEP and the World Meteorological Organization); a UNEP meeting on the ozone layer (in March at Washington D.C.); the United Nations Water Conference (in March at Mar del Plata, Argentina); a United Nations Institute for Training and Research conference on alternative strategies for the development of arid and semi-arid lands (in June at San Francisco, California, United States); a meeting to establish a conservation and management programme for natural resources in the Gobi region (in June/July in

Mongolia); a workshop for environmental educators (in August/September at Geneva); the Intergovernmental Conference on Environmental Education sponsored by UNEP, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources and the Government of the USSR (in October at Tbilisi, USSR); and a meeting of the permanent joint committee for the transnational green belt in North Africa, sponsored by UNEP and the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (in December at Tunis, Tunisia).

During 1977, UNEP published, sponsored or co-sponsored publication of 27 publications, studies and reports, including: *The State of the Environment: Selected Topics*, Pergamon Press, Oxford; *Basic Human Needs—A Framework for Action*, UNEP, Nairobi; *Desertification: Its Causes and Consequences*, Pergamon Press, Oxford; *Co-ordinated Mediterranean Pollution Monitoring and Research Programme*, Joint FAO/UNEP Report, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Rome; *Directory of Mediterranean Marine Research Centres*, UNEP, Geneva; and *Trends in Environmental Education*, UNESCO, Paris.

The following, among other periodicals, were published in 1977: *Connect—UNESCO/UNEP quarterly environmental education newsletter*, Paris; *Habitat Foundation News—United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation newsletter*, Nairobi; *Uniterra—UNEP monthly newsletter*, Nairobi.

Action programme for the human environment

The Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme held its fifth session at UNEP headquarters in Nairobi from 9 to 25 May 1977. The role of UNEP in the assessment of environmental risks and in the identification of alternative, less harmful courses of action was discussed; the Council asked UNEP to inform Governments whenever the appearance of a potentially great risk to the environment was feared.

Regarding Earthwatch, the global environmental assessment programme established in

1972 to give early warning of impending crises, the Governing Council discussed strengthening the interaction among component parts to integrate them and improve Earthwatch's capability for evaluation and assessment. The Council called for a pilot study on one priority pollutant to illustrate evaluation techniques for pollutant monitoring. It also called for action to co-ordinate and integrate research efforts on the ozone layer, and for establishment of a co-ordinating committee within a year.

The Governing Council requested UNEP to continue to give high priority to the protection of human and environmental health, and called for special attention to be paid to chemical and biological food contaminants and to epidemiology and the control of chronic diseases as related to environmental factors. The Council recommended an action plan to abate pollution in the Gulf of Guinea and preparatory work for similar action in Asian waters. It also requested that a small working group on environmental law be convened, in particular to review a report on liability for pollution and other environmental damage and compensation for such damage.

On 4 August 1977, the Economic and Social Council, having received and considered the report and recommendations of the Governing Council of UNEP, including those submitted by the Governing Council in its capacity as the intergovernmental preparatory body for the United Nations Conference on Desertification (see subchapter below), adopted, without vote, resolution 2112(LXIII), by which it noted the report with satisfaction and invited the General Assembly to approve it.

The draft resolution had been approved, without vote, by the Economic Committee on 19 July. Sponsors were the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Kenya, Mexico, Poland, Portugal, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

On 19 December 1977, the General Assembly also noted the report with satisfaction, invited all United Nations organizations to take full account of the Governing Council's decisions, stressed the importance of environmental considerations in development programmes in different socioeconomic settings, and noted the reports of the UNEP Executive Director on the material remnants of wars and on international conventions and protocols on the environment; it also noted the progress of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on Natural Resources Shared by Two or More States.

These actions were embodied in resolution 32/168, adopted without vote. The Second (Economic and Financial) Committee had approved the text

without vote on 7 December 1977. The sponsors were Argentina, Bangladesh, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, India, Jamaica, Jordan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Portugal, the Sudan, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Environment co-operation regarding shared natural resources

The Governing Council considered a report of the Executive Director and reports of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on Natural Resources Shared by Two or More States on the question of environmental co-operation regarding shared resources. The Council decided that the work of the Group should continue and that the Group should be open to experts from other States members of the Governing Council interested in participating. It requested a report for its next session and an interim report for the General Assembly's 1977 session.

The Secretary-General, in a note of 17 August, reminded the Assembly that, pursuant to its request of 13 December 1973,¹ the UNEP Governing Council had requested the establishment of an intergovernmental working group to prepare draft principles of conduct for the guidance of States in the conservation and harmonious exploitation of shared natural resources. He informed the Assembly that the Group had met three times, that UNEP's Governing Council had requested the Executive Director to reconvene the Group, that participation in the Group had been enlarged from 17 to 28 members, and that the Executive Director would make an oral report on progress to the General Assembly.

The General Assembly, by resolution 32/168 (see above), noted the Secretary-General's note on the progress made by the Intergovernmental Working Group and the decisions of the Governing Council and expressed the hope that the Working Group would expedite its work in order that the Governing Council might present its final report on the subject to the Assembly.

Compensation for material remnants of wars

The UNEP Governing Council on 25 May 1977: affirmed that material remnants of wars could have lasting harmful effects on people, animals, vegetation, water, land and the ecosystem as a whole; requested the Executive Director to transmit his study on the material remnants of wars, particularly mines, and their effect on the environment to the General Assembly at its 1977 session; and

¹ See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 374-75, text of resolution 3129 (XXVIII).

asked him to continue his consultations with Governments and to continue to render assistance in the field of environmental protection to States in preparing their mine-elimination programmes.

Material remnants of wars might adversely affect the environment in many ways, according to the Executive Director's interim report presented to the Assembly. The report analysed replies from Governments as to remnants on their territory and observed that problems of disposal were formidable; remnants, scattered over wide areas, were of widely differing types. For the removal of existing remnants and their effects, an exchange of information, technical and financial assistance and advice, joint clearance operations and studies were recommended. For the prevention and avoidance of environmental hazards in the future, international conventions and protocols to limit the use of weapons with high and lasting destructive effects, and making ordnance such as mines self-destructive or self-neutralizing after a predetermined period were recommended.

The General Assembly, by resolution 32/168 (see above), noted this report and the decisions of the Governing Council, and invited Governments concerned to co-operate in the implementation of the decisions.

Environment and development

The Governing Council emphasized the need for industrialization to take place within an environmentally sound framework, and consequently the need for developing countries to have available guidelines, criteria, advice and technical assistance in the field of industry's effects on the environment. It asked the Executive Director, while ensuring a permanent process of communications and consultations on environmental aspects of industries, to follow up the reviews already undertaken, to proceed with the review of the remaining major industrial sectors, including chemicals, iron and steel, and non-ferrous metals, and to disseminate the resulting information. The Council called for expansion of this activity to fulfil the increasing needs of developing countries and for development of a continuous exchange of experience and information between developed and developing countries on environmental problems associated with industrialization.

The Governing Council also urged that the prin-

ciples and objectives related to the improvement of the working environment be fully integrated into the general framework of the environment programme.

Environment conventions and protocols

The UNEP Governing Council, noting that a number of international conventions had been concluded to reduce pollution of the seas, but that the application of these conventions was still limited, recommended that all States accede to them.

In a report to the Governing Council at its fifth session, the UNEP Executive Director described developments in respect of conventions in the field of the environment in 1976 and outlined action taken to keep the Council informed of the status of existing conventions.

The report noted that the Agreement on the Conservation of Polar Bears had entered into force on 26 May 1976, and the Convention on the Protection of the Environment between Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden on 5 November 1976. Four new conventions and protocols were concluded during 1976, with seven more conventions at varying stages of preparation and negotiation.

The General Assembly, by resolution 32/168 (see above), invited Member States to ratify and implement the conventions and protocols relating to the environment and requested the Executive Director to continue to facilitate ratification and implementation by the greatest possible number of States.

Among the documents before the Assembly when it discussed the report of the Governing Council of UNEP were a note of 23 August 1977 from the Syrian Arab Republic transmitting a study by Syrian authorities on living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, a note by Jordan of 21 October annexing a Jordanian Government report on Jerusalem under Israeli occupation, and a note of 28 July from Bulgaria forwarding the text of a decision of 29 December 1976 by its State Council concerning general principles for the protection, reproduction and development of the environment in the Bulgarian Black Sea Coast territorial unit and in the Danube territorial unit.

Documentary references

Action programme for the human environment

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Economic Committee, meetings 788, 789, 793.
Plenary meeting 2085.

E/6023. Report of Governing Council of UNEP on work of its 5th session, Nairobi, Kenya, 9-25 May 1977 (covering note for UNEP/GC/106 and Corr.1 (A/32/25)).
E/NGO/72. Statement by NGO in category I consultative status with Economic and Social Council.

E/AC.6/L.595. Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Italy, Kenya, Mexico, Poland, Portugal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Economic Committee on 19 July 1977, meeting 793.

E/6030. Report of Economic Committee (on international co-operation on environment), draft resolution.

Resolution 2112 (LXIII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/6030, adopted without vote by Council on 4 August 1977, meeting 2085.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its fifth session and the recommendations contained therein, including those submitted by the Governing Council in its capacity as the intergovernmental preparatory body for the United Nations Conference on Desertification,

1. Notes with satisfaction the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its fifth session and also the statement made thereon by the Executive Director of the Programme at the sixty-third session of the Economic and Social Council;

2. Invites the General Assembly to approve the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its fifth session.

General Assembly—32nd session

Second Committee, meetings 19-21, 23-27, 55.

Plenary meeting 107.

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1977, of its 3rd special session and of its 62nd and 63rd sessions, Chapter IV E.

A/32/25. Report of Governing Council of UNEP on work of its 5th session, Nairobi, Kenya, 9-25 May 1977. (Annex I: Decisions 82 (V)-104 (V) and other decisions; Annex II: Documents before Governing Council at its 5th session.)

A/32/137. Material remnants of wars and their effect on environment. Report of Secretary-General (transmitting report of Executive Director of UNEP).

A/32/156. International conventions and protocols in field of environment. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting reports of Executive Director of UNEP (UNEP/GC/91 and UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5 and Corr.1)).

A/32/159. Natural resources shared by two or more States. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/32/L.19. Argentina, Canada, Egypt, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Sudan, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/C.2/32/L.19/Rev.1. Argentina, Bangladesh, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Sudan, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 7 December 1977, meeting 55.

A/32/463 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 32/168, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/463 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 19 December 1977, meeting 107.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its fifth session and the statement of the Executive Director of the Programme introducing the report,

Having further considered Economic and Social Council resolution 2112(LXIII) of 4 August 1977 relating to the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme,

Recalling its resolutions 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 and 31/112 of 16 December 1976,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its fifth session;

2. Invites the governing bodies of all organizations within the United Nations system to take full account, within their terms of reference, of the decisions of the Governing Council and to ensure that those organizations review their programmes and budgets with a view to participating fully in the effective implementation of the environment programme;

3. Stresses the need for ensuring that environmental considerations are taken into account in development programmes in differing socio-economic settings, in the implementation of the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and in the formulation of the new international development strategy;

4. Invites all Governments to contribute generously to the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme, bearing in mind decision 98 (V) of 24 May 1977 of the Governing Council, so as to permit the full implementation of the medium-term plan for 1978-1981 for Fund programme activities;

5. Notes the report of the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on the study of the problem of the material remnants of wars, particularly mines, and their effect on the environment, and decision 101 (V) of 25 May 1977 of the Governing Council and invites the Governments concerned to co-operate with the Executive Director in the implementation of the decision;

6. Also notes the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment and invites Member States, as appropriate, to ratify and implement these conventions and protocols, and requests the Executive Director to continue to take the necessary measures to facilitate the ratification and implementation of these and newly signed conventions and protocols by the greatest possible number of States;

7. Further notes the note by the Secretary-General on the progress made by the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on Natural Resources Shared by Two or More States and decision 99 (V) of 20 May 1977 of the Governing Council and expresses the hope that the Working Group will expedite the completion of its work to enable the Governing Council to submit its final report on the subject to the General Assembly.

Environment co-operation
regarding shared natural resources

A/32/25. Report of Governing Council of UNEP on work of its 5th session, Nairobi, Kenya, 9-25 May 1977, Chapter VIII and Annex I (decision 99 (V)).

A/32/159. Natural resources shared by two or more States. Note by Secretary-General.

Compensation for material remnants of wars

A/32/25. Report of Governing Council of UNEP on work of its 5th session, Nairobi, Kenya, 9-25 May 1977, Chapter X and Annex I (decision 101 (V)).

A/32/137. Material remnants of wars and their effect on environment. Report of Secretary-General (transmitting report of Executive Director of UNEP).

Environment and development

A/32/25. Report of Governing Council of UNEP on work of its 5th session, Nairobi, Kenya, 9-25 May 1977, Chapters III C 3 and IX and Annex I (decisions 87 (V) and 100 (V)).

Environment conventions and protocols

A/32/25. Report of Governing Council of UNEP on work of its 5th session, Nairobi, Kenya, 9-25 May 1977, Chapters III C 4 and XI and Annex I (decisions 88 (V) and 102 (V)).

A/32/156. International conventions and protocols in field of environment. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting reports of Executive Director of UNEP (UNEP/GC/91 and UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5 and Corr.1)).

Other documents

A/32/189. Note verbale of 23 August from Syrian Arab Republic.
A/C.2/32/3. Note verbale of 28 July from Bulgaria.
A/C.2/32/6. Note verbale of 21 October from Jordan.

International co-operation to counter the spread of deserts

The United Nations

Conference on Desertification

The United Nations Conference on Desertification took place in Nairobi, Kenya, from 29 August to 9 September 1977. It was convened by a General Assembly decision of 17 December 1974.²

Representatives of the following 95 States participated in the Conference: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, the Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, the Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, the Gambia, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, the Holy See, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, the Netherlands, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the USSR, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States, the Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

Representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the South West Africa People's Organization and the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania also participated.

Members of the secretariats of a number of United Nations offices and bodies attended, as well as representatives of the following specialized agencies: the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the World Meteorological Organization.

Observers from the following intergovernmental organizations participated: the African Development Bank, the Commission of the European Communities, the Economic Community of West African States, the Lake Chad Basin Commission, the League of Arab States (Arab Centre

for the Studies of Arid Zones and Dry Lands; Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization), the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of American States, and the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel.

Observers from 65 non-governmental organizations also participated.

Plan of Action to Combat Desertification

The Plan of Action to Combat Desertification was adopted by the Conference on 9 September 1977. It presented a comprehensive and detailed set of recommendations for initiating and sustaining a co-operative effort on the scale required to combat desertification. This co-operative effort was to reinforce and integrate national, regional and global actions against desertification, some of which were under way both inside and outside the United Nations family. The goal was to implement the Plan of Action by the year 2000. The seven-year period 1978-1984 was chosen for the implementation of the immediate action required and as an indication of the time at which a first general assessment of progress could be made.

The immediate aim of the Action Plan was to arrest the process of desertification and, where possible, to reclaim desert land. The long-term goal was to sustain the productivity of arid, semi-arid and subhumid areas vulnerable to desert-creep. A campaign against desertification was envisaged, particularly for developing countries subject to it, with such programmes to be encouraged in national development plans. Social problems in land-use management were a major concern of the Plan.

The basic principles guiding the Plan of Action were: any action undertaken should be within the framework of the Charter of the United Nations; it should include locally available technology where appropriate; the main focus was to be the well-being of the affected populations; efforts should conform with broader programmes for advancing social and economic progress; when implementing change, cultural and ecological differences in the vulnerable areas must be recognized; existing knowledge would be immediately adapted and applied; research was needed to clarify several fundamental problems; addi-

² See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 440-41, text of resolution 3337(XXIX).

tional research should be geared to the scientific and technological capacity of the affected areas; a key to success in fighting desert-spread was improved land use; the inevitable periodic drought in dry lands and areas with low agricultural potential should be recognized; the United Nations system's resources must be marshalled in carrying out an integrated global programme of development, research and application of science and technology to solve desert problems; land and water management should take into account known ecological principles; both short-term relief measures and long-term preventive measures must be urgently considered, since prevention was cheaper than cure; and assessment of secondary environmental problems should not be overlooked when restoring a desert area.

The 28 recommendations adopted by the Conference concerned evaluation of desertification and improvement of land management (recommendations 1 to 3), the combination of industrialization and urbanization with the development of agriculture and their effects on the ecology in arid areas (recommendation 4), corrective anti-desertification measures (recommendations 5 to 11), socio-economic aspects (recommendations 12 to 16), ensuring against the risk and effects of drought (recommendation 17), strengthening science and technology at the national level (recommendations 18 to 21), integration of anti-desertification programmes into comprehensive development plans (recommendation 22), international action and co-operation (recommendations 23 to 26) and implementation of the Plan of Action (recommendations 27 and 28).

Resolutions of the United Nations Conference on Desertification

Eight resolutions were adopted by the Conference. By the first, the Conference recommended dissemination to all potential users of the documentation on desertification prepared for the Conference, recommended improvements to the world map of desertification, followed by similar dissemination, and approved the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification. By the second resolution, the Conference urged financial and technical assistance from all sources to help combat desertification in the least developed countries, and by the third it asked special aid for the drought-stricken Sahelian countries.

By the fourth resolution, the Conference condemned the use of chemical and biological weapons, poisoning of water, and other techniques of war that destroyed the environment. By the remaining resolutions, the Conference condemned South Africa's policy of bantustanization which put excessive pressure on agricultural land, con-

demned that country's continued occupation of Namibia, denounced the Israeli case study "The Negev: a desert reclaimed," and thanked Kenya for hosting the Conference.

Decisions of the Economic and Social Council and General Assembly

On 17 October 1977, the Economic and Social Council took note of the Secretary-General's report on the results of the United Nations Conference on Desertification and transmitted it to the General Assembly. The Council's action was embodied in decision 285(LXIII) adopted, without vote, on the proposal of the President.

On 19 December 1977, by resolution 32/172, the General Assembly approved the report of the Conference. The Assembly called upon all Governments to consider, on a priority basis, the recommendations for national action in the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and urged them to consider setting up national authorities to co-ordinate, consolidate and implement national programmes to fight desert-spread. It further recommended subregional co-operation, aided by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and other organizations concerned, to prepare specific joint programmes as well as requests for development assistance to implement the Plan of Action.

The Assembly requested the regional commissions to undertake intensified and sustained action to support national efforts against the spread of deserts, such as assisting Governments in implementing the Plan of Action and convening inter-governmental regional meetings, technical workshops and seminars to consider immediate implementation of recommendations dealing with international action and co-operation. The Assembly also asked United Nations bodies to support international action to combat desert-spread.

The Assembly decided to entrust UNEP and the Environment Co-ordination Board with the task of following up and co-ordinating implementation of the Plan of Action. The Governing Council of UNEP was requested to report on follow-up action through the Economic and Social Council to the Assembly in 1978 and thereafter every two years. All countries, particularly developed ones, were called on to assist countries suffering from desertification, especially to finance their subregional and regional programmes. Multilateral financial institutions and private donors were also called upon to assist.

Developing countries were urged to give due priority to desertification problems in their development assistance requests.

The Executive Director of UNEP was autho-

rized to convene immediately a consultative group, to consist of representatives from a wide cross-section of organizations—intergovernmental, governmental and others, including representatives of the United Nations system, as well as donor countries, multilateral financial agencies and developing countries having substantial interest in combating desert-spread. The group's main objective would be to assist in mobilizing resources.

The General Assembly endorsed in principle the creation of a special account within the United Nations to implement the Plan of Action, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a study on such an account to the Assembly's regular 1978 session.

In addition, the Assembly invited UNEP's Governing Council to arrange for a study of additional means of financing the implementation of the Plan of Action, to be prepared by a small group of high-level specialists in international financing. The Governing Council was to submit a report on additional financing to the regular 1978 session of the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council.

With a view to furthering research, development and refinement of data on desertification, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to approach Member States, competent organizations, relevant United Nations bodies and interested scientific institutions.

A further request of the Assembly was that the Secretary-General invite intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned with desertification to participate in implementation of the Plan of Action with a view to co-ordination of their activities within global and regional programmes.

Finally, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to its regular 1978 session on the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Conference, especially that on financial and technical assistance to the least developed countries and that on the effect of weapons of mass destruction on ecosystems.

Resolution 32/172 was adopted by 125 votes to 0, with 14 abstentions. In the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which approved the text on 9 December by 104 votes to 0, with 12 abstentions, separate votes were taken, at the request of Mali, on two paragraphs. The paragraph by which the Assembly endorsed in principle the creation of a special account within the United Nations for implementing the Plan of Action was approved by 82 votes to 16, with 18 abstentions. The paragraph by which the Assembly asked the Secretary-General to submit a study on the establishment and operation of such an account was approved by 80 votes to 11, with 20 abstentions.

The text approved by the Second Committee was submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee following informal consultations on a text submitted by Jamaica on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which were members of the "Group of 77." This text was subsequently withdrawn.

(For text of resolution 32/172, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In explanation of vote in the Second Committee, the following Members expressed objections to establishing a special account as a means for financing the Plan of Action: Australia, Belgium, Denmark, France, the German Democratic Republic (speaking also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR), the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Objections to other provisions of the resolution were expressed by the German Democratic Republic (on behalf of nine powers), the Netherlands and the United States. The Netherlands considered that action against desertification could more profitably be taken at the national, regional and subregional levels through multilevel and bilateral arrangements, in particular by consortium arrangements focusing on small-scale projects involving a relatively small number of donor and recipient countries and multilateral agencies. The German Democratic Republic and the United States expressed reservations about the consultative group to be convened to assist in mobilizing resources to implement the Plan of Action.

In another action, taken on 19 December 1977, the General Assembly took note of a resolution of the United Nations Conference on Desertification that the least developed countries needed immediate financial and technical assistance from the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system. The Assembly recommended speedy implementation of the Conference's resolution, urged all concerned to extend additional international and bilateral assistance, and requested the Secretary-General to report on implementation at its regular 1978 session.

Resolution 32/169 was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, which had approved a draft resolution, also without vote, on 7 December. The sponsors were Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, the Central African Empire, Chad, the Comoros, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Nepal, the Niger, Rwanda, the Sudan, Swaziland,

and Uganda; they accepted oral drafting amendments by the United Kingdom.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Belgium, speaking on behalf of the member States of the European Economic Community, and the United States both noted that the principle of permanent sovereignty of States over their natural resources was acceptable only so far as the principle was applied in conformity with international law. Australia said it and other States had raised objections to the provision proposing additional international and bilateral assistance because it went beyond the recommendations of the Conference. The Federal Republic of Germany drew attention to the fact that the additional assistance referred to was not in fact available.

Also on 19 December 1977, the Assembly stressed the need for the immediate implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and of the relevant resolutions adopted by the Conference. The Assembly invited the Governing Council of UNEP to consider at its May 1978 session measures to improve institutional arrangements in the Sudano-Sahelian region, including the establishment of a subregional office of UNEP to support national

and regional efforts to combat desertification and to encourage and co-ordinate assistance.

The Assembly also invited the Governing Council to include in its agenda, when considering implementation of the Plan of Action, an item concerning measures and modes of action for implementing projects and programmes to combat desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region.

These actions were embodied in resolution 32/170, adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Second Committee which had approved a draft resolution, also without vote, on 8 December 1977. The sponsors were Algeria, Cape Verde, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, India, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, the Sudan, Tunisia, the United Republic of Cameroon and the Upper Volta. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Opposition to the establishment of a subregional UNEP office in the Sudano-Sahelian region was expressed by France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the USSR and the United States, on the ground that existing bodies in the area should be used.

Documentary references

The United Nations Conference on Desertification

A/CONF.74/36. Report of United Nations Conference on Desertification, Nairobi, Kenya, 29 August-9 September 1977. (Part One, Chapter I: Plan of Action to Combat Desertification; Chapter II: Resolutions (1-8) adopted by Conference; Annex II: Credentials of representatives to Conference—report of Credentials Committee; Annex III: List of documents before Conference.)

Economic and Social Council—resumed 63rd session
Plenary meeting 2087.

A/32/257 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General.
E/6020/Add.1. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, resumed 63rd session (decision 285 (LXIII)).

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meetings 19-21, 23-27, 55, 58.
Fifth Committee, meeting 66.
Plenary meeting 107.

A/CONF.74/36. Report of United Nations Conference on Desertification, Nairobi, Kenya, 29 August-9 September 1977, Chapters I and II.

A/32/3/Add.1. Addendum to report of Economic and Social Council, resumed 63rd session, Chapter VIII.

A/32/25. Report of Governing Council of UNEP on work of its 5th session, Nairobi, 9-25 May 1977, Chapter VI and Annex I (decision 95(V)).

A/32/257 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General.
A/C.2/32/L.27 and Rev.1. Jamaica (on behalf of States Members of United Nations belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution and revision.

A/C.2/32/L.91 and Add.1. Administrative and financial impli-

cations of revised draft resolution, A/C.2/32/L.27/Rev.1. Statements by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/32/L.97. Draft resolution submitted by Second Committee Vice-Chairman on basis of informal consultations (on revised draft resolution, A/C.2/32/L.27/Rev.1), approved by Second Committee on 9 December 1977, meeting 58, by 104 votes to 0, with 12 abstentions.

A/C.5/32/98. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.97. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/32/484. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolution V recommended by Second Committee in A/32/463 and Corr.1. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/32/463 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee (on UNEP), draft resolution V.

Resolution 32/172, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/463 and Corr.1, adopted by Assembly on 19 December 1977, meeting 107, by 125 votes to 0, with 14 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and International economic co-operation,

Recalling further its resolution 3337 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, in which it decided to convene the United Nations Conference on Desertification,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the results of the Conference,

1. Approves the report of the United Nations Conference on Desertification, held at Nairobi from 29 August to 9 September 1977;

2. Expresses its gratitude to the Government and people of Kenya for acting as host to the Conference;

3. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General of the Conference for its efficient preparation and organization;

4. Calls upon all Governments to consider, on a priority basis, the recommendations for national action contained in section IV of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and, where necessary, the desirability of establishing a national authority to co-ordinate, consolidate and implement national anti-desertification action programmes;

5. Recommends that subregional co-operation be initiated or intensified, as considered necessary, among countries affected by desertification, with the required assistance from the United Nations Environment Programme and other organizations concerned, with a view to formulating specific joint programmes and requests for development assistance for implementation of the Plan of Action;

6. Requests the regional commissions to undertake intensified and sustained action in support of national efforts to combat desertification, to assist Governments, at their request, in the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and to convene as appropriate, in co-operation with interested Governments and regional organizations, intergovernmental regional meetings, technical workshops and seminars to consider the immediate implementation of the recommendations contained in section V of the Plan of Action;

7. Requests the organs, organizations and other bodies of the United Nations system to support international action to combat desertification within the context of the Plan of Action;

8. Decides to entrust the Governing Council and the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, as well as the Environment Co-ordination Board, with the responsibility of following up and co-ordinating the implementation of the Plan of Action, in accordance with recommendation 27 thereof, and requests the Governing Council to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session and every two years thereafter;

9. Calls upon all countries, in particular developed countries, as well as multilateral financial institutions and non-governmental donors, to provide and increase their assistance to countries suffering from desertification, especially for the financing of their subregional and regional programmes and projects within appropriate consortium arrangements, such as those pertaining to the Sahel green belt, and urges developing countries to give due priority to desertification problems in their development assistance requests;

10. Authorizes the Executive Director to convene immediately a consultative group, which would meet as and when required, comprising representatives from the organizations referred to in paragraph 7 above, such other organizations as might be required, donor countries, multilateral financial agencies as well as developing countries having a substantial interest in combating desertification, to assist in mobilizing resources for the activities undertaken within the framework of implementing the Plan of Action;

11. Endorses in principle the creation of a special account within the United Nations for implementing the Plan of Action;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare and submit a study on the establishment and operation of such an account to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session, through the Governing Council and the Economic and Social Council;

13. Invites the Governing Council to have prepared, by a small group of high-level specialists in the international financing of projects and programmes, a study of additional measures and means of financing for the implementation of the Plan of Action, and to submit a final report on the subject of additional measures of financing to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to approach Member States and competent organizations and bodies within the United Nations system, as well as the scientific institutions concerned outside the system, for further research, development and refinement of the data pertaining to desertification, in order to close any existing gaps in scientific knowledge and technology, and for

further development of the world map of desertification on the basis of the relevant recommendations of the Conference;

15. Also requests the Secretary-General to invite intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned with desertification problems and their impact on development to participate in the implementation of the Plan of Action with a view to co-ordinating their activities within world-wide and regional programmes;

16. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session on the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Conference, especially resolution 2 of 9 September 1977 on financial and technical assistance to the least developed countries and resolution 4 of 9 September 1977 on the effect of weapons of mass destruction on ecosystems.

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meetings 20, 21, 23-27, 55, 56.
Plenary meeting 107.

A/CONF.74/36. Report of United Nations Conference on Desertification, Nairobi, Kenya, 29 August-9 September 1977, Chapters I (sections IV F and VII) and II (resolution 2).

A/C.2/32/L.37. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burundi, Central African Empire, Chad, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Nepal, Rwanda, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.2/32/L.37/Rev.1. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, Central African Empire, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda: revised draft resolution, as orally amended by United Kingdom and sponsors, approved without vote by Second Committee on 7 December 1977, meeting 55.

A/32/463 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee (on UNEP), draft resolution II.

Resolution 32/169, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/463 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 19 December 1977, meeting 107.

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on Desertification, held at Nairobi from 29 August to 9 September 1977,

Recognizing that desertification constitutes a world-wide economic and social problem,

Reaffirming the cardinal principle of the permanent sovereignty of States over their natural resources,

Bearing in mind resolution 2 of 9 September 1977 adopted by the United Nations Conference on Desertification, in which the Conference recognized that the least developed among the developing countries with limited resources at their disposal were in need of immediate financial and technical assistance from the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system,

Taking note of resolution 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

1. Recommends the speedy implementation of recommendation 28 of the United Nations Conference on Desertification with respect to financial and technical assistance to the least developed countries;

2. Urges the United Nations and its Member States, the specialized agencies and international and regional financial institutions to ensure the implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Desertification in favour of those countries by extending additional international and bilateral assistance;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

A/CONF.74/36. Report of United Nations Conference on Deser-

tification, Nairobi, Kenya, 29 August-9 September 1977, Chapters I and II (resolution 3).

A/C.2/32/L.50. Chad, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal: draft resolution.

A/C.2/32/L.50/Rev.1. Chad, Gambia, India, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Senegal: revised draft resolution.

A/C.2/32/L.50/Rev.2. Algeria, Cape Verde, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, India, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, Tunisia, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta: revised draft resolution, as orally revised by Second Committee Secretary and sponsors, approved without vote by Second Committee on 8 December 1977, meeting 56.

A/32/463 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee (on UNEP), draft resolution III.

Resolution 32/170, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/463 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 19 December 1977, meeting 107.

The General Assembly,

Considering the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and the relevant resolutions and recommendations adopted by the United Nations Conference on Desertification, held at Nairobi from 29 August to 9 September 1977,

Bearing in mind the resolutions and recommendations of the United Nations concerning the drought in the Sahel and the implementation of the medium-term and long-term programme for the recovery and rehabilitation of the region,

Aware of the particular seriousness of desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region and of the recurrent critical situations resulting from it, which hamper the economic and social development of the region and have particularly adverse effects on the way of life of the population,

Noting, in particular, the harmful effects of the particularly low level of rainfall in the region,

1. Stresses the need for the immediate implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and of the relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on Desertification;

2. Invites the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to consider at its sixth session, on the basis of a report by the Executive Director of the Programme which will take account of the role and activities of the competent existing organs in the region, measures to improve institutional arrangements in the Sudano-Sahelian region, including the establishment of a subregional office of the Programme for the purpose of supporting efforts undertaken at the national and regional levels by the countries concerned to combat desertification and of encouraging and co-ordinating, in co-operation with competent existing organs, assistance from developed countries, multilateral financial institutions, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental donors;

3. Further invites the Governing Council to include in its agenda, when it considers the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, an item concerning measures and modes of action for implementing projects and programmes to combat desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region.

Chapter IX

Questions concerning human settlements**United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation**

During 1977 the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation received about 30 requests for assistance from various Governments. Including projects begun earlier, the Foundation had some 50 operational activities at various stages of development.

The majority of requests received were for institution-building pertaining to the mobilization of financial resources for development and improvement of human settlements. Seventeen projects dealt with institution-building or strengthening, 10 with training, and eight with assistance in the development of building materials. The others concerned housing policy, rural development, co-operative housing and housing administration.

Administrative arrangements

The General Assembly on 21 December 1977 approved the addition of new rules to the Financial Regulations of the United Nations which related to the Foundation.

Under the new rules, the Foundation was authorized to borrow funds, for reimbursable seeding operations, from Governments, governmental agencies and intergovernmental organizations; the net borrowings outstanding were not to exceed limits established by the Secretary-General, with due regard to the maintenance of adequate reserves to secure such borrowings and to the proper functioning of the Foundation. The Foundation was made solely responsible for repayment of loans to it, and no lender was to have any claim against the United Nations. In addition, loans could be made from the Foundation's resources to carry out its programmes.

This action was embodied in decision 32/451. The decision, orally proposed by the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee Chairman, was approved by that Committee on 19 December 1977 by 57 votes to 4, with 23 abstentions. The Committee rejected—by 43 votes to 31, with 14 abstentions—a French oral proposal that consideration of the administrative arrangements of the Foundation be deferred to the Assembly's 1978 regular session.

In another action, the General Assembly, on 19 December 1977, appealed to all Governments to contribute generously to the Foundation as

soon as possible—noting a suggested minimum target of f50 million in Government voluntary contributions proposed by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to the UNEP Governing Council at its May 1977 session. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to convene a pledging conference during its 1978 regular session if funds to meet the target were not forthcoming.

These actions were taken in adopting, without a vote, resolution 32/173. The Second (Economic and Financial) Committee had approved the draft resolution on 12 December 1977, also without vote. The sponsors were Bangladesh, Egypt, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Nigeria, Oman, the Philippines, the Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia and Venezuela.

A number of Members, including Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States, commented that the newly established Commission on Human Settlements would have responsibility for the Foundation, its terms of reference and resources, and that consequently the plan for a possible pledging conference was premature.

Also on 19 December 1977, the Assembly asked the Secretary-General to cancel the Trust Fund for Documentation on Housing, Building and Planning, established by the Economic and Social Council,¹ and to apply the released funds to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) which was established by the Assembly on the same day by resolution 32/162 (see below).

This decision (32/443 A) had been orally proposed by the Second Committee Chairman and approved by that Committee without a vote on 13 December. The Assembly endorsed the Committee's recommendation, also without vote.

Institutional arrangements for international co-operation in the field of human settlements

On 4 August 1977, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 262(LXIII) which was adopted without vote, transmitted to the General Assembly,

¹ See Y.U.N., 1966, p. 376, text of resolution 1166 (XLI) of 5 August 1966; and Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 504-5, text of resolution 1301 (XLIV) of 28 May 1968.

without prejudgement, as a text for further negotiation, a draft resolution on institutional arrangements for international co-operation regarding human settlements.

The text of decision 262(LXIII) and its annex (the draft resolution) had been prepared in the Council's Ad Hoc Sessional Committee on human settlements, established for this purpose, which held three formal and a number of informal meetings during July and August. The decision, submitted by the Chairman of the informal consultations, was approved without vote by the Ad Hoc Sessional Committee on 2 August. (For text of decision, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Another draft resolution considered by the Ad Hoc Sessional Committee concerned co-operation in the field of human settlements with organizations outside the United Nations system. By this resolution, the Council would have recommended that the Assembly: welcome the increasing collaboration between the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning, the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation and non-governmental organizations concerned with human settlements; requested the Secretary-General to establish a small non-governmental advisory group on human settlements to propose co-operative activities between the United Nations and other groups and recommend procedures for collaborative programmes, to be presented to the future intergovernmental body for human settlements; and recommended that the regional commissions form similar regional advisory groups. The sponsors of the draft resolution—Austria, Colombia, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway and Portugal—withdrew it.

By decision 263(LXIII) of 4 August 1977, the Council took note of a report of the interagency Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on activities of the United Nations system in human settlements, which had been submitted to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination. The report summarized the role and mandates, activities, opportunities for harmonization, interim co-ordination arrangements and proposed system-wide action of the organizations of the United Nations family in this field (see p. 781).

The discussion of institutional arrangements at the Assembly's 1977 session took place mainly in the Second Committee and culminated in the adoption of resolution 32/162 on 19 December 1977. By this resolution, consisting of a preamble and eight sections, the Assembly sought to achieve greater coherence and effectiveness in human settlements activities in the United Nations system, to develop new approaches to solving human settlements problems, and to consolidate and strengthen promptly the capacity of the United

Nations system, in order to improve the quality of life of all people in human settlements.

By the first section, the Assembly enumerated several development assistance and technical co-operation activities which it considered international co-operation in the field of human settlements should entail.

By the second section, the Assembly decided that the Economic and Social Council was to transform its Committee on Housing, Building and Planning into a Commission on Human Settlements which would assume the Committee's responsibilities.

In addition to assisting regional and national efforts to solve human settlements problems through a comprehensive approach, promoting an increase in resource availability and strengthening international and interregional co-operation, the Commission was to: develop and promote policy objectives endorsed by the Assembly; propose ways to achieve over-all policy objectives within the United Nations system; study new issues, problems and solutions; approve the use of funds; and supervise the work of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and the United Nations Audio-Visual Information Centre on Human Settlements. It would report through the Council to the Assembly. The Commission's 58 members would be elected for three-year terms on the basis of a specific pattern of geographical representation.

By section III, the Assembly established a secretariat to service the Commission on Human Settlements, to be named the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and located at Nairobi, Kenya.

The Assembly, by the fourth section of the resolution, prescribed organization at the regional level, recommending that the regional commissions constitute themselves also as regional committees on human settlements, that responsibility for regional and subregional programme implementation gradually be transferred to regional organizations, and that the regional committees be responsible for their own planning and policies. Each regional committee, whose principal functions were elaborated by the Assembly, was to be serviced by a unit of the secretariat of the parent regional commission and financed from regular budget resources, selected regional resources and voluntary contributions. The regional secretariat units were to identify the institutions best able to help them with services, training and assistance in research relating to human settlements.

By the fifth section, on terms of reference, the Assembly determined that global and regional

human settlements activities should deal especially with: settlement policies and strategies; settlement planning; institutions and management; shelter, infrastructure and services; land; and public participation. The Assembly also listed priorities.

By the sixth section, the Assembly particularly urged concerted action and co-ordination between the Commission/Centre and UNEP, to be reviewed biannually by their directors and officers. The existing interagency mechanisms of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination were also to be strengthened.

By section VII, the Assembly recommended: that the Centre and the secretariats of the regional commissions establish working relations, concerning human settlements, with the principal regional and global financial institutions; and that special co-operation should exist with the United Nations Development Programme at all levels.

The final section contained the Assembly's recommendation that co-operative working relations be sought at global and regional levels with universities, research and scientific institutes, non-governmental organizations and voluntary groups to make full use of their knowledge and experience in human settlements.

Resolution 32/162 was adopted by a recorded vote of 124 to 0, with 13 abstentions. It had been approved by the Second Committee on 9 December 1977 by a recorded vote of 101 to 0, with 13 abstentions, and was sponsored by Australia, Burundi, Canada, Ethiopia, Finland, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, the Philippines, Portugal, Sri Lanka, Sweden and Uganda.

(For text of resolution and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In explanation of vote, Argentina, Mexico and Venezuela expressed concern that the number of seats allocated to Latin American States in the Commission on Human Settlements was not sufficient. The creation of a new intergovernmental body and a new and independent secretariat away from United Nations Headquarters brought objections by France, Italy, Japan and the German Democratic Republic (speaking also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR). The German Democratic Republic also objected to the expense of setting up the new Centre. Italy considered that the institutional solution just adopted carried the risk of duplica-

tion of UNEP efforts at the very least, and conflicting policies at worst. France said the resolution was a flagrant example of institutional and budgetary disorder.

Pursuant to a 1976 Assembly request,² the Secretary-General reported on co-ordination of action at the regional level in the field of human settlements. The report dealt mainly with activities within the framework of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic Commission for Western Asia—specifically, regional meetings and conferences held or contemplated—to establish guidelines for intraregional co-ordination of action to be taken in order to deal with questions regarding human settlements.

On an oral proposal of the Second Committee Chairman, the Committee recommended, without vote, that the Assembly take note of the report. The Assembly did so, also without vote, by its decision 32/444 A of 19 December 1977.

Decent living environment for vulnerable groups

On 16 December 1976, the General Assembly had asked the Secretary-General to report in 1977 on measures taken and results obtained towards protection of a decent living environment for the most vulnerable social groups, such as children, youth, the elderly and the handicapped,³ in the light of recommendations by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements in 1976.⁴

The Secretary-General in a note of 21 June 1977 stated that there had been insufficient time for Member States to implement and report on the recommendations of Habitat, and suggested that he be allowed to submit the report in 1978. On the recommendation of its Economic Committee, approved without vote on 19 July 1977 on an oral proposal by its Chairman, the Economic and Social Council, on 4 August, also without vote, recommended by decision 264(LXIII) that the Assembly concur in the Secretary-General's suggestion. The Assembly did so in taking decision 32/444 B without vote on 19 December 1977. The Second Committee had approved this decision on 12 December.

² See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 450-51, text of resolution 31/109 of 16 December 1976.

³ Ibid., p. 451, text of resolution 31/113.

⁴ Ibid., pp. 441-47.

Documentary references

United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation

General Assembly—32nd session
Fifth Committee, meetings 37, 39, 49, 67, 70.
Plenary meeting 110.

A/C.5/32/24 and Corr.1, A/32/8/Add.6. UNEP. Administrative arrangements regarding United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation. Note by Secretary-General and report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/32/L.49/Add.2. Draft report of Fifth Committee.

A/32/490. Report of Fifth Committee (on proposed programme budget for biennium 1978-1979), sections II Q and VI, draft decision, para. 257.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/451).

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meetings 13, 19-21, 23-27, 57, 59, 60.
Plenary meeting 107.

A/32/25. Report of Governing Council of UNEP on work of its 5th session, Nairobi, 9-25 May 1977, Chapter V and Annex I (decisions 92 (V)-94 (V)).

A/C.2/32/L.28. Bangladesh, Egypt, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Nigeria, Oman, Philippines, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Venezuela: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved without vote by Second Committee on 12 December 1977, meeting 59.

A/32/463 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee (on UNEP), draft resolution VI.

Resolution 32/173, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/463 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 19 December 1977, meeting 107.

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolution 3327 (XXIX) of 16 December 1974 regarding the establishment of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation,

Believing that the current level of resources available to the Foundation is clearly inadequate,

Recognizing that the international community, at both the global and regional levels, should encourage and support Governments determined to take effective action to ameliorate conditions, especially for the least advantaged, in urban and rural settlements,

Bearing in mind the invitation of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, in its decision 92 (V) of 25 May 1977, to the General Assembly regarding the setting of a target for total voluntary contributions by Governments to the Foundation,

1. Appeals to all Governments to contribute generously to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation as soon as possible in order to expedite action programmes in the field of human settlements;

2. Notes the proposal of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme regarding the target of \$50 million as a minimum for the total voluntary contributions by Governments for the years 1978-1981;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to convene, during the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, a pledging conference on voluntary contributions by Governments to the Foundation if pledges to meet the minimum target referred to in paragraph 2 above are not forthcoming.

A/C.2/32/L.4. Note by Secretariat (transmitting text of draft

resolution in Economic and Social Council decision 262 (LXIII) of 4 August 1977).

A/32/265/Add.3 and Add.3/Corr.1. Report of Second Committee (part IV) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft decision I.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/443 A).

Institutional arrangements for international co-operation in the field of human settlements

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Ad Hoc Sessional Committee on human settlements, meetings 1-3.
Plenary meeting 2085.

E/5941 and Add.1. Annual report of ECA (1 March 1976-3 March 1977), Vols. I and II.

E/5943. Annual report of ESCAP (3 April 1976-30 April 1977).

E/5944 and Add.1. Annual report of ECE (10 April 1976-30 April 1977), Vols. I and II.

E/6011. United Nations International Institute for Documentation on Housing, Building and Planning, New Delhi. Note by Secretary-General.

E/6023. Report of Governing Council of UNEP on its 5th session (covering note for A/32/25).

E/NGO/65 and Corr.1, E/NGO/69, E/NGO/72. Statements submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with Economic and Social Council.

E/AC.66/L.1. Austria, Colombia, Finland, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal: draft resolution.

E/AC.66/L.2. Draft decision submitted by Chairman of informal consultations held on institutional arrangements for human settlements, approved without vote by Ad Hoc Sessional Committee on human settlements on 2 August 1977, meeting 3.

E/6049. Report of Ad Hoc Sessional Committee on human settlements, draft decision A.

Decision 262 (LXIII), as recommended by Ad Hoc Sessional Committee, E/6049, adopted without vote by Council on 4 August 1977, meeting 2085.

The Council decided, without prejudging the final position that Member States may take on the matter, to transmit the annexed draft resolution to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session, as a text for further negotiation.

ANNEX

Institutional arrangements for international co-operation in the field of human settlements

The General Assembly,

Recalling relevant resolutions, in particular its resolutions 2718 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, 3001 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 and 3327 (XXIX) of 16 December 1974,

Convinced of the need for urgent action to improve the quality of life of all people in human settlements,

Recognizing that such action is primarily the responsibility of Governments,

Conscious that human settlements problems represent a primary field of action in international co-operation, which should be strengthened in order that adequate solutions may be found, based on equity, justice and solidarity, especially among developing countries,

Recognizing that the international community should provide, both at the global and regional levels, encouragement and support to Governments determined to take effective action to

ameliorate conditions, especially for the least advantaged, in rural and urban human settlements,

Recognizing that human settlements and the steps to be taken to improve them should be considered an essential component of socio-economic development,

Recalling the decisions of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, as well as the recommendations of the World Population Conference, the World Food Conference, the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the World Conference of the International Women's Year, the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth special session and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, that establish the basis of the New International Economic Order,

Aware of the sectoral responsibilities of the organizations of the United Nations system,

Conscious of the need to achieve greater coherence and effectiveness in human settlements activities within the United Nations system,

Recognizing that new priorities should be identified and activities developed to reflect comprehensive and integrated approaches to the solution of human settlements problems,

Convinced that it is necessary to consolidate and strengthen promptly the capacity of the United Nations system in the field of human settlements,

Recognizing that urgent steps should be taken to ensure a better mobilization of financial resources at all levels, with a view to improving human settlements,

Believing that:

(a) The current level of resources available for development purposes, particularly for human settlements, is clearly inadequate,

(b) The effective development of human settlements has been hindered by great disparities in socio-economic development within and between countries,

(c) The establishment of a just and equitable world economic order through necessary changes in areas of international trade, monetary systems, industrialization, the transfer of resources, the transfer of technology and the consumption of world resources, is essential for socio-economic development and for the improvement of human settlements, particularly in developing countries,

I. International co-operation in the field of human settlements

1. Considers that:

(a) International co-operation in the field of human settlements should be viewed as an instrument of socio-economic development;

(b) The fundamental object of international co-operation for development is to support national action and therefore programmes for such co-operation in the field of human settlements should be based on the policies and priorities established in the recommendations for national action of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements;

(c) In seeking co-operation for development, countries should give due priority to human settlements;

(d) Requests for development assistance should not be subject to discrimination on the part of the institutions to which these requests are addressed;

(e) Technical co-operation should be made available to countries requesting assistance in policy formulation, management and institutional improvement relating to human settlements;

(f) Technical co-operation should be made available to developing countries requesting assistance in education and training and applied research relating to human settlements;

(g) Financial and technical co-operation for development should be accorded to countries requesting assistance for, inter alia, projects in self-help and co-operative housing, integrated rural development, water and transportation;

(h) All Governments should give serious consideration to making contributions as soon as possible to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation established by virtue of

General Assembly resolution 3327 (XXIX), in order to expedite action programmes in the field of human settlements;

(i) Emerging concepts and priorities regarding human settlements in developing countries present new challenges to the policies and capability of development assistance agencies in donor countries and to international bodies, and therefore multilateral and bilateral development assistance agencies should respond effectively to requests for assistance in the field of human settlements; special attention should be paid to the needs of the least advantaged countries, particularly in the provision of long-term low-interest mortgages and loans to facilitate the implementation of human settlements activities in the least developed countries that cannot fulfil existing terms and conditions;

(j) Information systems should be strengthened, where necessary, and better co-ordinated, and stronger links established at the regional level between human settlements and research institutions in different countries;

(fr) Many international organizations carry out activities related to human settlements, and specialized agencies and other appropriate bodies, in particular the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Bank and the World Health Organization should consider seriously the recommendations of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, with a view to their implementation in their respective fields of competence;

II. Commission on Human Settlements

2. Decides that the Economic and Social Council should establish an intergovernmental Commission on Human Settlements, which will have 58 members to be elected for three-year terms on the following basis:

(a) ... seats for African States;

(b) ... seats for Asian States;

(c) ... seats for Latin American States;

(d) ... seats for Eastern European States;

(e) ... seats for Western European and other States;

3. Decides that the Commission on Human Settlements will discharge inter alia the responsibilities at present exercised by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning;

4. Decides that the Commission on Human Settlements will have the following main objectives:

(a) To assist countries and regions in increasing and improving their own efforts to solve human settlements problems;

(b) To promote greater international co-operation in order to increase the availability of resources of developing countries and regions;

(c) To promote the integral concept of human settlements and a comprehensive approach to human settlements problems in all countries;

(d) To strengthen co-operation and co-participation in this domain among all countries and regions;

5. Decides that the Commission on Human Settlements will have the following main functions and responsibilities:

(a) To develop and promote policy objectives, priorities and guidelines regarding existing and planned programmes of work in the field of human settlements, as formulated in the recommendations of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements and subsequently endorsed by the General Assembly;

(b) To follow closely the activities of the United Nations system and other international organizations in the field of human settlements and to propose, when appropriate, ways and means by which the over-all policy objectives and goals in the field of human settlements within the United Nations system might best be achieved;

(c) To study, in the context of the Conference's recommendations for national action, new issues, problems and especially solutions in the field of human settlements, particularly those of a regional or international character;

(d) To give over-all policy guidelines and carry out supervision of the operations of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation;

(e) To review and approve periodically the utilization of funds at its disposal for carrying out human settlements activities at the global, regional and subregional levels;

(f) To provide over-all direction to the secretariat of the Centre referred to in section III below;

(g) To review and provide guidance on the programme of the United Nations Audio-Visual Information Centre on Human Settlements established by virtue of General Assembly resolution 31/115 of 16 December 1976;

6. Decides that the first session of the Commission on Human Settlements be held in the first half of 1978;

7. Decides that the Commission on Human Settlements will report to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council;

III. Habitat, the Centre on Human Settlements

8. Decides that a small and effective secretariat shall be established in the United Nations to service the Commission on Human Settlements and to serve as a focal point for human settlements action and the co-ordination of activities within the United Nations system, to be named "Habitat, the Centre for Human Settlements," hereinafter referred to as "the Centre";

9. Decides that the Centre shall be headed by an Executive Director, who shall report to the Secretary-General;

10. Decides that the Executive Director shall be responsible for the management of the Centre, which shall comprise the posts and budgetary resources of the following:

(a) The Centre for Housing, Building and Planning of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs;

(b) The appropriate section of the Division of Economic and Social Programmes of the United Nations Environment Programme directly concerned with human settlements, with the exception of the posts required by that Programme to exercise its responsibilities for the environmental aspects and consequences of human settlements planning;

(c) The United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation;

(d) As appropriate, selected posts and associated resources from relevant parts of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs;

11. Decides that the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation shall be administered by the Executive Director referred to in paragraph 9 above and shall have the terms of reference set out in the annex to General Assembly resolution 3327 (XXIX), with appropriate amendments to reflect the new relationship to the Commission on Human Settlements and its secretariat;

12. Decides that the Centre, under the leadership of its Executive Director, shall be entrusted with the following responsibilities, among others:

(a) To ensure the harmonization at the inter-secretariat level of human settlements programmes planned and carried out by the United Nations system;

(b) To assist the Commission on Human Settlements in co-ordinating human settlements activities in the United Nations system, to keep them under review and to assess their effectiveness;

(c) To execute human settlements projects;

(d) To provide the focal point for a global exchange of information about human settlements;

(e) To provide substantive support to the Commission on Human Settlements;

(f) To deal with interregional human settlements matters;

(g) To supplement the resources of the regions in formulating and implementing human settlements projects when so required;

(h) To promote collaboration with, and the involvement of, the world scientific community concerned with human settlements;

(i) To establish and maintain a global directory of consultants and advisers to supplement the skills available within the system

and to assist in the recruitment of experts at the global level, including those available in developing countries;

(j) To initiate public information activities on human settlements in co-operation with the Office of Public Information;

(k) To promote the further and continued use of audio visual material relating to human settlements;

(l) To carry out the mandate and responsibilities previously assigned by the appropriate legislative bodies to the secretariat units to be absorbed in the central staff;

(m) To implement programmes until they are transferred to the regional organizations;

13. Decides that the Director of the United Nations Audio-Visual Information Centre on Human Settlements should report to the Executive Director;

14. Decides that there should be close links between the Centre and the United Nations Environment Programme, and that for this reason the location of the Centre should be at Nairobi;

15. Decides that during the period 1978-1980 a significant portion of all posts in the Centre will be assigned to the regions for work on regional human settlements questions;

IV. Organization at the regional level

16. Recommends that the regional commissions should consider the establishment of regional intergovernmental committees on human settlements, comprising all members, in cases where such committees do not already exist;

17. Recommends that such regional committees should be established as soon as possible and then co-ordinate their activities with those of the Commission on Human Settlements and report to it through the appropriate regional commissions;

18. Recommends further that the responsibility for implementing regional and subregional programmes should be gradually transferred to regional organizations;

19. Recommends that each regional committee should be served by a unit of the secretariat of the parent regional commission under an executive officer; these units should preferably be established as soon as possible and should be provided with the necessary resources for their operations;

20. Decides that the regional committees should be responsible for the formulation of regional and subregional policies and programmes and for their implementation;

21. Recommends further that the budgetary and personnel resources available to each regional secretariat unit should consist of those available from the regular budgetary resources and those redeployed from the aggregate posts available to the central secretariat, voluntary contributions, including those made to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, as well as selected resources currently available to each region;

22. Recommends that the principal functions of the regional secretariat units should be:

(a) To serve the regional committees referred to in paragraph 16 above;

(b) To review progress in the implementation of programmes within the regions;

(c) To promote the active collaboration of governmental representatives in activities related to human settlements;

(d) To assist Governments of countries in the region in the formulation of their requests for assistance from the appropriate bilateral and multilateral bodies;

(e) To establish close links with the appropriate financial institutions at the regional and global levels and with regional units of the specialized agencies;

(f) To formulate, implement and supervise regional and subregional programmes and projects, especially regional training programmes;

(g) To execute regional human settlements projects;

23. Recommends that the regional secretariat units, with the approval of the regional committees, should identify those national and regional institutions which are best able to provide services, training and assistance in research relating to human settlements;

V. Terms of reference

24. Decides that human settlements activities and programmes at both the global and regional levels should deal in particular with the following subject areas:

- (a) Settlement policies and strategies;
- (b) Settlement planning;
- (c) Institutions and management;
- (d) Shelter, infrastructure and services;
- (e) Land;
- (f) Public participation;

25. Decides that the formulation of global programme priorities within these broad subject areas shall be undertaken by the Commission on Human Settlements and that of regional programme priorities by the regional committees, on the basis of the needs and problems of the region and of the countries within the region;

26. Recommends that the following functions be considered on a priority basis, in relation to the subject areas mentioned in paragraph 24 above:

- (a) Identification of the problems and possible solutions;
- (b) The formulation and implementation of policies;
- (c) Education and training;
- (d) The identification, development and use of appropriate technology, as well as the limitation of hazardous technology;
- (e) Exchange of information, including audio-visual information;
- (f) Implementation machinery;
- (g) Assistance in the mobilization of resources at the national and international levels;

VI. Concerted action and co-ordination

27. Urges in particular that the Executive Director of the Centre and the Bureau of the Commission on Human Settlements should meet biannually with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Bureau of its Governing Council to review together their respective priorities and programmes for improving human settlements and to strengthen and extend co-operation between the two organizations;

28. Urges also that the Executive Director of the Centre and the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme should participate in and address the annual meetings of their governing bodies;

VII. Working relations with financial institutions

29. Recommends that the Centre and the secretariats of the regional commissions should establish working relations, as regards the question of human settlements, with the principal financial institutions at the regional and global levels;

30. Recommends that special co-operation should exist at the global, regional and national levels between the United Nations Development Programme and the Centre;

VIII. Co-operation with organizations outside the United Nations system

31. Recommends that, at the global and regional levels, co-operation should be sought with universities, research and scientific institutes, non-governmental organizations and voluntary groups, in order to make full use of their knowledge and experience in the field of human settlements; at the intergovernmental level, this co-operation should be formalized and at the secretariat level it should be brought about by the establishment of appropriate working relations.

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meetings 18, 20, 21, 23-26, 57, 59.
Fifth Committee, meeting 68.
Plenary meeting 107.

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its

organizational session for 1977, of its 3rd special session and of its 62nd and 63rd sessions, Chapter V.

A/C.2/32/L.4. Note by Secretariat.

A/C.2/32/L.41. Australia, Canada, Ethiopia, Kenya, Philippines, Sweden: draft resolution.

A/C.2/32/L.41/Rev.1. Australia, Burundi, Canada, Ethiopia, Finland, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Uganda: revised draft resolution, approved by Second Committee on 9 December 1977, meeting 57, by recorded vote of 101 to 0, with 13 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, China, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Italy, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

A/C.2/32/L.89, A/C.5/32/91 and Corr.1, A/32/8/Add.28. Administrative and financial implications of 19-power revised draft resolution, A/C.2/32/L.41/Rev.1. Statements by Secretary-General and report of ACABQ.

A/32/452. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolution VII recommended by Second Committee in A/32/265/Add.3 and Add.3/Corr.1. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/32/265/Add.3 and Add.3/Corr.1. Report of Second Committee (part IV) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution VII.

Resolution 32/162, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/265/Add.3 and Add.3/Corr.1, adopted by Assembly on 19 December 1977, meeting 107, by recorded vote of 124 to 0, with 13 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia,

Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, China, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Italy, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

The General Assembly,

Recalling relevant resolutions, in particular its resolutions 2718 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, 3001 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 and 3327 (XXIX) of 16 December 1974,

Convinced of the need for urgent action to improve the quality of life of all people in human settlements,

Recognizing that such action is primarily the responsibility of Governments,

Conscious that human settlements problems represent a primary field of action in international co-operation, which should be strengthened in order that adequate solutions may be found, based on equity, justice and solidarity, especially among developing countries,

Recognizing that the international community should provide, both at the global and regional levels, encouragement and support to Governments determined to take effective action to ameliorate conditions, especially for the least advantaged, in rural and urban human settlements,

Recognizing that human settlements and the steps to be taken to improve them should be considered an essential component of socio-economic development,

Recalling the decisions of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and the recommendations of the World Population Conference, the World Food Conference, the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the World Conference of the International Women's Year, as well as the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth special session and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States adopted by the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, that establish the basis of the new international economic order,

Aware of the sectoral responsibilities of the organizations of the United Nations system,

Conscious of the need to achieve greater coherence and effectiveness in human settlements activities within the United Nations system,

Recognizing that new priorities should be identified and activities developed to reflect comprehensive and integrated approaches to the solution of human settlements problems,

Convinced that it is necessary to consolidate and strengthen promptly the capacity of the United Nations system in the field of human settlements,

Recognizing that urgent steps should be taken to ensure a better mobilization of financial resources at all levels, with a view to improving human settlements,

Believing that:

(a) The current level of resources available for development purposes, particularly for human settlements, is clearly inadequate,

(b) The effective development of human settlements has been hindered by great disparities in socio-economic development within and between countries,

(c) The establishment of a just and equitable world economic order through necessary changes in areas of international trade, monetary systems, industrialization, the transfer of resources, the transfer of technology and the consumption of world resources is essential for socio-economic development and for the improvement of human settlements, particularly in developing countries,

I

International co-operation in the field of human settlements

Considers that:

(a) International co-operation in the field of human settlements

should be viewed as an instrument of socio-economic development;

(b) The fundamental object of international cooperation for development is to support national action and, therefore, programmes for such co-operation in the field of human settlements should be based on the policies and priorities established in the recommendations for national action of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements;

(c) In seeking co-operation for development, States should give due priority to human settlements;

(d) Requests for development assistance should not be subject to discrimination on the part of the institutions to which these requests are addressed;

(e) Technical co-operation should be made available to countries requesting assistance in policy formulation, management and institutional improvement relating to human settlements;

(f) Technical co-operation should be made available to developing countries requesting assistance in education and training and applied research relating to human settlements;

(g) Financial and technical co-operation for development should be accorded to countries requesting assistance for, inter alia, projects in self-help and co-operative housing, integrated rural development, water and transportation;

(h) All Governments should give serious consideration to making contributions as soon as possible to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation established by virtue of General Assembly resolution 3327 (XXIX), in order to expedite action programmes in the field of human settlements;

(i) Emerging concepts and priorities regarding human settlements in developing countries present new challenges to the policies and capability of development assistance agencies in donor countries and to international bodies; multilateral and bilateral development assistance agencies should therefore respond effectively to requests for assistance in the field of human settlements and special attention should be paid to the needs of the least advantaged countries, particularly in the provision of long-term, low-interest mortgages and loans to facilitate the implementation of human settlements activities in the least developed countries that cannot fulfil existing terms and conditions;

(j) Information systems should be strengthened, where necessary, and better co-ordinated, and stronger links should be established at the regional level between human settlements and research institutions in different countries;

(k) Many international organizations carry out activities related to human settlements, and specialized agencies and other appropriate bodies—in particular the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the International Labour Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Bank and the World Health Organization—should consider seriously the recommendations of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, with a view to implementing them in their respective fields of competence;

II

Commission on Human Settlements

1. Decides that the Economic and Social Council should transform the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning into a Commission on Human Settlements, which will have fifty-eight members to be elected for three-year terms on the following basis:

(a) Sixteen seats for African States;

(b) Thirteen seats for Asian States;

(c) Six seats for Eastern European States;

(d) Ten seats for Latin American States;

(e) Thirteen seats for Western European and other States;

2. Decides that the Commission on Human Settlements will discharge, inter alia, the responsibilities at present exercised by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning;

3. Decides that the Commission on Human Settlements will have the following main objectives:

(a) To assist countries and regions in increasing and improving their own efforts to solve human settlements problems;

(b) To promote greater international co-operation in order to increase the availability of resources of developing countries and regions;

(c) To promote the integral concept of human settlements and a comprehensive approach to human settlements problems in all countries;

(d) To strengthen co-operation and co-participation in this domain among all countries and regions;

4. Decides that the Commission on Human Settlements will have the following main functions and responsibilities:

(a) To develop and promote policy objectives, priorities and guidelines regarding existing and planned programmes of work in the field of human settlements, as formulated in the recommendations of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements and subsequently endorsed by the General Assembly;

(b) To follow closely the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations in the field of human settlements and to propose, when appropriate, ways and means by which the over-all policy objectives and goals in the field of human settlements within the United Nations system might best be achieved;

(c) To study, in the context of the recommendations for national action of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, new issues, problems and especially solutions in the field of human settlements, particularly those of a regional or international character;

(d) To give over-all policy guidance and carry out supervision of the operations of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation;

(e) To review and approve periodically the utilization of funds at its disposal for carrying out human settlements activities at the global, regional and subregional levels;

(f) To provide over-all direction to the secretariat of the Centre referred to in section III below;

(g) To review and provide guidance on the programme of the United Nations Audio-Visual Information Centre on Human Settlements established by virtue of General Assembly resolution 31/115 of 16 December 1976;

5. Decides that the first session of the Commission on Human Settlements shall be held in the first half of 1978;

6. Decides that the reports of the Commission on Human Settlements will be submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council;

III

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

1. Decides that a small and effective secretariat shall be established in the United Nations to service the Commission on Human Settlements and to serve as a focal point for human settlements action and the co-ordination of activities within the United Nations system, to be named "United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)," hereinafter referred to as "the Centre";

2. Decides that the Centre shall be headed by an Executive Director, at a level to be determined later, who shall report to the Secretary-General until such time as any relevant recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System can be taken into account;

3. Decides that the Executive Director shall be responsible for the management of the Centre, which shall comprise the posts and budgetary resources of the following:

(a) The Centre for Housing, Building and Planning of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat;

(b) The appropriate section of the Division of Economic and Social Programmes of the United Nations Environment Programme directly concerned with human settlements, with the

exception of the posts required by that Programme to exercise its responsibilities for the environmental aspects and consequences of human settlements planning;

(c) The United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation;

(d) As appropriate, selected posts and associated resources from relevant parts of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs;

4. Decides that the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation shall be administered by the Executive Director referred to in paragraph 2 of the present section and shall have the terms of reference set out in the annex to General Assembly resolution 3327 (XXIX), with appropriate amendments to reflect the new relationship to the Commission on Human Settlements and its secretariat;

5. Decides that the Centre, under the leadership of its Executive Director, shall be entrusted, inter alia, with the following responsibilities:

(a) To ensure the harmonization at the intersecretariat level of human settlements programmes planned and carried out by the United Nations system;

(b) To assist the Commission on Human Settlements in co-ordinating human settlements activities in the United Nations system, to keep them under review and to assess their effectiveness;

(c) To execute human settlements projects;

(d) To provide the focal point for a global exchange of information about human settlements;

(e) To provide substantive support to the Commission on Human Settlements;

(f) To deal with interregional human settlements matters;

(g) To supplement the resources of the regions in formulating and implementing human settlements projects when so required;

(h) To promote collaboration with, and involvement of, the world scientific community concerned with human settlements;

(i) To establish and maintain a global directory of consultants and advisers to supplement the skills available within the United Nations system and to assist in the recruitment of experts at the global level, including those available in developing countries;

(j) To initiate public information activities on human settlements in co-operation with the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat;

(k) To promote the further and continued use of audio-visual material relating to human settlements;

(l) To carry out the mandate and responsibilities previously assigned by the appropriate legislative bodies to the secretariat units to be absorbed in the central staff;

(m) To implement programmes until they are transferred to the regional organizations;

6. Decides that the Director of the United Nations Audio-Visual Information Centre on Human Settlements shall report to the Executive Director;

7. Decides that there should be close links between the Centre and the United Nations Environment Programme, and that for this reason the location of the Centre should be at Nairobi;

8. Decides that during the period 1978-1980 a significant portion of all posts in the Centre will be assigned to the regions for work on regional human settlements questions;

IV

Organization at the regional level

1. Recommends that the regional commissions should consider the establishment of regional intergovernmental committees on human settlements, comprising all members, in cases where such committees do not already exist;

2. Recommends that such regional committees should be established as soon as possible and should then co-ordinate their activities with those of the Commission on Human Settlements and report to it through the appropriate regional commissions;

3. Recommends that the responsibility for implementing

regional and subregional programmes should be gradually transferred to regional organizations;

4. Recommends that each regional committee should be served by a unit of the secretariat of the parent regional commission under an executive officer, that these units should preferably be established as soon as possible and that they should be provided with the necessary resources for their operations;

5. Decides that the regional committees shall be responsible for the formulation of regional and subregional policies and programmes and for their implementation;

6. Recommends that the budgetary and personnel resources available to each regional secretariat unit should consist of those available from the regular budgetary resources and those redeployed from the aggregate posts available to the central secretariat, voluntary contributions, including those made to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, as well as selected resources currently available to each region;

7. Recommends that the principal functions of the regional secretariat units should be:

(a) To serve the regional committees referred to in paragraph 1 of the present section;

(b) To review progress in the implementation of programmes within the regions;

(c) To promote the active collaboration of governmental representatives in activities related to human settlements;

(d) To assist Governments of countries in the region in the formulation of their requests for assistance from the appropriate bilateral and multilateral bodies;

(e) To establish close links with the appropriate financial institutions at the regional and global levels and with regional units of the specialized agencies;

(f) To formulate, implement and supervise regional and sub-regional programmes and projects, especially regional training programmes;

(g) To execute regional human settlements projects;

8. Recommends that the regional secretariat units, with the approval of the regional committees, should identify those national and regional institutions which are best able to provide services, training and assistance in research relating to human settlements;

V Terms of reference

1. Decides that human settlements activities and programmes at both the global and regional levels shall deal in particular with the following subject areas:

- (a) Settlement policies and strategies;
- (b) Settlement planning;
- (c) Institutions and management;
- (d) Shelter, infrastructure and services;
- (e) Land;
- (f) Public participation;

2. Decides that the formulation of global programme priorities within these broad subject areas shall be undertaken by the Commission on Human Settlements and that of regional programme priorities by the regional committees, on the basis of the needs and problems of the region and of the countries within the region;

3. Recommends that the following functions should be considered on a priority basis, in relation to the subject areas mentioned in paragraph 1 of the present section:

- (a) Identification of the problems and possible solutions;
- (b) Formulation and implementation of policies;
- (c) Education and training;
- (d) Identification, development and use of appropriate technology, as well as limitation of hazardous technology;
- (e) Exchange of information, including audio-visual information;
- (f) Implementation machinery;
- (g) Assistance in the mobilization of resources at the national and international levels;
- (h) Promotion of the establishment of an international information pool on building materials, plants and equipment;

VI Concerted action and co-ordination

1. Urges, in particular, that the Executive Director of the Centre and the bureau of the Commission on Human Settlements should meet biannually with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and the bureau of its Governing Council to review together their respective priorities and programmes for improving human settlements and to strengthen and extend co-operation between the two organizations;

2. Urges also that the Executive Director of the Centre and the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme should participate in and address the annual meetings of their governing bodies;

3. Decides that there must be a sustained and determined effort, on the part of all organizations most closely connected with human settlements, at both the regional and global levels, to concert their planned programmes and projects;

4. Decides further that the existing mechanisms of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination must be strengthened to ensure that co-ordination in the field of human settlements is effective throughout the whole United Nations system;

VII Working relations with financial institutions

1. Recommends that the Centre and the secretariats of the regional commissions should establish working relations, as regards the question of human settlements, with the principal financial institutions at the regional and global levels;

2. Recommends that special co-operation should exist at the global, regional and national levels between the United Nations Development Programme and the Centre;

VIII Co-operation with organizations outside the

Recommends that, at the global and regional levels, co-operation should be sought with universities, research and scientific institutes, non-governmental organizations and voluntary groups, in order to make full use of their knowledge and experience in the field of human settlements; at the intergovernmental level, this co-operation should be formalized and at the secretariat level it should be brought about by the establishment of appropriate working relations.

A/32/260. Co-ordination of action at regional level in field of human settlements. Report of Secretary-General.

A/32/463 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee (on UNEP), draft decision I.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/444 A).

Decent living environment for vulnerable groups

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Economic Committee, meetings 789, 793.
Plenary meeting 2085.

E/6017. Specific measures to meet need for decent living environment for most vulnerable groups of society. Note by Secretary-General.

E/6030. Report of Economic Committee (on international co-operation on environment), draft decision.

E/6020. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 63rd session (decision 264 (LXIII)).

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meeting 59.
Plenary meeting 107.

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1977, of its 3rd special session and of its 62nd and 63rd sessions, Chapter IV E.

A/32/463 and Corr.1. Report of Second Committee (on UNEP), draft decision II.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September—21 December 1977 (decision 32/444 B).

Chapter X

Financing of economic development**The United Nations Capital Development Fund**

The United Nations Capital Development Fund underwrites community self-help projects that directly benefit the lowest income groups in the least developed countries. The Fund's financing is used, for example, to provide simple agricultural equipment and irrigation systems, establish cottage industries, construct village schools, vocational training facilities, health centres, low-cost housing and farm-to-market roads, and to set up credit unions and co-operatives. Although its support is provided on a grant basis, projects which produce revenues are expected to repay the assistance into domestic revolving funds.

In the informal sector, which receives the major part of the Fund's attention and which is characterized by extremely low capital intensity, small capital inputs can bring about a significant improvement in human well-being. Thus, a grant of \$1 million could bring disease-free water to about 70,000 people or basic health facilities to about 500,000 people.

During 1977, its third operational year, the Fund's resources reached a total of \$67.5 million, including \$18.7 million pledged for 1978 by 31 countries. Cumulative contributions of major donors included those of the Netherlands (\$27.7 million), Sweden (\$16.8 million), Norway (\$7.9 million), Yugoslavia (\$3.3 million) and Denmark (\$2.7 million). New contributors were Haiti, Malawi, Senegal, Switzerland and the United States.

Of the total \$14.8 million approved for projects in 1977, \$4.3 million (29 per cent) was committed to agricultural production including credit, grain storage, livestock and fish farming; \$2.7 million (18 per cent) to low-cost housing; \$2.5 million (17 per cent) to rural water supply; \$2.1 million (15 per cent) to feeder roads; \$1.7 million (11 per cent) to small industry; \$1 million (7 per cent) to nutrition support; and \$0.5 million (3 per cent) to rural health.

Pre-investment expenditures connected with project identification and preparation amounted to \$230,000; these were financed from the amounts allotted for country programmes by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The Fund's administrative expenses in 1977

were \$322,000, representing a 2.2 per cent overhead cost compared to the value of projects approved during the year.

Cumulative commitments in 1977 reached \$47.4 million; there were 66 projects in 23 countries. In line with policies established by the UNDP Governing Council in June 1974, the resources available in 1977 were placed in the least developed countries.

Legislative decisions

At the twenty-fourth session of the UNDP Governing Council in June/July 1977, a discussion took place on the Fund's capacity to commit up to \$50 million annually. The Governing Council took note of the report by the UNDP Administrator and of the views expressed during the discussion. It also asked the Economic and Social Council to recommend to the General Assembly that the administrative expenses of the Capital Development Fund be met from voluntary contributions made to that Fund.

On 3 August 1977, the Economic and Social Council, with the adoption of decision 259(LXIII), recommended that the administrative expenses of the Fund be met from voluntary contributions to the Fund, in accordance with the request of the UNDP Governing Council. Decision 259(LXIII) was adopted without a vote on the recommendation of the Council's Policy and Programme Coordination Committee, which had approved the text on 1 August on the proposal of its Chairman.

On 15 December 1977, the General Assembly, recalling its earlier resolutions on the matter, decided that the original function of the Capital Development Fund should be preserved until 31 December 1978. This action was set forth in decision 32/429, adopted on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee.

The Committee had approved, without vote on 9 December, a text proposed by its Chairman, who had orally amended his text to delete a provision that the administrative expenses of the Fund should be met from voluntary contributions. The Chairman acted on the suggestion of the Upper Volta. The Federal Republic of Ger-

many, Italy and the United States said they would have preferred to retain the deleted phrase.

Pledging Conference

The 1977 United Nations Pledging Conference on UNDP and the United Nations Capital Development Fund was held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 2 November. At this meeting, 28 countries pledged contributions to the Fund for 1978 totalling \$17.9 million.

Total contributions pledged to the Fund as at 30 June 1978 amounted to f18.7 million. They are listed by country in the table below.

Country	Amount (in US dollar equivalents)
Afghanistan	3,000
Algeria	24,200
Bangladesh	2,300
Botswana	2,778
Chile	10,000
China	117,647
Cuba	26,420

Country	Amount (in US dollar equivalents)
Cyprus	300
Democratic Yemen	1,000
Denmark	877,193
Egypt	24,993
Greece	3,000
Haiti	2,000
Iran	15,000
Jamaica	1,760
Malawi	7,500
Mauritius	2,022
Morocco	11,628
Netherlands	7,284,803
Norway	2,895,752
Pakistan	96,162
Senegal	60,820
Sudan	5,000
Sweden	4,301,075
Switzerland	500,000
Tunisia	1,525
Turkey	153,153
United Republic of Cameroon	1,293
United Republic of Tanzania	1,918
United States	2,000,000
Yugoslavia	300,000
Total	18,734,242

Documentary references

Legislative decisions

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 623, 625, 627.
Plenary meeting 2084.

E/6013/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 24th session, Geneva, 13 June-1 July 1977, Chapters VIII and X D, para. 413 (decision A, para. 18).

E/6039. Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee (on policy review of operational activities for development), draft decision B.

E/6020. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 63rd session (decision 259 (LXIII)).

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meetings 38, 43, 45-47, 58.
Plenary meeting 103.

A/C.2/32/L.92. Draft decision proposed by Second Committee Chairman.

A/32/444. Report of Second Committee (on operational activities for development), draft decision.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/429).

Pledging Conference

1977 United Nations Pledging Conference on UNDP and United Nations Capital Development Fund, meetings 1, 2 (A/CONF.85/SR.1,2 and corrigendum) of 2 November 1977.

A/CONF.85/1. Final Act of 1977 United Nations Pledging Conference on UNDP and United Nations Capital Development Fund.

A/CONF.85/2. Contributions pledged or paid to UNDP and United Nations Capital Development Fund for year 1978 as at 30 June 1978. Memorandum by Secretary-General.

Other documents

DP/305 and Annexes I and II. Annual report of UNDP Administrator for 1977 on United Nations Capital Development Fund.

The role of the World Bank Group in international economic and social policy

Consideration by Economic and Social Council

The role of the World Bank Group—the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association (IDA) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC)—in international economic and social policy was a topic discussed at the mid-1977 session of the Economic and Social Council.

Addressing the Council on the subject on 13 July 1977, the representative of the World Bank said

that the flow of resources had always been of particular concern to the Bank. The President of the Bank, he said, had pointed out that the basic human needs of the people of the poorest countries would have been met if all developed countries had fulfilled their commitment of allocating the fixed target of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for official development assistance during the Second United Nations Development Decade. The middle-income developing

countries—those with per capita incomes of more than \$200—currently received over half the total of official development assistance, but if that assistance were distributed equally among all developing countries on a per capita basis, the poorest countries would receive an additional \$1,500 million a year. The loss to the middle-income countries could be offset by broader trade concessions and greater access to non-governmental sources of capital.

The representative pointed out that concessional resources were principally channelled through IDA, with the poorest countries receiving over 90 per cent of all IDA commitments. The World Bank, he stated, was making efforts further to increase these commitments.

In March 1977, the fifth replenishment of IDA had been approved and the organization was to have available \$7,638 million for the three-year period beginning 1 July 1977, a substantial increase over the level of the fourth replenishment.

In the fiscal year ended 30 June 1977, the World Bank sold obligations totalling over \$4,000 million, the highest principal amount of World Bank bonds to be sold in any one fiscal year. Together with IDA, it committed over \$7,000 million for 228 projects in developing countries. Its affiliate, IFC, added over \$250 million in equity and loan funds for 34 projects, in co-operation with the private sector. Steps were taken to increase the capital of both the Bank and IFC, and to provide IDA with a sizable increase in resources for the next three years.

Co-financing, the representative observed, had become an important technique for increasing the flow of capital to the developing countries. Project co-financing in eastern Africa, for instance, had doubled between 1976 and 1977, adding more than 50 per cent to the total value of Bank and IDA lending in the area. In recent years, export credits had constituted an important source of co-financing. This type of financing had already proved successful in Latin America and was being used in other countries. The Bank had also continued to encourage private participation in its operations.

Over the past decade, the representative added, the Bank had considerably expanded and diversified its activities and taken steps to relate its lending programme more closely to borrowers' objectives. It had found that the infrastructure projects which it had supported benefited much of the population only slowly or indirectly. It therefore decided to place greater emphasis on assistance for projects which attacked the problems of poverty directly and would increase the share of agriculture and rural development in total lending. Total Bank and IDA lending for agriculture, 15

per cent in fiscal year 1972, had almost doubled by 1976. During the fiscal year ending on 30 June 1977, 75 agricultural projects were financed, about three fourths of the lending being for rural development.

In the seven years in which it had been lending for population, the Bank had committed about \$159 million for 14 projects in 12 countries, representing about 55 per cent of total project costs. It was working closely with other national and multilateral agencies which were active in the sector.

Replenishment of the International Development Association

The representative of the World Bank, addressing the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee of the Economic and Social Council on 22 July 1977, said that although the negotiations on the fifth replenishment of IDA had proved lengthier than expected, the outcome was satisfactory: the representatives of 26 donor countries had agreed, in March 1977, on arrangements which, subject to legislative approval in the States concerned, would provide IDA with the authority to commit \$7,638 million during the three-year period beginning 1 July 1977, an increase of 85 per cent in nominal terms over the previous replenishment.

Recognizing that the needs of the poorest countries for external assistance on concessional terms had grown and that the purchasing power of such assistance had declined in recent years, the traditional donors had decided to increase IDA resources. These had been further increased by contributions from non-traditional donors (the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates) and by a special additional contribution from Kuwait.

It had become clear during the negotiations, the representative added, that the fifth replenishment could not become effective by 30 June 1977, by which time IDA would have committed practically all its funds. Most contributors had, therefore, expressed their willingness to provide commitment authority to IDA by making funds available in advance of the date on which the fifth replenishment would become effective, on condition that there should be a collective undertaking to that effect by a majority of donors and that that bridging arrangement would become operative only when Governments had given IDA formal notification that such contributions, amounting to \$1,200 million, had been made. Government notification of \$614.5 million in advance of contributions had thus far been received.

On 3 August 1977, by its decision 255(LXIII), the Economic and Social Council took note of the

statement made by the representative of the World Bank on the results of the negotiations undertaken for the fifth replenishment of IDA.

The Council adopted the decision, without a

vote, on the recommendation of its Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, which had approved it on 22 July 1977, on the proposal of its Chairman.

Documentary references

Consideration by Economic and Social Council

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Plenary meetings 2066, 2069.

E/6057. Report of International Monetary Fund. Note by Secretary-General (covering note).

E/6058 and Add.1. Reports of World Bank and IFC. Note by Secretary-General (covering note).

Replenishment of IDA

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meeting 619.
Plenary meeting 2084.

E/6036 (part II). Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee (on international co-operation and co-ordination within United Nations system), draft decision A.

E/6020. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 63rd session (decision 255 (LXIII)).

Chapter XI

Questions concerning transnational corporations

Report of the

Commission on Transnational Corporations

The Commission on Transnational Corporations held its resumed second session on 3 March 1977 at United Nations Headquarters, New York. It met to select the 16 persons, agreed upon by the Commission's members at an informal meeting on 22 February, who would serve as expert advisers to the Commission through its fourth session in 1978, as well as to assist the Commission's Intergovernmental Working Group on a Code of Conduct. They were to serve in their private capacities and would be invited to give opinions on the topics under discussion.

After taking note, with satisfaction, of a statement by the Executive Director on the activities of the Centre on Transnational Corporations during the past year, the Commission, at its third session in April/May 1977, took note also of the report of its Intergovernmental Working Group on a Code of Conduct on the work of its first two sessions in January and April/May 1977.

The report consisted of suggestions for a preliminary annotated outline of a code of conduct, supplemented by concluding remarks. Its main sections comprised: a preamble and objectives, definitions, major principles and/or issues related to the activities of transnational corporations, principles and/or issues relating to the treatment of transnational corporations, the code's legal nature and scope, and implementation.

The Commission expressed appreciation to the Group's Chairman and to the Centre for its support of the Group's activities. The Commission instructed the Working Group to continue its task of formulating a code of conduct for transnational corporations and to report in 1978.

In the area of technical co-operation, the Commission reaffirmed the great importance it attached to the programme, aimed at strengthening the negotiating capacity of developing countries. Answering the concern expressed by some Commission members about the possible involvement of the Centre in direct negotiations, the Executive Director assured the Commission that the Centre was not thus in-

involved and that its technical co-operation programme in this area was being conducted within the framework of the United Nations system on technical co-operation. The Commission also stressed the importance of ensuring that the Centre's roster of experts should include qualified persons from all geographic regions.

The research programmes of the Centre, in particular those concerning transnational corporations in banking, in the food and beverage industry, and a comprehensive integrated study, as well as the publication of the first issue of the CTC Reporter, were noted with satisfaction by the Commission. (For other publications, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.) It stressed, however, that research projects should be geared specifically to support the formulation of a code of conduct and the strengthening of the negotiating capacity of host developing countries in their dealings with transnational corporations.

With regard to the establishment of a comprehensive information system, the Commission agreed that the Centre should proceed with the development of such a system, as well as with revising further a feasibility study on availability of information. It noted that the information system was organized into five general areas: information on individual transnational corporations; macro (or aggregate) information; laws, regulations and policies relating to transnational corporations; contracts and agreements between transnational corporations and government agencies and local enterprises; and bibliographical and documentary information. The Commission recognized the need for reliable and accurate information to permit meaningful analysis of the impact of corporation activities on both home and host countries, and the need for selectivity, in accordance with objectives and priorities previously laid down by the Commission and with the requirements of business confidentiality.

The Commission also adopted at its third session a resolution regarding the activities of transnational corporations in southern Africa and their collaboration with the racist minority regimes in that area. The Commission, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of southern Africa to self-determina-

tion and independence and their right to dispose of their natural resources in their best interests, reaffirmed that collaboration by transnational corporations with the racist minority regimes in southern Africa was a major obstacle to self-determination, and strongly condemned such collaboration. It also called upon all transnational corporations to comply with the relevant United Nations resolutions by immediately halting all investments and by progressively disengaging from southern Africa. The Centre was asked to collect and publicize information on the activities of transnational corporations which collaborated directly or indirectly with the racist minority regimes in southern Africa and to continue in-depth studies on their activities.

On 4 August 1977, the Economic and Social Council took note, by decision 271 (LXIII) adopted without vote, of the report of the Commission on Transnational Corporations on its 1977 sessions. The decision was recommended by the Council's Economic Committee, which had approved without vote an oral proposal to that effect by its Chairman on 28 July.

Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group on the Problem of Corrupt Practices

The Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group on the Problem of Corrupt Practices, established by the Economic and Social Council in August 1976,¹ held two sessions at Headquarters, New York, in 1977—in January/February and in March/April—and a resumed session at Geneva in June/July. In accordance with its mandate, it examined the problem of corrupt practices, in particular bribery, in international commercial transactions with the aim of elaborating the scope and contents of an international agreement to prevent and eliminate such practices. By the end of its resumed session in 1977, it had completed as a basis for its work an annotated outline of a possible international agreement and had discussed the formal language that such an agreement might contain.

The Commission on Transnational Corporations at its April/May 1977 session took note with appreciation of the Group's progress, summarized in an oral report to the Commission, and asked that it continue to be kept up to date on the Group's work.

In its report to the Council, the Working Group recommended that its membership should be expanded and that it should continue its tasks. The Working Group further recommended that the Council consider the

question of convening a conference of plenipotentiaries to conclude the international agreement.

The report by the Working Group also contained the text of proposed but unagreed provisions relevant to the elaboration of an international agreement. The text had six parts: a preamble, definitions, action at the national level, action at the intergovernmental level, settlement of disputes, and entry into force.

Proposals and options other than an international agreement were also considered by the Working Group, including the drafting of a model national law, the adoption of voluntary guidelines or codes of conduct, and the efficacy of unilateral national action. In addition, the Working Group noted that the elimination of tax shelters, the disclosure by public officials of their net worth, and the topic of other corrupt practices could be dealt with by both national and international action.

On 4 August 1977, the Council adopted resolution 2122 (LXIII), by which it reaffirmed that work on a code of conduct should be given highest priority and that the conclusion of an international agreement on illicit payments should in no way interfere with or delay that priority; it also urged all States to make their best efforts to expedite the formulation of the code. Taking note of the Working Group's report, the Council decided to expand its membership to include all interested States (the necessary quorum being four States from each interested geographical group). It also decided that the expanded Working Group should meet as necessary in 1978 in order to draft an international agreement on illicit payments and consider all the issues defined in its report. Finally, the Council recommended that the General Assembly should decide, when it was deemed appropriate, to convene a conference of plenipotentiaries to conclude the international agreement.

Resolution 2122 (LXIII) was recommended by the Council's Economic Committee which, on 3 August, had approved a text submitted by its Vice-Chairman following informal consultations with Committee members. The text was approved by both Committee and Council without vote. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Ukrainian SSR, speaking also on behalf of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the USSR, expressed reservations on the text. An

¹ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 462, text of resolution 2041 (LXI) of 5 August 1976.

extension of the Working Group's mandate, they felt, would lead to duplication of work on the code of conduct, which was to take due account of the corruption problem. Moreover, in their view intensive work on an agreement might upset the priorities of the Centre on Transnational Corporations.

Yugoslavia, speaking on behalf of the States members of the Council belonging to the "Group of 77," said the text was far from satisfactory to those developing countries. The Commission should give absolute priority to the code of conduct; negotiations on corrupt practices should be linked with those of the code, which should be a legally binding instrument.

The Syrian Arab Republic, speaking on behalf of the Arab countries, said three points should be taken into account in future negotiations on corrupt practices: illicit payments affecting especially the situation in the occupied Arab territories and Namibia, subversive activities in the context of transactions, and compensation to injured parties for the long-term effects of illicit payments on development.

France, Peru and the United States considered that the Working Group should proceed simultaneously with other issues connected with the activities of transnational corporations and other measures to combat corrupt practices, as well as a draft international agreement. Algeria and Uganda held that the Group should consider not only the issues identified in its report but all comments made by Council members as well.

Other matters

The Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting, authorized by the Economic and Social Council in 1975,² met in New York from 18 to 29 July 1977. Its report to the Commission on Transnational Corporations and a report of the Secretary-General were combined.

The Group of Experts reviewed existing accounting and reporting practices and the main issues and problems encountered in formulating international accounting and reporting standards for transnational corporations, focusing its attention on and formulating a set of recommendations, which included lists of minimum items of financial and non-financial information—for disclosure in general-purpose reports—needed to appraise the economic and social impact of transnational corporations nationally and internationally. The Group em-

phasized that it had sought to strike a balance between what was desirable and what was feasible, and that further work was necessary before a consensus could be reached.

The Secretary-General endorsed, *inter alia*, the Group's recommendation that the Centre on Transnational Corporations should keep under continuous review the reporting practices of transnational corporations, and acknowledged with appreciation the Group's contribution to the development of international standards in this area.

In its annual report, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination reported on arrangements in force for close interagency co-operation to ensure that the Centre could take full advantage of all work done in the United Nations system on questions related to transnational corporations, including setting up annual interagency meetings for this purpose. Such a meeting of officials responsible for programmes connected with transnational corporations was held in September 1977. Discussion focused on continuing major activities, as well as aspects of technical co-operation where it would be especially helpful for the organizations to pool their resources, such as available expertise for particular projects and training.

In a series of letters and notes verbales during the year, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR protested, as they had in 1976,³ against what they termed the illegality of the inclusion in the delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Commission on Transnational Corporations and its subsidiaries of a representative from a federal office located in the western sectors of Berlin.

Answering the allegation, France, the United Kingdom and the United States, as well as the Federal Republic of Germany, reaffirmed their position that no illegality existed and that the choice of delegates was up to the respective Governments.

By a letter of 19 August and a note verbale of 15 November, the USSR and the German Democratic Republic, respectively, expressed their objection to the inclusion in a United Nations publication on company directories of information on Soviet foreign trade organizations. This constituted an unlawful and unwarranted attempt to place those organizations in the category of transnational corporations, according to the USSR.

² See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 486.

³ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 461.

Documentary references

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Economic Committee, meetings 801-803, 806, 807.
Plenary meeting 2085.

Report of the

Commission on Transnational Corporations

E/5986. Report of Commission on Transnational Corporations on its resumed 2nd and 3rd sessions, Headquarters, New York, 3 March and 25 April-6 May 1977. (Annex: List of documents before Commission at its 3rd session.)

E/NGO/67, E/NGO/71. Statements by NGOs in category I consultative status with Economic and Social Council.

E/6048. Report of Economic Committee, draft decision.

E/6020. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 63rd session (decision 271 (LXIII)).

Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working

Group on the Problem of Corrupt Practices

E/6006. Report of Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group on Problem of Corrupt Practices on its first (15-19 November 1976), 2nd (31 January-11 February 1977) and 3rd (28 March-8 April 1977) sessions, Headquarters, New York, and resumed 3rd session (27 June-1 July 1977), Geneva. (Annex I: List of documents before Working Group at its first, 2nd, 3rd and resumed 3rd sessions.)

E/AC.6/L.606. Draft resolution submitted by Vice-Chairman of Economic Committee on basis of informal consultations, as orally amended by Vice-Chairman, approved without vote by Economic Committee on 3 August 1977, meeting 807.

E/AC.6/L.608. Programme budget implications of draft resolution in E/AC.6/L.606. Statement by Secretary-General.

E/6048. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution.

Resolution 2122(LXIII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/6048, adopted without vote by Council on 4 August 1977, meeting 2085.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3514(XXX) of 15 December 1975, which, inter alia, condemned all corrupt practices, including bribery, by transnational and other corporations, their intermediaries and others involved,

Recalling further Council resolution 2041(LXI) of 5 August 1976, which established an Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group to conduct an examination of the problem of corrupt practices, in particular bribery, in international commercial transactions by transnational and other corporations, their intermediaries and others involved, to elaborate in detail the scope and content of an international agreement to prevent and eliminate illicit payments, in whatever form, in connexion with international commercial transactions as defined by the Working Group, and to submit a report to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-third session,

Noting the report of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group on the Problem of Corrupt Practices on its first, second, third and resumed third sessions, submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-third session,

1. Reaffirms that the formulation of a code of conduct by the Commission on Transnational Corporations should be given the highest priority and that the conclusion of an international agreement on illicit payments should in no way interfere with or delay that priority;

2. Urges all States to use their best efforts to expedite the formulation of the code of conduct;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to make adequate provisions for the necessary meetings of the Intergovernmental Working Group on a Code of Conduct;

4. Decides;

(a) To continue the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group on the Problem of Corrupt Practices, so that it may complete its task;

(b) To expand the membership of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group to include all interested States, provided that the Working Group shall meet only if a quorum of four States from each interested geographical group is represented;

(c) That the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group shall meet as necessary in 1978, if at all possible at United Nations Headquarters in New York, in order to complete its task in accordance with its original mandate as contained in Council resolution 2041(LXI);

5. Decides that the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group should draft an international agreement on illicit payments and, in this regard, consider all the issues defined in its report;

6. Calls on the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group to report to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-fifth session and also to submit a report to the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its fourth session for its consideration and comments;

7. Recommends that the General Assembly decide, when it deems it appropriate, to convene a conference of plenipotentiaries, in order to conclude an international agreement on illicit payments.

Other documents

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1977, of its 3rd special session and of its 62nd and 63rd sessions, Chapter IV J.

A/32/53 and Corr.1. Letter of 13 January from USSR.

A/32/54 and Corr.1. Letter of 13 January from German Democratic Republic.

A/32/55 and Corr.1. Letter of 14 January from Ukrainian SSR.

A/32/56 and Corr.1. Note verbale of 14 January from Bulgaria.

A/32/67 and Corr.1. Letter of 20 April from France, United Kingdom and United States.

A/32/76. Letter of 25 April from Federal Republic of Germany.

A/32/79. Letter of 5 May from USSR.

A/32/80. Letter of 4 May from Ukrainian SSR.

A/32/81. Letter of 6 May from German Democratic Republic.

A/32/91. Note verbale of 4 May from Bulgaria.

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A/32/177. Letter of 19 August from USSR.

A/32/185. Letter of 22 August from Federal Republic of Germany.

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Chapter XU

Questions relating to food problems**The World Food Council**

The World Food Council, which was established in 1974, held its third session at Manila, Philippines, from 20 to 24 June 1977. The Council reported that recent increases in food production had provided more abundant food supplies and permitted the rebuilding of grain stocks in some countries. It expressed concern, however, that there was no guarantee that the trend would continue. It noted the need for systematic and concerted action and adopted the Manila Communique of the World Food Council: A Programme of Action to Eradicate Hunger and Malnutrition.

The Communique consisted of a preamble and 22 recommendations, which were concerned with the following major goals: increasing food production; improving and ensuring world food security; increasing and improving food aid; improving human nutrition; improving the contribution of trade to the solution of food problems; and ensuring that the action programme of the Council was fully integrated with other development policies and programmes of the United Nations.

To increase food production, the Council recommended that the international community increase its official development assistance level to food and agriculture production. It estimated that \$8,300 million in external resources on an annual basis would be required to achieve at least a 4 per cent sustained rate of growth of food production in developing countries, particularly food-priority countries. Of this amount, about \$6,500 million should be made available as concessional loans to food-priority countries, which should substantially increase their own investment in food production.

All appropriate United Nations agencies, especially the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Food Programme, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and regional banks, should help food-priority countries determine as quickly as possible: (a) the internal and external investment re-

quirements to achieve the minimum 4 per cent rate of growth of food production; and (b) the internal and external policy and other constraints to be overcome to achieve this production growth.

The Council further called for immediate steps to be taken by donor Governments and international agencies, principally FAO, to determine the minimum package of agricultural inputs, including fertilizers, seeds and pesticides, in order to reach the 4 per cent growth target. It stated that assistance to developing countries should include a \$20 million contribution to the FAO Seed Industry Development Programme.

To improve and ensure world food security, the Council recommended that all countries with accumulated food-grain stocks should convert them into national reserves. It emphasized that all efforts should be made to conclude, by June 1978, a new international grains arrangement, an important feature of which should be an international system of nationally held reserves. The size of such reserves and the cost-sharing between grain-exporting and -importing countries should be determined through negotiations, taking into account the ability of the various countries to contribute to such costs. Also, an international emergency reserve of 500,000 tons of cereals should be set up by the end of 1977.

The Council also recommended, among other things, that developing countries should be given financial and technical assistance to help them create and maintain their own food reserves, and improve storage and transport facilities. It called on donor nations to meet the 10 million ton target of cereals as food aid for 1977-1978 and emphasized the importance of international agencies such as FAO, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, UNDP and the World Bank giving priority to programmes for improving nutrition.

Decisions of the Economic and Social Council

On 4 August 1977, the Economic and Social Council, with the adoption of resolution 2114 (LXIII), endorsed the Manila Communique of

the World Food Council: A Programme of Action to Eradicate Hunger and Malnutrition.

It commended the World Food Council for the important initiatives it had taken, as embodied in the Manila Communique, *inter alia* for increasing food production in the developing countries, improving world food security, food aid programmes and human nutrition, and liberalizing food trade.

The Council recommended that the General Assembly adopt the Programme of Action contained in the Manila Communique and urged all Governments, specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations to implement the Programme fully.

The resolution was adopted, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Council's Economic Committee, which had approved the draft resolution without objection on 25 July. The text was sponsored by Canada, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Jamaica, Mauritania, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, the Philippines and the United States.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In addition, the Economic and Social Council adopted two decisions on related matters on 4 August 1977.

By decision 267(LXIII), the Council took note of the report by the Secretary-General and the President of the World Food Council on progress achieved in dealing with food problems. The report had stressed the necessity for concerned Governments to ratify the Agreement establishing IFAD so that the Fund could commence its operations without further delay.

By decision 269(LXIII), the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the African Inter-Ministerial Committee for Food and relevant United Nations organizations and specialized agencies.

Decisions 267(LXIII) and 269(LXIII) were

adopted, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Economic Committee, which approved them without vote on 21 July, as proposed by the Committee Chairman.

Decisions of the General Assembly

The General Assembly also considered the report of the World Food Council. On 8 December 1977, the Assembly, by resolution 32/52, adopted the Programme of Action to Eradicate Hunger and Malnutrition contained in the Manila Communique of the World Food Council.

It commended the World Food Council for the important initiatives it had taken, as embodied in the Programme of Action, *inter alia* to increase food production in the developing countries, improve and ensure world food security, expand and improve food aid programmes, improve human nutrition and liberalize and improve food trade.

The General Assembly commended the Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other bodies that were taking steps to implement the Programme of Action and called upon Governments, specialized agencies and other bodies within and outside the United Nations system, dealing with food, agriculture and human nutrition, to implement the Programme of Action fully and as a matter of urgency.

It further called upon all potential donors to announce before the end of 1977 their contributions to the international emergency reserve of cereals and decided to review the implementation of the Programme of Action in 1978.

Resolution 32/52 was adopted, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which had approved the draft resolution without a vote on 16 November 1977. The text was sponsored by 29 States. (For text of resolution and list of sponsors, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Documentary references

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Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Economic Committee, meetings 794-796, 798.
Plenary meeting 2085.

E/6025. Report of World Food Council on work of its 3rd session, Manila, Philippines, 20-24 June 1977 (covering note for report, WFC/50 (A/32/19)). (Part One: Manila Communique of World Food Council: Programme of Action to Eradicate Hunger and Malnutrition.)

E/NGO/72. Statement submitted by NGO in category I consultative status with Economic and Social Council.

E/AC.6/L.598. Denmark, Nigeria, Philippines: draft resolution.

A/AC.6/L.598/Rev.1. Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Jamaica, Mauritania, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, United States: revised draft resolution,

approved without objection by Economic Committee on 25 July 1977, meeting 798.

E/6045. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution.

Resolution 2114 (LXIII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/6045, and as orally corrected by Council President, adopted without vote by Council on 4 August 1977, meeting 2085.

The Economic and Social Council,
Having considered the report of the World Food Council on its Third Ministerial session, held at Manila from 20 to 24 June 1977,

Having heard the report of the President of the World Food Council, made in accordance with paragraph 4 of Economic and Social Council resolution 2037 (LXI) of 5 August 1976,

1. Notes with satisfaction the report of the World Food Coun-

cit and submits it to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session, in accordance with paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 3348 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974;

2. Endorses the "Manila Communique of the World Food Council: A Programme of Action to Eradicate Hunger and Malnutrition";

3. Commends the World Food Council for the important initiatives it has taken, as embodied in the Manila Communique, inter alia, for increasing food production in the developing countries, improving and ensuring world food security, expanding and improving food aid programmes, improving human nutrition and liberalizing and improving food trade;

4. Recommends that the General Assembly adopt the "Programme of Action to Eradicate Hunger and Malnutrition" contained in the Manila Communique and urge all Governments, specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system to implement the Programme fully.

E/6029. Progress achieved in dealing with food problems. Report by Secretary-General and President of World Food Council.

E/6045. Report of Economic Committee, draft decision I.

E/6020. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 63rd session (decision 267 (LXIII)).

E/6007 and Corr.1. Co-operation between African Inter-Ministerial Committee for Food and relevant United Nations organizations and specialized agencies. Report of Secretary-General.

E/6045. Report of Economic Committee, draft decision III.

E/6020. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 63rd session (decision 269 (LXIII)).

Decisions of the General Assembly

General Assembly—32nd session

Second Committee, meetings 35, 40, 42, 48.

Fifth Committee, meeting 68.

Plenary meeting 98.

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its sessions for 1977, Chapter IV K.

A/32/19. Report of World Food Council on work of its 3rd session, Manila, Philippines, 20-24 June 1977. (Part One: Manila Communique of World Food Council: Programme of Action to Eradicate Hunger and Malnutrition; Annex II: List of documents before Council.)

A/32/61. Letter of 15 March from Egypt (transmitting documents of First Conference of Heads of State and Government of OAU and League of Arab States, Cairo, 7-9 March 1977).

A/C.2/32/7. Letter of 3 November from Chile.

A/C.2/32/L.20. Bahrain, Bangladesh, Canada, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Mali, Mauritania, Nepal, Netherlands, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/C.2/32/L.20/Rev.I. Bahrain, Bangladesh, Canada, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Nepal, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Yemen, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution, as further orally amended by sponsors, approved without vote by Second Committee on 16 November 1977, meeting 48.

A/32/360. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 32/52, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/360, adopted without vote by Assembly on 8 December 1977, meeting 98.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3348 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, by which it established the World Food Council to serve, in line with resolution XXII adopted by the World Food Conference, held at

Rome from 5 to 16 November 1974, as a co-ordinating mechanism to provide over-all, integrated and continuing attention for the successful co-ordination and follow-up of policies concerning food production, nutrition, food security, food trade and food aid, as well as other related matters, by all organizations of the United Nations system,

Further recalling its resolution 31/121 of 16 December 1976, in which it requested the World Food Council, at its third session, to take immediate and concrete steps to promote the early implementation of the resolutions adopted by the World Food Conference, including the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition, and its resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Having considered the report of the World Food Council on the work of its third session, held at Manila from 20 to 24 June 1977, Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolution 2114 (LXIII) of 4 August 1977,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the World Food Council on the work of its third session and expresses its appreciation to the Government and people of the Philippines for acting as host to the session and ensuring its outstanding success;

2. Highly commends the World Food Council for the important initiatives it has taken, as embodied in the Programme of Action to Eradicate Hunger and Malnutrition contained in the Manila Communique of the World Food Council, inter alia, to increase food production in the developing countries, improve and ensure world food security, expand and improve food aid programmes, improve human nutrition and liberalize and improve food trade;

3. Adopts the Programme of Action to Eradicate Hunger and Malnutrition contained in the Manila Communique of the World Food Council;

4. Commends those Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other bodies that have already taken steps or are taking steps to implement the Programme of Action;

5. Calls upon all Governments, specialized agencies, organs and other bodies within and outside the United Nations system dealing with food, agriculture and human nutrition to implement the Programme of Action fully and as a matter of urgency;

6. Requests the President of the World Food Council to work with the Governments and organizations referred to in paragraph 5 above to promote full implementation of the Programme of Action and, to this end, requests the Secretary-General to give the necessary assistance to the World Food Council;

7. Further calls upon all potential donors to announce before the end of 1977 their contributions to the international emergency reserve of cereals;

8. Urges all Governments and United Nations organizations and bodies—particularly the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations as well as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme, the Consultative Group on Food Production and Investment in Developing Countries, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—to give full support and encouragement to the World Food Council in discharging the important responsibilities assigned to it by the World Food Conference and the General Assembly;

9. Decides to review at its thirty-third session the implementation of the Programme of Action.

A/C.5/32/74, A/32/8/Add.27. Financial implications of decision of World Food Council at special session, Rome, 16 November 1977. Note by Secretary-General and report of ACABQ.

A/32/490. Proposed programme budget for biennium 1978-1979. Report of Fifth Committee, Chapter II N.

Other documents

Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure of the World Food Council (WFC/51). U.N.P. Sales No.: 77.1.16.

International Fund for Agricultural Development

On 8 December 1977, the General Assembly, with the adoption of resolution 32/53, called for additional ratifications of the Agreement establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

It welcomed the progress made and expressed the hope that all States eligible for original membership of the Fund would sign the Agreement so as to enable IFAD to become fully operational before the end of 1977, with the full resources pledged to it.

Finally, it invited all other Member States or members of specialized agencies or of the Interna-

tional Atomic Energy Agency to become members of the Fund.

Resolution 32/53 was adopted without a vote, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which had approved the draft text, sponsored by 56 powers, on 16 November 1977, also without vote. (For text of resolution and list of sponsors, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

(See also this volume, Chapter **XXVI**, COORDINATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL QUESTIONS, and PART TWO, Chapter XVI.)

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meetings 35, 40, 42, 48.
Plenary meeting 98.

A/CONF.73/15 and Add.1 and Rev.1. Agreement establishing IFAD.

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1977, of its 3rd special session and of its 62nd and 63rd sessions, Chapters III J and VII H.

A/C.2/32/L.7. Agreement between United Nations and IFAD. Note by Secretariat (transmitting draft relationship agreement recommended by Economic and Social Council in resolution 2104 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977 for approval by General Assembly).

A/C.2/32/L.16. Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Venezuela: draft resolution.

A/C.2/32/L.16/Rev.1. Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Canada, Chad, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Venezuela, Yemen, Zaire: revised draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 16 November 1977, meeting 48.

A/32/360. Report of Second Committee (on food problems), draft resolution II.

Resolution 32/53, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/360, adopted without vote by Assembly on 8 December 1977, meeting 98.

The General Assembly,
Recalling resolution XIII of 16 November 1974 of the World Food Conference, General Assembly resolutions 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975, 3503 (XXX) of 15 December 1975 and 31/122 of 16 December 1976 relating to the establishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development,

Concerned by the serious constraints facing the food and agriculture sector in the developing countries and especially the deteriorating situation of the least developed and most seriously affected developing countries in the field of agricultural development and nutrition,

Bearing in mind the objectives of the Fund as expressed in the Agreement establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development and emphasizing that the Executive Board of the Fund should take into consideration the advice and recommendations relevant to these objectives formulated by the World Food Council at its various sessions,

1. Welcomes the progress made so far towards enabling the International Fund for Agricultural Development to become operational and expresses its appreciation to the Chairman of the Preparatory Commission for the Fund for his efforts in this respect;

2. Calls upon all States eligible for original membership of the Fund that have not yet taken action to become parties to the Agreement establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development to sign it and to deposit an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession as a matter of urgency, so as to enable the Fund to become fully operational before the end of 1977, with the full resources pledged to it;

3. Invites all other States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency to take action to become members of the Fund.

Chapter XIII

Application of science and technology to development**United Nations Conference on
Science and Technology for Development**

Report of the Preparatory Committee

In accordance with a General Assembly resolution of 21 December 1976,¹ the Committee on Science and Technology for Development, acting as the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, held its first special session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 31 January to 14 February 1977. This session gave major consideration to a detailed programme of work for the preparatory period for the Conference, scheduled to take place in 1979, and to guidelines for the preparation of national papers. On 22 January 1977, the Secretary-General appointed Joao Frank da Costa as Secretary-General of the Conference.

The Preparatory Committee recommended that practical measures be taken to ensure that linkage and co-ordination of the Conference and its preparatory process with activities of the United Nations system, as well as those of organizations outside the system, be satisfactorily achieved.

The Preparatory Committee set forth a programme of work covering the preparation of national papers, regional meetings and papers, input from the United Nations system, inter-regional meetings, contributions from intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, documentation and a chronology of preparatory activities for the Conference.

With respect to guidelines for the preparation of national papers, the Preparatory Committee stated that the papers should reflect comprehensive points of view relevant to each item and subitem raised in the Conference agenda recommended by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution of 4 August 1976.² There should be the widest possible involvement, not only of officials responsible for economic and social policy, but of all segments of the business and scientific communities, and thus the process of preparing the papers would be an essential means of strengthening national capabilities for the application of science and technology towards the

achievement of regional self-reliance and the establishment of the new international economic order.

According to the guidelines, the national papers should identify goals, policies and recommendations concerned with the application of science and technology to development at national, regional and global levels. Emphasis should be placed on analysis in the context of the economic and social framework of the Conference, rather than on a description of the current situation, and on identifying factors that inhibited the use of science or technology to further the socio-economic development of a country, measures designed to overcome these obstacles, and the uses of any new knowledge relevant to development goals.

In its report, the Preparatory Committee also examined the conceptual background of the Conference as it related to the concept of development, the application of science and technology to development, the roles of science and technology in development, institutional arrangements, international co-operation, scientific progress and human rights, and the global *problématique*.

The Committee emphasized that the main purpose of the Conference would not be to discuss science and technology as such, but the whole complex of policy considerations concerned with the accelerated application of science and technology to development at the national level and with increased international co-operation.

Consideration by the
Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council, at its July/August 1977 session, considered a report of the Secretary-General submitted on 15 June 1977 on the current state of preparations for the Conference. The report, *inter alia*, outlined: the functional linkage between the Conference secretariat and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs; co-operation with the regional commissions, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and

¹ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 483-84, text of resolution 31/184.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 481-82, text of resolution 2028 (LXI).

non-governmental organizations; and the implications for the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development of the decisions taken by the Preparatory Committee for the Conference.

On 4 August 1977, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 2123(LXIII) concerning the preparatory period for the Conference. By this resolution, the Council affirmed that the Conference and its preparatory period should be aimed at, *inter alia*, the development, through enhanced international co-operation in science and technology, of the independent scientific and technological capacity of developing countries.

The Council urged the Secretary-General and the executive heads of agencies and organizations concerned to ensure the speedy adoption and implementation of practical measures aimed at co-ordinating the preparatory activities for the Conference, within the framework of existing machinery and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 31/184 of 21 December 1976,³ and recommended that sufficient resources be allocated to ensure appropriate preparation. It called upon the Secretary-General to make proposals to the Assembly at its 1977 session for adequate personnel for the Conference secretariat, including a delineation of the specific responsibilities of the Office for Science and Technology and those of personnel seconded from other bodies and organizations of the United Nations system. The Council stressed the necessity of providing the regional commissions with adequate funds to carry out the responsibilities assigned to them by the Preparatory Committee, and requested that Governments expedite their arrangements for the preparation of national papers.

Resolution 2123(LXIII) was adopted, by 46 votes to 0, on the recommendation of the Council's Economic Committee, which had approved it on 3 August 1977 by a roll-call vote of 43 to 0.

The text was originally proposed in the Economic Committee by Yugoslavia on behalf of the States members of the Council belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries. Informal consultations headed by the Committee's Vice-Chairman produced a revised version, but without sponsors. The USSR proposed, on behalf also of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Ukrainian SSR, that the draft be transmitted to the Assembly for consideration, since its precise financial implications were still unknown. In view of a lack of consensus in the Committee, and of the absence

of sponsors for the text, Mexico and Venezuela asked for a roll-call vote and asked States wishing to sponsor the resolution to so indicate: they were Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Canada, Ecuador, Finland, Jamaica, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, the Philippines, the Sudan, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, the United States, Venezuela and Zaire. The USSR subsequently withdrew the five-power proposal, but the States did not participate in the vote.

(For text of resolution and voting details, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

On 4 August 1977, the Council adopted without objection decision 272(LXIII), by which it took note of, among other reports, the report of the Secretary-General on the state of preparations for the Conference. The Economic Committee had, without vote, recommended the text the day before on an oral proposal by its Chairman.

Consideration by the General Assembly

The General Assembly, at its 1977 session, considered the report of the Preparatory Committee, as well as a report of the Secretary-General prepared in response to a number of provisions of the Assembly's resolution of 21 December 1976 concerning preparations for the Conference, and to bring up to date the information contained in the report he had submitted to the Economic and Social Council in June.

The report outlined arrangements for co-operation between the secretariat of the Conference and Member States, regional commissions, specialized agencies, interested organs of the United Nations system, and other inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations. It also contained summaries of reports submitted by organizations and other concerned bodies of the system on their preparatory activities for the Conference, and proposals of the regional commissions regarding the subject areas for the Conference.

On 15 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted resolution 32/115, by which it decided to hold the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development in 1979, and affirmed that the Conference should be aimed at, *inter alia*, the development, through enhanced international co-operation in science and technology, including the transfer of technology, of the independent scientific and technological capacity of developing countries. It urged all States to make

³ See footnote 1.

positive contributions to the preparatory work of the Conference; the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the organs and organizations of the United Nations system were requested to give high priority to its preparations. The Assembly affirmed that the Secretary-General of the Conference was invested with full responsibility for the co-ordination of all substantive work of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, and asked for reports on the state of preparations.

The Assembly's actions were embodied in operative section I of resolution 32/115. The resolution as a whole was adopted, by a recorded vote of 127 votes to 1, with 10 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee. On 5 December 1977, that Committee had approved the text of the resolution by 111 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions, as proposed by Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Jamaica (on behalf of the Member States belonging to the Group of 77), the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Turkey and the United States. (For text of resolution and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The vote in the Second Committee was requested by the German Democratic Republic which, speaking on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, said those States had serious misgivings about the Conference agenda and were concerned at possible overlapping of the work of the Conference with that of other bodies, particularly the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). They considered the resolution to be of an interim nature and could not agree with its provisions relating to the organization of the Conference; consequently they had abstained in the vote.

On 3 and 13 October 1977, the Secretary-General received letters from Austria and Mexico, respectively, offering to host the Conference. On 9 December, a draft resolution was submitted by Austria in the Second Committee proposing that the Assembly accept the offer of that Government to act as host to the Conference at Vienna. At the same meeting, Mexico introduced a 28-power draft resolution by which the Assembly would decide that the Conference would be held in a developing country for two weeks in 1979. The text listed those to be invited, stipulated the working languages and asked for the necessary arrangements to be made. On a proposal by Austria, the Committee decided—by a roll-

call vote of 51 to 27, with 47 abstentions, requested by Mexico—to transmit these draft resolutions to the General Assembly for consideration.

On 15 December 1977, on the recommendation of the Second Committee—which had approved by consensus a Jamaican proposal to this effect on 9 December—the General Assembly decided, without vote, by decision 32/430, on the dates for the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference and the fourth session of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development.

In addition to the two draft resolutions forwarded from the Second Committee, the General Assembly had before it a third draft resolution, submitted by the United States, by which the Assembly would accept an offer by that State to host the Conference at a location to be determined. On 15 December, by secret ballot proposed by Austria in agreement with the sponsors of the other two drafts, the Assembly chose Vienna as the venue of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (decision 32/431); the draft resolutions thus were not put to a vote.

On 19 December, following consultations among the sponsors of the three drafts and of amendments thereto—Egypt and Nigeria—Austria introduced an agreed text, by which the Assembly would decide that the Conference would be held at Vienna for two weeks in 1979, and would set forth provisions regarding invitations, languages and financial and other necessary arrangements. The General Assembly adopted the text on that date by consensus as resolution 32/184. Thus, the Secretary-General was requested to ensure that necessary arrangements were made with the Government of Austria, and that other arrangements, including documentation, staffing and financial provisions were also made, for effective participation of all those invited to the Conference. They included all States, representatives of organizations with standing invitations from the Assembly to participate in international conferences convened under its auspices, national liberation movements, the United Nations Council for Namibia, the specialized agencies, interested organs of the United Nations, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. The languages of the Conference were to be those of the Assembly and its Main Committees.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Belgium, France and the Federal Republic of Germany reiterated their positions with re-

gard to the invitation to be addressed to the Council for Namibia (see p. 909). France also renewed its reservations concerning invitations to representatives of national liberation movements.

Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development

At its session held at Geneva from 7 to 18 November 1977, the major considerations of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development related to preparations for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development. Other items included the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development, elaboration of harmonized United Nations policy in science and technology, research and development in non-conventional sources of energy, appropriate technology relevant to the needs of developing countries, and the application of computer science and technology to development.

With regard to preparations for the Conference, the Advisory Committee placed emphasis on the fact that Governments, as well as the scientific and technological community at large, should be involved to the maximum extent possible. There was a need to effect a strong link with the future and the younger generations, since they would ultimately be the major beneficiaries of the Conference.

The Committee envisaged the national papers for the Conference to be evolving documents, and noted that, to ensure the full use of subject areas and real interaction between national, regional, interregional and topical preparations, it would be desirable and necessary to proceed with a continuous revision and updating of the national papers until the Conference began. The Committee would convene an ad hoc working group in January 1978 to assist the Secretary-General of the Conference in delineating the subject areas and making recommendations on them to the Preparatory Committee.

The Advisory Committee would convene meetings of its regional groups to assist regional commissions in drafting regional documents and reports which were to be submitted to the regional meetings scheduled for mid-1978.

Finally, the Committee felt that due attention should be paid to the whole area of education and training during the preparatory process and in the documentation for the Conference. Many of the science teaching prac-

tices currently used in many developing countries were inadequate. The Committee felt it was important to ensure a better mix and social structuring of academics, technicians, machinists and labourers.

On 14 December 1977, the Economic and Social Council enlarged the membership of the Advisory Committee from 24 to 28, with due regard to equitable geographical representation and the desirability of increasing the participation of developing countries from all regions.

The Council took this action, as proposed by Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal and Zaire, in adopting resolution 2130(LXIII), without vote. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

On 15 December 1977, the General Assembly reaffirmed the Council's 1976 recommendation to increase the participation of developing countries in the Advisory Committee,⁴ and requested the Secretary-General to take into account the principle of equitable geographical distribution when implementing the resolution, bearing in mind the role of the Advisory Committee in the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development.

The Assembly took this action when it adopted resolution 32/115, section II of which contained these decisions. (For details, see section above; for text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

International Year for Science and Technology for Development

In November 1976, the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization adopted a resolution whereby it accepted in principle the idea of a UNESCO-sponsored International Year for Science and Technology. The Director-General of UNESCO so informed the Economic and Social Council and asked for its comments, in accordance with a Council request for such action before a final decision was taken.⁵ The other organizations within the United Nations system had been consulted within the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), as indicated in that Committee's annual report.

On 3 August 1977, the Council, by resolution 2108(LXIII), recognized the vital role of science and technology in the development of

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 487-88, text of resolution 2033 (LXI) of 4 August 1976.

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 639-40, text of resolution 1800 (LV) of 7 August 1973.

developing countries, and—having taken into consideration the stage reached in the preparations for the 1979 United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development—invited the UNESCO General Conference to take fully into account the objectives of the Conference on Science and Technology, in order to make recommendations for the Council's and the General Assembly's consideration in 1978 concerning the designation of an International Year for Science and Technology for Development geared to the special interests of developing countries.

The Council's resolution was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, which, on 1 August 1977, had approved it without vote. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The resolution adopted was a compromise text submitted by the Chairman of that Committee following informal consultations between the sponsors of two related drafts—a draft resolution by New Zealand and the United Kingdom, and a draft decision by Yugoslavia submitted on behalf of the States members of the Council which belonged to the Group of 77.

By the two-power text, which contained sponsor-approved drafting amendments by Cuba and Uganda, the Council would recall that in 1973 it had requested intergovernmental organizations in the United Nations system to proclaim international years only on the most important occasions.⁶ Noting the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, aware that 1979 had been proclaimed the International Year of the Child and 1981 the International Year for Disabled Persons, and wanting to ensure that both these Years obtained the impact they deserved, the Council would decide that in the circumstances it would not be appropriate at that stage to authorize the designation of an International Year for Science and Technology. Affirming that the objectives underlying the UNESCO initiative would focus attention on the objectives of the Conference, the Council would invite the Director-General, in consultation with the Conference Secretary-General, to prepare a programme of international publicity and other measures during the preparations period, and dissemination of its conclusions; it would also keep the question under review.

By the Group of 77 text, the Council would take note with satisfaction of the UNESCO resolution, and invite the General Conference at its next session to recommend, through the

Council to the Assembly, a year to be designated as the International Year for Science and Technology for Development, geared in particular to the special problems of developing countries.

Both texts were withdrawn by their sponsors.

Transfer of technology

Establishment of a network for exchange of technological information

At its July/August 1977 session and again in October, the Economic and Social Council considered two reports of the Secretary-General relating to progress in establishing a network for the exchange of technological information, submitted in implementation of General Assembly resolutions of 15 December 1975 and 21 December 1976.⁷

The first report outlined the response of organizations of the United Nations system to an Assembly request for feasibility studies on technological information systems—sectoral, regional or other—and on links between them, referring also to assistance in the establishment of centres for the transfer and development of technology. It contained the response of an Inter-Agency Task Force on Information Exchange and the Transfer of Technology, established by the General Assembly in 1975, to a request for an assessment of current inventories of information resources. It also contained an interim report of the Task Force on its work on a comprehensive analysis with a view to preparation of a plan for establishment of a network.

The second report, prepared by the Task Force, contained its further conclusions and recommendations with respect to the international network. It had tested the concept of the network against its findings and had concluded that the establishment of such a network was feasible. An important link between the potentially large number of information sources and users of technological information within and outside the United Nations system, the basis of the concept of a network as proposed by the Task Force, was seen to have been the creation of a pilot edition of a user-oriented directory of information services. The directory was designed to assist users to identify existing or soon-to-be-available services controlled, contributed to or otherwise made accessible by organizations of the United Na-

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 513, text of resolution 3507(XXX), and Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 486-87, text of resolution 31/183.

tions system. The compilation of material for the pilot edition of the directory, to be published in 1978, was being carried out by the secretariat of the Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems of ACC.

The report also contained recommendations which the Task Force considered necessary to build up, strengthen and maintain an international network for exchange of technological information, including action which should be taken by the Secretary-General and ACC towards arranging for continuous secretariat functions and co-operation among organizations.

The Economic and Social Council, in October 1977, considered a further report received in response to the Assembly's request of 15 December 1975 for feasibility studies on the establishment of information banks or systems: a study on the establishment of a patent information system, prepared by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), concluding *inter alia* that WIPO had, in fact, an operational network for patent information.

On 4 August 1977, the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a network for exchange of technological information, describing the work carried out by the Inter-Agency Task Force. On 31 October, it also took note of the final report of the Task Force and of the WIPO report on the establishment of a patent information system and transmitted them to the General Assembly for consideration at its 1977 session. The Council's actions were contained in decisions 272(LXIII) and 288(LXIII) which the Council adopted without vote—the first, on the recommendation of its Economic Committee which had approved it on 3 August, without vote, on an oral proposal by the Chairman, and the second, on an oral proposal of the Council President.

Also by decision 272(LXIII), the Council took note of a related report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) on the establishment of an industrial technological information bank (see p. 498).

On 19 December 1977, the General Assembly reaffirmed the need for the improvement and strengthening of national capacities of developing countries for access to, collection, storage, analysis and dissemination of technological and related information, to make the proposed network fully effective. It took note of the two reports transmitted to it by the Council and welcomed the progress achieved

in determining the shape of a technological information network, particularly in the publication of a pilot user-oriented directory. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue the preparatory studies and assessments of existing information networks already undertaken and, in co-operation with concerned organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to develop alternatives for further work on the network, including time schedules, costs and user-oriented operational suggestions, together with suggestions on sectors and/or subject areas where there was a particular requirement for an international information network. It urged developed countries in particular to improve the availability and quality of technological information needed to assist developing countries in the selection of technologies relevant to their needs.

The Secretary-General of UNCTAD, the Executive Director of UNIDO and the heads of other relevant agencies were urged to continue their efforts to assist developing countries in establishing centres for the transfer and development of technology at the national and regional levels and in providing extension services. The Assembly endorsed a decision of the Industrial Development Board of UNIDO regarding the pilot operation of an industrial and technological information bank (see p. 498), and recommended that work on the network, as well as on the bank, should take into account their interrelationship and also the preparations for the 1979 United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development.

These actions were taken by the Assembly in adopting, without vote, resolution 32/178, on the recommendation of its Second Committee. On 13 December 1977, the Committee had approved, also without vote, the text, as sponsored by Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Colombia, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Singapore, Sweden, Uganda and the United States. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology

On 19 December 1977, the General Assembly decided to convene a United Nations conference to negotiate and to take all decisions necessary for the adoption of an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology under the auspices of UNCTAD, to be held at

Geneva in October and November 1978. The Assembly indicated the States and organizations which were to receive invitations to the Conference and the languages to be used at the Conference. The Secretary-General was requested to ensure that the necessary arrangements and requisite financial provisions were made for the effective participation in the Conference of the various representatives the Assembly had requested him to invite.

These actions were taken by the Assembly in adopting resolution 32/188, without vote, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, which on 14 December 1977 had approved the text, also without vote, as introduced by Jamaica on behalf of the Member States belonging to the Group of 77 and as orally amended.

(For further information, see p. 483; for text of resolution, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

Reverse transfer of technology

On 19 December 1977, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, recalled that by a resolution of 1 August 1974⁸ the Economic and Social Council, in considering the outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries, had recommended that countries which benefited most from the "brain drain" from developing countries should consider adopting measures to help diminish the gravity of the problem. The Assembly reaffirmed the urgent need to formulate national and international policies to avoid the brain drain and obviate its adverse effects, and endorsed similar measures that had been recommended by UNCTAD in 1976.⁹

The Assembly recommended that, as a matter of urgency, Member States concerned and the competent international organizations

should give due consideration to the formulation of policies to mitigate the adverse consequences of the brain drain. The developing countries were urged to make a thorough evaluation at the national level of the special characteristics of the problem and to give immediate consideration to promoting collective self-reliance among themselves to use and develop their human resources.

The developed countries were urged to support measures designed to encourage the absorption of trained personnel within the developing countries and to support international activities to find solutions to the problem, without prejudice to existing international agreements. Additionally, the Secretary-General was requested to undertake, in co-operation with UNCTAD and the International Labour Organisation, an in-depth study of the brain-drain problem, taking into account any recommendations of a Group of Governmental Experts on Reverse Transfer of Technology, to be convened by the UNCTAD Secretary-General in 1978, and other proposals, including a Jordanian proposal concerning the establishment of an international labour compensatory facility to compensate labour-exporting countries for their loss of highly trained personnel.

The Assembly took these actions in adopting resolution 32/192, without vote, on the recommendation of the Second Committee. On 15 December 1977, the Committee had approved the text, without vote, as proposed by Argentina, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Iran, Jordan, Kenya, Morocco, Oman and Yugoslavia. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

⁸ See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 520-21, text of resolution 1904 (LVII).

⁹ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 397.

Documentary references

United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development

REPORT OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

A/32/43 and Corr.3. Report of Preparatory Committee for United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, first session, Headquarters, New York, 31 January-14 February 1977. (Annexes I and II: Resolutions (1 (I) and 2 (I)) and decisions (1 (I) and 2 (I)) adopted by Preparatory Committee at its first session.)

CONSIDERATION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Economic Committee, meetings 790-792, 796, 807, 808.
Plenary meeting 2085.

E/6000. State of preparations for United Nations Conference

on Science and Technology for Development. Report of Secretary-General.

E/NGO/63. Statement by NGO in category I consultative status with Economic and Social Council.

E/AC.6/L.597. Yugoslavia (on behalf of States members of Economic and Social Council belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

E/AC.6/L.597/Rev.1. Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Canada, Ecuador, Finland, Jamaica, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Sudan, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United States, Venezuela, Zaire: revised draft resolution, as further orally revised by Economic Committee Vice-Chairman following consultations and by Yugoslavia, approved by Economic Committee on 3 August 1977, meeting 807, by roll-call vote of 43 to 0, as follows:

In favour. Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Federal Republic of,

Greece, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire

Against: None.

E/AC.6/L.601. Programme budget implications of draft resolution in E/AC.6/L.597. Statement by Secretary-General.
E/6044. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution.

Resolution 2123 (LXIII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/6044, and as orally amended by Federal Republic of Germany and by Philippines, adopted by Council on 4 August 1977, meeting 2085, by 46 votes to 0.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 on the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 on the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, which laid the foundations for the establishment of a New International Economic Order,

Recalling also Council resolution 2034 (LXI) of 4 August 1976 and resolution 87 (IV) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the strengthening of the technological capacity of developing countries,

Recalling further the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation, adopted by the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Recalling further Council resolution 2028 (LXI) of 4 August 1976 on the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, particularly section II of paragraph 3, which stresses the importance and purpose of the preparatory period for the Conference at the national and regional levels,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 31/184 of 21 December 1976 on the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, paragraph 6 of which requests the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, taking into account the time needed for the regional and interregional preparatory meetings, to submit its proposals to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-third session,

Reaffirming the need for effective co-ordination at all levels during the preparatory period for the Conference,

Taking note of the report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development on its first session,

1. Strongly affirms, bearing in mind Council resolution 2028 (LXI), that the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development and its preparatory period should be aimed at *inter alia* the development, through enhanced international co-operation in science and technology, of the independent scientific and technological capacity of developing countries, in order to facilitate the solution of their economic and social problems, in particular by the development of technological innovation circuits, understood as denoting the continuous process of production, distribution and absorption of technologies, and that the preparatory period should be fully utilized to those ends;

2. Urges the Secretary-General and the executive heads of agencies and organizations concerned to ensure the speedy adoption and implementation of practical measures aimed at co-ordinating the preparatory activities for the Conference, within the framework of existing machinery and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 31/184;

3. Invites interested delegations to join with the Bureau of

the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development in consultations with the Secretary-General of the Conference between the sessions of the Preparatory Committee and the Economic and Social Council, in order to facilitate the exchange of views and information about progress in the preparatory process;

4. Calls on the Secretary-General, in accordance with the terms of General Assembly resolution 3540 (XXX) of 17 December 1975, to submit to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions at the earliest possible time a request for the resources necessary in 1977, in order to ensure the earliest possible implementation of paragraphs 5 and 6 of Council resolution 2035 (LXI) of 4 August 1976, together with his most up-to-date assessment of the resources required to assist Governments with the preparation of their national papers, taking into account paragraph 47 of the report of the Preparatory Committee on its first session and the provisions of Council resolution 2035 (LXI);

5. Recommends further that for the biennium 1978-1979 sufficient resources be allocated to the Conference secretariat, the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system concerned, in order to ensure the appropriate preparation of the Conference;

6. Calls upon the Secretary-General to make proposals to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session for the provision of adequate personnel for the Conference secretariat, and urges him to have due regard to the principle of equitable geographical distribution when making appointments at the level of senior officer; these proposals should take fully into account the work programme for the preparatory period and should include a delineation of the specific responsibilities of the Office for Science and Technology, as well as the responsibilities of the additional personnel seconded from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Intellectual Property Organization and other bodies and organizations of the United Nations system;

7. Calls upon the Secretary-General, in connexion with the above, to make the necessary arrangements to facilitate the secondment of officials of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development and to ensure, through arrangements with other bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, the provision of the required personnel from these organizations;

8. Stresses the necessity of providing the regional commissions with adequate funds to carry out satisfactorily the responsibilities assigned to them in paragraphs 5 and 6 of decision 1 (I) of the Preparatory Committee, in which regard due account should be taken of the peculiar circumstances of each region;

9. Requests the regional commissions to take fully into account, in preparing the regional papers, the decisions of subregional or regional meetings convened by Governments in other forums for regional co-operation;

10. Requests Governments to expedite their arrangements for the preparation of national papers in accordance with the guidelines for the preparation of national papers as adopted by the Preparatory Committee in its decision 2 (I), so that the deadlines indicated in section G of its decision 1 (I) entitled "Chronology of preparatory activities for the Conference" may be respected;

11. Requests further that, with respect to the Latin American region, the Economic Commission for Latin America should co-ordinate all the activities pertaining to the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development with the Latin American Economic System;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to include in his re-

port on the preparatory work for the Conference, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session, a section on the implementation of the present resolution.

E/6051. Summary of programme budget implications of resolutions and decisions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its 62nd and 63rd sessions. Report of Secretary-General.

E/6044. Report of Economic Committee, draft decision, para. (a).

E/6020. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 63rd session (decision 272 (LXIII), para. (a)).

CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

General Assembly—32nd session

Second Committee, meetings 11, 40, 54, 57, 58.

Fifth Committee, meetings 58, 64.

Plenary meetings 103, 107.

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1977, of its 3rd special session and of its 62nd and 63rd sessions, Chapter IV G.

A/32/43 and Corr.3. Report of Preparatory Committee for United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development.

A/32/230 and Add.1-4 and Add.4/Rev.1. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/32/L.15. Jamaica (on behalf of States Members belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

A/C.2/32/L.15/Rev.1. Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Jamaica (on behalf of States Members belonging to "Group of 77"), Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Turkey, United States: revised draft resolution, preamble and section A, approved (revised draft resolution as a whole) by Second Committee on 5 December 1977, meeting 54, by 111 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

A/32/445. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution, preamble and section I.

Resolution 32/115, preamble and section I, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/445, adopted (resolution as a whole) by Assembly on 15 December 1977, meeting 103, by recorded vote of 127 to 1, with 10 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic

of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Ethiopia*

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba,* Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

* Subsequently Cuba and Ethiopia advised the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974,

Recalling section III, paragraph 7, of its resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975, in which it decided that a United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development should be held in 1978 or 1979,

Recalling paragraphs 2 and 3 of Economic and Social Council resolution 2028 (LXI) of 4 August 1976,

Recalling also its resolution 31/184 of 21 December 1976, in which it decided, inter alia, to convene the Conference during 1979, in time for the General Assembly to take action at its thirty-fourth session in the light of the results of the Conference, and in which it established the preparatory mechanism for the Conference,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 31/184,

Taking note also of the report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development on its first session,

Considering that the vital role of science and technology is universally recognized and that the General Assembly has recommended that science and technology should be called upon to play a more direct and important role in the process of stimulating development and reducing international inequalities,

I

1. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 2123 (LXIII) of 4 August 1977;

2. Decides to hold the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development at an appropriate time in 1979, bearing in mind the decision contained in paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 31/184;

3. Affirms that the Conference should be aimed, inter alia, at the development, through enhanced international co-operation in science and technology, including the transfer of technology, of the independent scientific and technological capacity of developing countries, in particular through technological innovations, in order to facilitate the solution of their economic and social problems;

4. Decides that the Committee on Science and Technology for Development, when acting as the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, is open to the participation of all States as full members;

5. Urges all States, in consultation when necessary with the Secretary-General of the Conference, to take all necessary measures to make positive contributions to the preparatory work of the Conference;

6. Requests the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the organs and organizations of the United Nations system to give high priority to the preparations for the Conference;

7. Affirms that the Secretary-General of the Conference is invested with full responsibility for the co-ordination of all substantive work of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference;

8. Requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to submit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations current reports on the state of preparations for the Conference;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session, through the Eco-

nomic and Social Council, a comprehensive and analytical progress report on the state of preparations for the Conference;

[For text of section II of Assembly resolution 32/115, see section below on ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPMENT.]

A/C.2/32/2. Letter of 3 October from Austria (annexing note verbale of 3 October 1977).

A/C.2/32/5. Letter of 13 October from Mexico (annexing note verbale of 12 October 1977).

A/C.2/32/L.88 (A/32/L.43). Austria: draft resolution.

A/C.2/32/L.90. Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Singapore, Surinam, United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam: draft resolution.

A/C.2/32/L.90/Rev.1 (A/32/L.44). Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Singapore, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam: revised draft resolution.

A/C.2/32/L.96. Administrative and financial implications of 28-power revised draft resolution, A/C.2/32/L.90/Rev.1. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/32/39 and Corr.1, A/32/8/Add.19. Proposed programme budget for biennium 1978-1979. Revised estimates under sections 4 and 25 and income section 1 in respect of United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/32/95. Administrative and financial implications of Austrian draft resolution (A/C.2/32/L.88) and 28-power revised draft resolution (A/C.2/32/L.90/Rev.1). Statement by Secretary-General.

A/32/445. Report of Second Committee, decision, para. 16.

A/32/L.43 (A/C.2/32/L.88). Austria: draft resolution.

A/32/L.44 (A/C.2/32/L.90/Rev.1). Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Singapore, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam: revised draft resolution.

A/32/L.45. Egypt and Nigeria: amendment to 28-power revised draft resolution, A/32/L.44.

A/32/L.46. United States: draft resolution.

A/32/L.49. Austria: draft resolution.

A/32/472. Administrative and financial implications of Austrian draft resolution (A/32/L.43) and 28-power revised draft resolution (A/32/L.44), as well as 2-power amendment (A/32/L.45). Report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 32/184, as proposed by Austria, A/32/L.49, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 19 December 1977, meeting 107.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling its resolution 31/184 of 21 December 1976, in

which it decided to convene the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development during 1979 and to take a final decision on the question of the site of the Conference at its thirty-second session,

Recalling also its resolution 32/115 of 15 December 1977,

Taking note of the offer made by the Government of Austria to act as host to the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development,

1. Decides that the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development shall be held at Vienna for two weeks in 1979 at an appropriate time;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to invite:

(a) All States to participate in the Conference;

(b) Representatives of organizations that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate in the sessions and the work of all international conferences convened under its auspices in the capacity of observers, to participate in the Conference in that capacity in accordance with Assembly resolutions 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and 31/152 of 20 December 1976;

(c) Representatives of the national liberation movements recognized in its region by the Organization of African Unity to participate in the Conference in the capacity of observers in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3280 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974;

(d) The United Nations Council for Namibia to participate in the Conference in accordance with paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 32/9 E of 4 November 1977;

(e) The specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as interested organs of the United Nations, to be represented at the Conference;

(f) Interested intergovernmental organizations to be represented by observers at the Conference;

(g) Directly concerned non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to be represented by observers at the Conference;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the necessary arrangements are made for the effective participation in the Conference of the representatives referred to in paragraph 2 (b) and (c) above, including the requisite financial provisions for their travel expenses and per diem;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements to co-operate with the Government of Austria with a view to holding the Conference, to submit to the Conference all relevant documentation and to arrange for the necessary staff, facilities and services that it will require, including the provision of summary records of its meetings;

5. Decides that the languages of the Conference shall be those used in the General Assembly and its Main Committees.

A/C.2/32/L.94. Jamaica: draft decision.

A/32/445. Report of Second Committee, draft decision, para. 18.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/430).

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/431).

Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development

Economic and Social Council—resumed 63rd session
Plenary meetings 2088, 2090.

E/6060. Appointment of members of Advisory Committee on Application of Science and Technology to Development.
Note by Secretary-General.

E/L.1793. Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Zaire: draft resolution.

Resolution 2130 (LXIII), as proposed by 4 powers, E/L.1793, adopted without vote by Council on 14 December 1977, meeting 2090.

The Economic and Social Council,
Recalling its resolution 1454 (XLVII) of 8 August 1969 on future institutional arrangements for science and technology, in paragraph 6 of which the Council recognized that the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development had made an outstanding contribution to the general recognition of the role of science and technology in the development process,

Recalling also its resolution 2033 (LXI) of 4 August 1976 in which the Council recommended the desirability of increasing the participation of developing countries from all regions in the Advisory Committee,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 32/115 of 15 December 1977 on the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, in which the Assembly reaffirmed the Council's recommendations, contained in its resolution 2033 (LXI), to increase the participation of developing countries in the Advisory Committee,

1. Decides to enlarge the membership of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development from twenty-four to twenty-eight members, with due regard to equitable geographical representation and the desirability of increasing the participation in it of developing countries from all regions as recommended in Council resolution 2033 (LXI);

2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit his nominations for the twenty-eight members of the Advisory Committee to the Economic and Social Council at its organizational session for 1978;

3. Decides to extend the term of the present members of the Advisory Committee until the end of the Council's organizational session for 1978.

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meetings 40, 54.
Fifth Committee, meeting 68.
Plenary meeting 103.

A/32/3/Add.1. Addendum to report of Economic and Social Council, resumed 63rd session, Chapter XI C.

A/32/43 and Corr.3. Report of Preparatory Committee for United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, first session, Headquarters, New York, 31 January-14 February 1977.

A/32/230 and Add.1-4 and Add.4/Rev.1. United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/32/L.15. Jamaica (on behalf of States Members belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution.

A/C.2/32/L.15/Rev.1. Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Jamaica (on behalf of States Members belonging to "Group of 77"), Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Turkey, United States: revised draft resolution, section B, approved (revised draft resolution as a whole) by Second Committee on 5 December 1977, meeting 54, by 111 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

A/C.5/32/107. Expansion of membership of Advisory Committee on Application of Science and Technology to Development. Financial implications of 4-power draft resolution, E/L.1793, of resumed 63rd session of Economic and Social Council.

A/32/445. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution, section II.

Resolution 32/115, section II, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/445, adopted (resolution as a whole) by Assembly on 15 December 1977, meeting 103, by recorded vote of 127 to 1, with 10 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

II

Reaffirms the provision in paragraph 5 of Economic and Social Council resolution 2033 (LXI) of 4 August 1976, in which the Council recommended the increase in the participation of developing countries in the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, and requests the Secretary-General, bearing in mind the role of the Advisory Committee in the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, to undertake effective consultations with Governments with a view to implementing that resolution and appointing the members of the Advisory Committee, taking into account, inter alia, the principle of equitable geographical distribution.

[For preamble and section I of resolution 32/115, and recorded vote, see section above on UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT.]

International Year for Science
and Technology for Development

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 612, 613, 617, 619, 620, 622, 624, 627.
Plenary meeting 2084.

E/5905. International years and anniversaries. Note by Secretary-General (annexing letter of 29 November 1976 from Director-General of UNESCO (transmitting report)).

E/5973. Annual report of ACC for 1976/77, Chapter IV.

E/AC.24/L.554. New Zealand and United Kingdom: draft resolution.

E/AC.24/L.557. Yugoslavia (on behalf of States members of Council belonging to "Group of 77"): draft decision.

E/AC.24/L.562. Draft resolution proposed by Chairman of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, approved without vote by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee on 1 August 1977, meeting 627.

E/6036 (part II). Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 2108 (LXIII), as recommended by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, E/6036 (part II), adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1977, meeting 2084.

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of resolution 2.112 concerning an "International Year for Science and Technology" adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its nineteenth session,

Recalling Council resolution 1800 (LV) of 7 August 1973, in which it requested intergovernmental organizations within the United Nations system to proclaim international years only on the most important occasions and invited them to notify the Council of proposals to this end before a final decision is taken, it being understood that they should be before the Council at least two years prior thereto,

Recognizing the vital role of science and technology in the development of developing countries,

Having considered the stage reached in the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, to be held in 1979 pursuant to General Assembly resolution 31/184 of 21 December 1976,

Invites the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to take fully into account the objectives of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, in order to make recommendations for consideration by the Economic and

Social Council and by the General Assembly at its thirty-third session concerning the designation of an "International Year for Science and Technology for Development" geared to the special interests of developing countries in the field of science and technology.

Transfer of technology

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NETWORK FOR EXCHANGE OF TECHNOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Economic Committee, meetings 790-792, 808.
Plenary meeting 2085.

E/6002 and Corr.1. Institutional arrangements in field of transfer of technology. Establishment of network for exchange of technological information. Report of Secretary-General.

E/6044. Report of Economic Committee, draft decision, para. (b).

E/6020. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 63rd session (decision 272 (LXIII), para. (b)).

Economic and Social Council—resumed 63rd session
Plenary meeting 2088.

E/6054. Institutional arrangements in field of transfer of technology. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting feasibility study on establishment of patent information system prepared by WIPO, dated 5 August 1977).

E/6055. Establishment of network for exchange of technological information. Report of Secretary-General.

E/6020/Add.1. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, resumed 63rd session (decision 288 (LXIII)).

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meetings 52, 60.
Plenary meeting 107.

A/32/3/Add.1. Addendum to report of Economic and Social Council, resumed 63rd session, Chapter III.

A/32/16. Report of Industrial Development Board of UNIDO on work of its 11th session, Vienna, 23 May-6 June 1977, Annex I (decision V (XI)).

A/32/116. Establishment of industrial technological information bank. Report of Executive Director of UNIDO.

A/C.2/32/L.71. Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Colombia, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Singapore, Sweden, Uganda, United States: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 13 December 1977, meeting 60.

A/32/480. Report of Second Committee (part I) (on assessment of progress made in implementation of Assembly resolutions 2626 (XXV), 3202 (S-VI), 3281 (XXIX) and 3362 (S-VII)), draft resolution V.

Resolution 32/178, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/480, adopted without vote by Assembly on 19 December 1977, meeting 107.

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Further recalling the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation, adopted by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization at its

Second General Conference, held at Lima from 12 to 26 March 1975,

Taking into account resolutions 87 (IV), 88 (IV) and 89 (IV) of 30 May 1976 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development concerning strengthening the technological capacity of the developing countries,

Further taking into account General Assembly resolutions 3507 (XXX) of 15 December 1975 and 31/183 of 21 December 1976 and Industrial Development Board decision V (XI) of 6 June 1977 regarding institutional arrangements in the transfer of technology,

Recalling paragraph 1 of its resolution 31/183, in which it reaffirmed the importance of wider dissemination of scientific and technological information for the purpose of allowing developing countries access to research findings that they considered to be of interest as well as project experience of other developing countries, thus permitting the selection of technologies essential for their industrial growth and promoting the development of their own technological capacity,

Reaffirming the need for the improvement and strengthening of national capacities of developing countries for access to, collection, storage, analysis and dissemination of technological and related information, in order, *inter alia*, to make the proposed network fully effective,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a network for the exchange of technological information and the note by the Secretary-General concerning the patent information system, prepared in response to General Assembly resolution 3507 (XXX), and expresses its thanks to the Inter-Agency Task Force on Information Exchange and the Transfer of Technology and to the World Intellectual Property Organization;

2. Welcomes the progress achieved thus far in determining the shape of a technological information network, useful to all countries, in particular developing countries, in studying regional and national capacities and needs in technological information, particularly in the publication of a pilot user-oriented directory of information services of the United Nations system;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the preparatory studies and assessments of existing information networks already undertaken;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the regional commissions, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, as well as with the World Intellectual Property Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other specialized agencies concerned, to develop alternatives for further work on the network, including time schedules, costs and user-oriented operational suggestions, together with suggestions on sectors and/or subject areas where there is a particular requirement for an international information network, using the best possible experience in the fields of identification of user needs, information exchange and the transfer of technology;

5. Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, in view of the fruitful collaboration developed by the Inter-Agency Task Force among agencies of the United Nations system on measures undertaken thus far in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 31/183, to make appropriate arrangements to continue such support and co-ordination during the period of study envisaged under paragraphs 3 and 4 above;

6. Reaffirms that all countries, particularly developed countries, should take measures as a matter of high priority to improve the availability and quality of the technological information, including advanced technologies, needed to assist developing countries in the selection of technologies relevant to their needs;

7. Urges the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Orga-

nization and the heads of other relevant agencies to continue their efforts to assist developing countries in establishing centres for the transfer and development of technology at the national and regional levels and in providing extension services, and, in this context, to bear in mind the possibilities of the network concept;

8. Endorses Industrial Development Board decision V (XI) regarding the pilot operation of an industrial and technological information bank;

9. Recommends that work on the network, as well as on the bank, should take into account their interrelationship and also the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, a progress report on the work requested in the present resolution, with a view to submitting a final report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

CONFERENCE ON AN INTERNATIONAL CODE OF CONDUCT ON THE TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

General Assembly—32nd session

Second Committee, meetings 32-35, 37, 39, 54, 61.

Fifth Committee, meeting 68.

Plenary meeting 107.

A/C.2/32/L.78. Jamaica (on behalf of States Members belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution, as orally amended by Argentina following informal consultations, and by Sweden, as orally subamended by USSR, approved without vote by Second Committee on 14 December 1977, meeting 61.

A/C.2/32/L.99, A/C.5/32/104. Financial implications of draft resolution in A/C.2/32/L.78. Statements by Secretary-General.

A/32/482. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolution IV recommended by Second Committee in A/32/481. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/32/481. Report of Second Committee (on UNCTAD), draft resolution IV.

Resolution 32/188, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/481, adopted without vote by Assembly on 19 December 1977, meeting 107.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS for page reference to Assembly resolution 32/188.]

REVERSE TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

General Assembly—32nd session

Second Committee, meetings 59, 62.

Plenary meeting 107.

A/C.2/32/L.85. Argentina, Ecuador, Iran, Jordan, Kenya, Morocco, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/C.2/32/L.85/Rev.1. Argentina, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Iran, Jordan, Kenya, Morocco, Oman, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 15 December 1977, meeting 62.

A/32/481. Report of Second Committee (on UNCTAD), draft resolution VIII.

Resolution 32/192, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/481, adopted without vote by Assembly on 19 December 1977, meeting 107.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic

Order and 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Bearing in mind its resolution 3017 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972 on the outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1904 (LVII) of 1 August 1974 on the outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries, in which the Council, inter alia, recommended that countries which benefit from the "brain drain", particularly those which gain most from the "brain drain" from developing countries, should consider the adoption of measures which would help, directly or indirectly, to diminish the gravity of the problem,

Reaffirming its resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, in which it emphasized, in section III, paragraph 10, the urgent need to formulate national and international policies to avoid the "brain drain" and to obviate its adverse effects,

Endorsing resolution 87 (IV) of 30 May 1976 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development concerning the strengthening of the technological capacity of developing countries and, in particular, paragraph 18 thereof, in which the Conference recommended that all countries, particularly those benefiting from the "brain drain", should, in the light of the studies assessing the magnitude, composition, causes and effects of the outflow of trained personnel from the developing countries which were called for in resolution 2 (I) of 5 December 1975 of the Committee on Transfer of Technology, consider what measures might be necessary to deal with the problems posed by such an outflow,

Conscious that the development process of the developing countries, particularly their capacity to strengthen their domestic technological potential, is crucially dependent on the supply of highly trained personnel, and that the outflow of such personnel represents a significant loss to those countries,

Taking into account the fact that a Group of Governmental Experts on Reverse Transfer of Technology will be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in accordance with resolution 2 (I) of the Committee on Transfer of Technology,

Taking note of the constructive proposal made by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan bin Talal of Jordan at the sixty-third session of the International Labour Conference on 10 June 1977, concerning the establishment of an international labour compensatory facility to compensate labour-exporting countries for their loss of highly trained personnel,

1. Recommends that the Member States concerned and the competent international organizations should, as a matter of urgency, give due consideration to the formulation of policies with a view to mitigating the adverse consequences associated with the "brain drain";

2. Urges the developing countries to make a thorough evaluation at the national level of the special characteristics of the "brain drain" problem;

3. Also urges the developing countries to give immediate consideration to the modalities for promoting collective self-reliance among themselves with a view to using and developing their human resources on the basis of mutual advantage within the broader framework of co-operation in the field of trade, technology and capital;

4. Further urges the developed countries to support measures designed to encourage the absorption of trained personnel within the developing countries and to support the activities of the international organizations aimed at finding solutions to this problem without prejudice to existing international agreements;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the International Labour Organisation and bearing in mind the recommendations made by the Group of Gov-

emmental Experts on Reverse Transfer of Technology, to undertake an in-depth study of the "brain drain" problem, taking into account specific proposals made on this subject, including the proposal referred to in the eighth preambular paragraph above;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit the results of the study to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-fifth session and, through it, to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session, taking into account the relevant work being undertaken in other parts of the United Nations system.

Chapter XIV

The use and development of natural (non-agricultural) resources

The focus of attention of the international community in the field of natural resources during 1977 was the United Nations Water Conference, held at Mar del Plata, Argentina, in March 1977. From the Conference's deliberations emanated the Mar del Plata Action Plan, a series of over 100 recommendations, 19 additional specific regional recommendations and 12 resolutions, to be used as the basis for future work, at all levels, on the development and conservation of water resources.

The Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session in 1977, approved the report of the Water Conference and considered follow-up action to the Action Plan on integrated water resources development and management, recommending a number of steps towards implementing the recommendations of the Conference. The General Assembly, at its regular 1977 session which opened in September, also approved the Conference report and the Plan and urged action to implement the agreements reached at the Conference.

The Council's Committee on Natural Resources met twice during the year, at a special

session in January acting as the preparatory committee for the Water Conference, and at its fifth regular session in May, at which it considered follow-up action to the Conference. In addition, it discussed issues and prospects of the world energy and minerals situation, the question of permanent sovereignty over natural resources, and co-ordination of United Nations programmes and technical co-operation among development countries in the field of natural resources.

The Economic and Social Council approved several resolutions drawn up by the Committee—on permanent sovereignty over natural resources, programme co-ordination, coal resources as well as new and renewable energy resources, and prospects for the development of chromium ores.

In other actions, the Council adopted measures to improve co-operation in coastal area development, and the Assembly asked the Secretary-General for a report on multilateral development assistance needed by developing countries for the exploration of their natural resources.

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

The United Nations Water Conference

Preparations for the Conference

Acting as the preparatory committee for the United Nations Water Conference, scheduled for March 1977, the Committee on Natural Resources held a second special session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 3 to 7 January 1977. At this session the Committee reviewed the status of preparations as well as the principal documents for the Conference. The Committee recommended that the Economic and Social Council approve and transmit to the Conference: the provisional rules of procedure for the Conference, the revised provisional agenda and the recommendations regarding the organization of work. It also recommended transmittal of reports of task forces on community water supply and sanitation, and on water for agriculture, and rec-

ommendations of an ad hoc group of experts on technical co-operation among developing countries in water resources development—which had been convened in co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in December 1976; those documents had been prepared at the request of the Secretary-General of the Water Conference.

The Conference agenda, as approved by the Committee, had two main substantive items: (1) the world water situation—prospects, problems and solutions, and (2) recommendations for action. The Committee agreed that the Conference should be structured on the basis of plenary meetings and two main committees which would review, discuss and finalize Conference recommendations before submitting

them for final approval to the plenary. The allocation of work for the Conference was divided between the two committees; working, negotiating and drafting groups would be set up only within the sessional committees. The Committee also agreed on the main elements of the report of the Conference and speaking arrangements, and requested the Conference Secretary-General to prepare a consolidated guide to action recommendations derived from reports of regional preparatory meetings.

The Committee on Natural Resources also agreed on the advisability of holding pre-Conference meetings during two days preceding the Conference to consider organizational and procedural questions. On 13 January 1977, in the course of its organizational session, the Council adopted decision 207(ORG-77), suggested by its President, approving the recommendations made by the Committee and taking note of the Committee's decisions.

Over 250 abstracts of thematic papers were submitted by Governments to the Conference, illustrating their experience in the subject fields of the Conference agenda. A number of other supporting strategy papers in specified fields and background documents were prepared by experts, regional commissions, specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies.

Preparatory activities also included a two-day "encounter for journalists" session in March 1977 to inform journalists of the basic problems related to water resources and assist the media in effective coverage of the Conference.

Simultaneously with the Conference, a series of 14 seminars on water resources was organized by the Argentine National Commission for the Conference, at which experts exchanged scientific and technological information and studied how best to satisfy the ever-increasing demand for water.

Proceedings of the Conference

The United Nations Water Conference was held at Mar del Plata, Argentina, from 14 to 25 March 1977. Representatives of the following 116 Governments participated: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, the Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Repub-

lic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, the Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Spain, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States, the Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

Specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies represented at the Conference were the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the World Meteorological Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic Commission for Latin America, the Economic Commission for Western Asia, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, UNDP, the World Food Programme and the Consultative Group on Food Production and Investment in Developing Countries (a joint FAO/World Bank/UNDP body). The Palestine Liberation Organization also participated.

Eight intergovernmental organizations participated as observers—the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, the European Economic Community (EEC), the Inter-American Development Bank, the League of Arab States, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the Organization of American States, the Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrarias, and the Instituto Italo-Latinoamericano—as well as eight international river commissions. The Conference was also attended

by observers from 63 non-governmental organizations.

Ecuador, El Salvador, the Ivory Coast, Malaysia, Nepal, the Netherlands, the USSR, the United States and Zambia comprised the Credentials Committee. Two main committees of the whole were also established to study the substantive items of the agenda and to draft recommendations and resolutions. Committee I dealt with assessment of water resources, water use and efficiency, and environment and health; Committee II was concerned with planning, management and institutional aspects, education, training and research, and regional and international co-operation.

The Conference elected as its President Luis Urbano Jauregui (Argentina). Representatives from the following 18 States were elected Vice-Presidents: Canada, Egypt, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Iraq, Japan, Mauritania, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Spain, the Syrian Arab Republic, the USSR, Venezuela and Zaire.

Officers of the Conference were: Malin Falkenmark (Sweden), Rapporteur-General; Julius Gikonyo Kiano (Kenya), Chairman of Committee I; and B. M. Abbas (Bangladesh), Chairman of Committee II. The Committees elected their own Vice-Chairmen and Rapporteurs.

The Conference was opened by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, on behalf of the United Nations Secretary-General, who said that the Conference should devise practical proposals that emphasized the role of water-resource management in equitable patterns of human development. For the immediate future, the most urgent need was to develop strategies to provide water for food production and improve community water supplies; strategies were also needed for flood and drought control and to prevent pollution.

The President of Argentina, addressing the Conference, referred to the principal factors responsible for the world water crisis—the world population increase, enhanced requirements of industry, urban concentrations, irrational use and increasing pollution. The task before the Conference, he said, was to identify the over-all measures to be adopted for the solution of water-related problems and to propose strategies and specific actions to alleviate and overcome the crisis.

The President of the Conference said that people were increasingly becoming aware that water was a scarce resource, yet while millions suffered from lack of it, others wasted it. It was therefore left to the current generation to

administer with justice and in harmony with nature this element which was of such vital importance to life.

The Secretary-General of the Conference, Yahia Abdel Mageed, observed that for the first time the range and complexity of the problems of water development confronting mankind were being taken up in their totality by a world forum in a systematic and comprehensive manner. The Conference provided an unprecedented opportunity for Governments to impart new vigour to multilateral action and to enable the international community to carry out its expanded role in a more dynamic manner.

Decisions of the Conference

The Mar del Plata Action Plan

On 25 March 1977, the United Nations Water Conference adopted without vote the Mar del Plata Action Plan, which comprised a detailed set of action recommendations of the Conference and 12 resolutions, and urged that they be effectively implemented in good faith by all States.

Underlying the Plan was the conviction that solutions to problems of water resources development and management must be given high priority at the national, regional and international levels. Common themes were the need for strengthening local services, training personnel for water-related activities, improving planning methods, and co-ordinating national efforts under an over-all water development policy. The Conference viewed international measures as essential to support these efforts, and both intergovernmental and other international and national organizations were called on to provide a wide range of technical and financial assistance.

A summary of recommendations and resolutions follows. Except for a resolution on water policies in the occupied territories and a paragraph of a recommendation on regional co-operation concerning shared water resources, the Conference's resolutions and recommendations were adopted without a vote.

Assessment of water resources. The Conference recommended that national bodies should be established with comprehensive responsibilities for the systematic collection, processing, storage and dissemination of water resources data or the allocation of existing functions in a more co-ordinated way, with a view to improving knowledge on the quantity and quality of water resources; the network of hydrological and meteorological stations should be expanded,

systems for measuring ground water (subsurface supplies) strengthened, and measurement techniques and instruments for international comparability standardized.

Resolution I of the Conference endorsed the idea that Governments should substantially increase the amount spent for these purposes, and establish or strengthen scientific infrastructure for water-assessment activities and training programmes for meteorologists, hydrologists and hydrogeologists.

Water use and efficiency. The Conference dealt in detail with each of the major uses of water, but placed emphasis on community water supply and waste disposal and on agricultural water use, which were made the object of both recommendations and resolutions.

Resolution II on community water supply referred to the targets of a recommendation of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements.¹ The plan of action on community water supply and waste disposal called for the commitment of national Governments to provide all people with water of safe quality and adequate quantity and basic sanitary facilities by 1990, according priority to the poor and less privileged. The action plan listed priority areas for action, and recommendations for action at the national level and through international co-operation. Activities were to be focused on a proposed International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, 1980-1990, to be devoted to implementing the plan of action in resolution II on the basis of specific targets to be set up by each country. In this context, Governments were called on to develop by 1990 programmes and plans to provide coverage for populations, and expand and maintain existing systems and identify resources which were found to be necessary.

When dealing with agricultural water use, the Conference adopted resolution III which contained an action programme aimed at improving and expanding irrigation, rain-fed agriculture and livestock production, and at protecting agricultural land from flooding and waterlogging. The indicated magnitude of a 15-year global programme was to be 45 million hectares of improved and 22 million hectares of new irrigation development. The action programme included recommendations on phased national action, financing, training, extension and research, promotion of national advisory services and international programme support.

The Conference also urged countries to conserve their fisheries and exploit them rationally, promote intensive fisheries development,

including aquaculture, and regulate or prohibit the use of certain polluting substances to prevent their entry into waters.

Turning to industrial water use, the Conference recommended the evolution of economic methods for reusing and recycling water, and of economic incentives to use water efficiently and treat wastes at their source. It adopted resolution IV recommending measures to stimulate research and development of technologies requiring the least possible use of water and measures to facilitate recycling.

For hydroelectric power generation, the Conference recommended that countries make national inventories of potential hydropower projects and take account of potential benefits from tourism and ecological improvements when they assessed the feasibility of projects. Assistance by international bodies was recommended in the preparation of long-term plans for hydropower.

Regarding inland navigation, the Conference recommended that countries study river use and port modernization as an integral part of transport systems, taking into consideration the needs of land-locked countries. It suggested that national regulations be issued against the discharge of untreated waste from ships, and it urged severe penalties for non-compliance with safety standards aimed at avoiding accidental oil or hazardous-substance spills.

The Conference recommended that national water management institutions help finance new technologies to encourage more efficient water use, and introduce where appropriate scales of charges that reflected the real economic cost of water. Countries were advised to promote efficiency and efficacy in regulation and distribution of water through such means as systematic planning of distribution, and transfer of water between river basins. Another suggestion was that countries explore the possibility of using natural underground water formations (aquifers) to store and distribute water.

Countries were urged to stress measurement and projection of water demand as a basis for planned development, taking account of anticipated population growth.

Environment, health and pollution control. Pointing to the environmental repercussions of large-scale water development projects and their possible adverse consequences for human health, the Conference stressed the need to evaluate the consequences of the various uses of water on the environment, to support mea-

¹ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 441.

asures aimed at controlling water-related diseases, and to protect ecosystems.

It urged accelerated implementation of recommendations dealing with water of the 1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment.²

As an integral part of the planning of water projects, countries should arrange for studies of environmental impact and investigate the possibility at the formulation stage that dams and other large-scale water projects might actually spread diseases. Also, recreational benefits should be taken into account, nations should develop plans to ensure that wetlands harbouring wildlife were not indiscriminately destroyed, and scenic lakes and rivers should be protected.

As regards pollution control, it was recommended that countries apply laws, regulations and incentive charges in order to reach quality goals within certain periods of time. The discharge into the aquatic environment of toxic, persistent and bio-accumulative substances should be gradually eliminated. Countries were urged to adopt the principle that, as far as possible, direct or indirect costs attributable to pollution should be borne by the polluter.

Policy, planning and management. Each country should formulate a national water policy, in relation to the use, management and conservation of water, as a framework for implementing specific programmes. National development plans and policies should specify the main objectives of water-use policy, which should in turn be translated into guidelines and strategies, subdivided, as far as possible, into programmes for the integrated management of the resource.

Institutional arrangements should be such as to ensure real co-ordination among all bodies responsible for investigating, developing and managing water resources. Legislation should define the rules of public ownership of water and of large water-engineering works.

Public participation in planning and decision-making, involving water users and public authorities, could constructively influence choices between alternative plans and policies and should be encouraged, and experiences should be shared among countries.

Appropriate technology related to water-resource development and management should be perceived in the context of each particular socio-economic situation and its available resources. Priority should be given to technologies of low capital cost and the use of local raw materials and resources, taking environmental factors into account.

Natural hazards. In connexion with flood loss management, it was recommended that countries provide effective flood protection by structural and non-structural measures proportionate to the magnitude of the risk. They should also develop flood forecasting and warning systems as well as flood-fighting and evacuation measures to minimize loss of life and property.

Drought loss management should also be promoted, through such means as drilling and maintaining wells, developing drought-resistant plant species and, where possible, developing a policy to transfer people to suitable regions.

By resolution V, urging participation in the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Desertification to be held in Nairobi, Kenya, in August/September 1977 (see p. 509), the Conference called for action to combat desertification, including international assistance to States in formulating plans and projects.

Public information, education, training and research. Dealing with public information and extension services, the Conference stated that countries should accord priority to conducting programmes for national information campaigns directed to all people concerning the proper utilization, protection and conservation of water.

It said that education and training was needed at all levels, from professionals to village-level workers and water users. Countries should inventory their manpower needs and strengthen or establish regional training centres as joint ventures covering several nations.

Research needs should also be inventoried, and research should be promoted in a number of areas, a list of which ranged from weather modification and desalination to crop-water requirements and flood control.

Other recommendations were that the United Nations and other international organizations should help countries with technical and advisory services and by strengthening research institutions.

Regional co-operation. With regard to development of shared water resources, the Conference recommended that in situations in which countries lay upstream or downstream from one another on a river, bordered on a common lake or exploited a ground-water reserve extending into their neighbour's territory, they should establish joint committees, as appropriate and by agreement, to co-operate in such areas as data collection, management, pollution control, disease prevention, flood and drought

² See Y.U.N., 1972, p. 218.

control, and river improvement. In the absence of an agreement on how to use shared resources, countries which shared them should exchange information on which the future management of these resources could be based, to avoid foreseeable damages.

The paragraph containing this last recommendation was adopted by a roll-call vote of 29 to 13, with 48 abstentions, before the remaining paragraphs were adopted without Vote. Turkey voted against the provision and stated that co-operation between riparian countries on matters pertaining to transboundary waters could only be based on the concept of sovereignty and carried out exclusively through mutual consent. The recommendations of the Conference could not prejudice the work of the International Law Commission, nor could they be considered in the interim as having legal significance. Romania, which abstained, said it felt that bilateral, subregional or regional agreements among countries directly involved were the most suitable for resolving problems of transboundary water resources and for preparing generally acceptable principles or rules in the sector of shared water resources. In the opinion of Afghanistan, the decision contradicted the principle of permanent sovereignty over natural resources and failed to take into consideration co-operation based on direct agreement between the countries concerned. Nepal voted against the paragraph, reserving its position concerning certain recommendations on regional and international co-operation in the development of shared water resources.

By resolution VII, the Conference recommended that the Secretary-General explore the possibility of organizing meetings between international river commission officials with a view to developing a dialogue between the different river-basin organizations on potential ways of promoting the exchange of their experiences; regional commissions could facilitate this task.

International co-operation. While the bulk of the recommendations concerned action to be taken by individual countries, the Conference devoted particular attention to ways in which nations could co-operate regionally and internationally to make better use of their water resources.

The Conference, by resolution VI, encouraged technical co-operation among developing countries in the water sector with a view to achieving greater collective self-reliance in the development and management of water resources. It urged UNDP, in co-operation with

the regional commissions and the United Nations system, to assist in promoting programmes in this field.

The Conference also adopted resolution VIII on institutional arrangements for international co-operation in the water sector, by which it recommended a central role for the Economic and Social Council, its Committee on Natural Resources and the regional commissions in following up the Conference's action plan on integrated water resources development and management. It also took note of proposals prepared by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) and the Environment Co-ordination Board for interagency co-ordination in the field of water resources, and recommended that these be examined by the Committee on Natural Resources for report to the Council.

By resolution IX on financing arrangements for international co-operation, the Conference recommended that additional financial resources be provided for the water resources development work of United Nations organizations and of bilateral, subregional, regional and international programmes. It also recommended a study by the Secretary-General on the most effective and flexible mechanisms to increase the flow of funds, through existing and proposed bodies, for water development and management.

Other Conference resolutions. The Conference adopted resolution X on water policies in the occupied territories by which it denounced policies or actions by colonizing or dominating powers, "particularly in Palestine, Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania," that were contrary to the development of water resources for the beneficial use of the indigenous peoples, who were the legitimate beneficiaries of their natural resources. The resolution was adopted by a roll-call vote of 52 to 17, with 22 abstentions. In explaining a decision to vote against the resolution, the representative of the United Kingdom, speaking on behalf of the member countries of EEC, stated that while some of the principles were acceptable, those States found it regrettable that the issue had been raised at the Conference in the terms used in the text.

Spain, which voted in favour, stated that it would have preferred a separate vote on the paragraph by which the Conference denounced policies or actions by dominating powers in specific locations; it contained terms that had not received the support of the Spanish authorities. Canada, which voted against the text, stated that the resolution introduced political issues that were outside the framework of the

Conference. In a written communication to the Conference President, Israel said it opposed the resolution, which violated the Charter of the United Nations and the terms of reference of the Conference.

The Conference also adopted resolution XI on the Panama Canal Zone by which it expressed the wish that the negotiations being conducted by Panama and the United States would culminate at the earliest possible time in a just and equitable solution that would permit Panama fully to exercise its sovereign rights in the Canal Zone and, consequently, to formulate a national policy for the full development of water resources.

By a twelfth resolution, adopted by acclamation, the Conference expressed its thanks to the host Government and people.

Post-Conference action

Consideration by Economic and Social Council

In accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 214(LXII)—by which the Council noted that the fifth (May 1977) session of the Committee on Natural Resources would include an item on the Water Conference and that its Secretary-General would inform the Committee of the Conference results—the Committee considered the report of the Conference. The decision was orally proposed by the Council President and adopted without vote on 20 April.

The Committee formulated a draft resolution and a draft decision on the subject for consideration by the Council. The resolution referred to Conference resolution VIII on institutional arrangements for international co-operation in the water sector. By the decision, the Committee asked the Secretary-General to submit to the Council detailed information on the subjects which should be discussed at proposed regional meetings and at a proposed special session of the Committee on Natural Resources recommended in the resolution.

The Council, at its July/August 1977 session, had before it both the Conference and Committee reports and a note prepared by the Secretary-General highlighting the recommendations of the Conference and giving suggestions for follow-up action.

By resolution 2115(LXIII), which the Committee on Natural Resources had proposed, the Council called on the regional commissions to convene regional meetings to obtain the views of Member States on the opportunities, needs and problems with respect to carrying out the Conference's recommendations at the regional

level. It also decided to convene a third special session of the Committee on Natural Resources, after the conclusion of the regional meetings, to decide on further steps to secure the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan. The Committee was called upon to provide for continued intergovernmental review and oversight of the Conference follow-up by international organizations. By the same resolution, the Council called upon ACC and the Environment Co-ordination Board to develop in greater detail the administrative and financial aspects of their proposals dealing with United Nations co-ordination activities in water resources development.

The Council adopted resolution 2115(LXIII) on 4 August by 41 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions. Its Economic Committee had approved the text submitted by the Committee on Natural Resources by 22 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions, on 29 July 1977. The vote was requested by the USSR, which reaffirmed its view, as did Bulgaria, that it was undesirable for the Committee on Natural Resources to hold a special session on a question which could be considered by that Committee in regular session.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By resolution 2121(LXIII), also adopted on 4 August, the Council approved the report of the United Nations Water Conference, urged Member States and all United Nations organizations to implement its decisions, and recommended that the General Assembly approve the Mar del Plata Action Plan and other Conference decisions and give due priority to measures needed to implement them. The Council also approved subjects suggested by the Secretary-General, in his note on recommendations and follow-up action, for discussion at the regional meetings and at the third special session of the Committee on Natural Resources. The Committee was invited at that session to review national and regional programmes and decide on further steps needed to implement the Mar del Plata Action Plan.

The Council recommended that Governments should, where necessary, consider the desirability of designating national water committees or other suitable organizations to co-ordinate and monitor the implementation of Conference recommendations at the national level on the basis of detailed national action programmes. It also recommended more popular involvement in the planning and decision-making process of formulating national policies.

The Council also requested the Secretary-General to prepare a number of specific re-

ports for presentation to the Committee's third special session. These included:

(i) steps required to enable the Council, the Committee and the regional commissions to play a central role in the promotion of inter-governmental co-operation in the water sector, and to intensify co-ordination of United Nations activities at the country level under the leadership of UNDP resident representatives;

(ii) arrangements for an in-depth study of the Conference resolution on community water supply and the launching of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade;

(iii) preparation of a study on the most effective and flexible mechanism for increasing the flow of financial resources for water development and management; and

(iv) organizing meetings of existing international river commissions.

The regional commissions were requested to assign specific responsibilities in the water sector to an existing intergovernmental committee within the regional commissions, or create a new one if needed, and to formulate their requirement for more resources, if necessary.

The Secretary-General was also invited to transmit the relevant decisions of the Water Conference to other United Nations conferences yet to be held, namely the 1979 United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development and the 1978 United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries.

The Council recommended that the UNEP Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on Natural Resources Shared by Two or More States expedite its work on draft principles of conduct, and that the International Law Commission give higher priority to the codification of the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses and to co-ordinating its work with activities of other international bodies with a view to the early conclusion of an international convention in this field.

Resolution 2121 (LXIII) was adopted by 43 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions. The text was recommended by the Economic Committee, which approved it on 1 August by 33 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions, on a proposal by Yugoslavia on behalf of Council members belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries. By an amendment to a preambular paragraph, Poland added water legislation to a list of subjects on which the Council noted that the Water Conference had taken far-reaching decisions. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The text was voted on at the request of the

USSR, which reaffirmed the reservation it had made on resolution 2115 (LXIII)—that better use should be made of existing bodies rather than establishing new ones. Afghanistan, Bolivia and Brazil noted that, although they supported the resolution, they and other States had voted against a provision of the Conference's recommendations relating to regional co-operation on the question of developing shared water resources; Afghanistan said it maintained its reservation (see section above).

Consideration by General Assembly

On 19 December 1977, at its thirty-second session, the General Assembly approved resolution 32/158 by which it adopted the report of the United Nations Water Conference and approved the Mar del Plata Action Plan and other agreements reached at the Conference. It urged Member States and all United Nations organizations to implement those agreements. By this text, it also endorsed both Council resolutions of 4 August 1977 on the Conference (see above) and recommended that Governments should consider the desirability, where necessary, of designating water resources committees or other organizations to co-ordinate and monitor the implementation of the Conference's recommendations at the national level, with more popular involvement.

The regional commissions were asked to strengthen and intensify their responsibilities in the water sector through the assignment of specific responsibilities in this area to an inter-governmental committee within those commissions. The Assembly requested the Committee on Natural Resources at its special session to formulate concrete steps to secure early implementation of national and regional plans, and called on the Secretary-General to report in 1978 on the results of that special session, as well as on measures adopted by the United Nations system for implementing the Mar del Plata Action Plan.

Resolution 32/158 was adopted by a recorded vote, requested by Argentina, of 128 to 0, with 9 abstentions. It had been sponsored in the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee by 38 States and approved by that Committee on 30 November by 90 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

(For list of sponsors, text of resolution and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The resolution was put to the vote in the Second Committee at the request of Czechoslovakia, which, speaking also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, the German

Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, said those States had abstained because they had reservations about certain Conference resolutions and recommendations which had raised problems with regard to organizational and regional co-operation to the extent that implementation could imply the creation of new bodies duplicating activities of existing ones. The Committee for Natural Resources could carry out a review of national and regional

plans and programmes at its regular session, without a need for a special session, and the Centre for Natural Resources, Energy and Transport could assume responsibility for co-ordinating activities.

With regard to the Assembly's adoption of the report of the Water Conference and approval of the agreements reached there, Brazil reaffirmed reservations made during the Conference, as did Afghanistan, Israel, Nepal and Turkey.

Documentary references

Preparations for the Conference

Economic and Social Council—1977 organizational session
Plenary meeting 2041.

E/5907. Report of Committee on Natural Resources on its 2nd special session, Headquarters, New York, 3-7 January 1977, Chapter I. (Annex V: List of documents before Committee at its 2nd special session.)

E/L.1742. Extract (Chapter I and Annex III) of report of Committee on Natural Resources on its 2nd special session (E/5907).

E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977, 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 207(ORG-77)).

Decisions of the Conference

Report of the United Nations Water Conference, Mar del Plata, Argentina, 14-25 March 1977. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.II.A.12. (Chapters I and II: Mar del Plata Action Plan (recommendations A-H and Annex and resolutions I-XII); Annex I: List of documents before Conference.)

Post-Conference action

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Plenary meetings 2047, 2048.

E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977, 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 214(LXII)).

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Economic Committee, meetings 788, 799, 800, 802, 804, 805.
Plenary meeting 2085.

E/6004 and Add.1. Report of Committee on Natural Resources on its 5th session, Geneva, 9-19 May 1977, Chapter II and Annex IV. (Add.1: Programme budget implications of draft resolution I in E/6004. Statement by Secretary-General.)

E/6004, Chapter I A. Draft resolution I, recommended by Committee on Natural Resources for adoption by Economic and Social Council, approved by Economic Committee on 29 July 1977, meeting 804, by 22 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions.

E/6015. Recommendations of United Nations Water Conference and follow-up action. Note by Secretary-General.

E/6051. Summary of programme budget implications of resolutions and decisions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its 62nd and 63rd sessions. Report of Secretary-General.

E/6043. Report of Economic Committee (on natural resources), draft resolution I.

Resolution 2115(LXIII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/6043, adopted by Council on 4 August 1977, meeting 2085, by 41 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,
Bearing in mind resolution VIII of the United Nations Water Conference,

Recognizing the imperative need for accelerated progress in the investigation and development of water resources, and the difficulties in the area of co-ordination which affect United Nations bodies in the execution of their tasks relative to water resources,

Further recognizing the central role which the Committee on Natural Resources and the regional commissions within their respective regions should play in the promotion of inter-governmental co-operation in the follow-up to the Mar del Plata Action Plan on integrated water resources development and management, as recommended by the United Nations Water Conference,

1. Calls upon the regional commissions to convene regional meetings to obtain the views of States Members of the United Nations on the follow-up to the United Nations Water Conference, and on the opportunities, needs and problems with respect to carrying out the recommendations of the Conference at the regional level;

2. Calls upon the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Environment Co-ordination Board to develop in greater detail the administrative and financial aspects of the proposals contained in their report on present and future activities of the United Nations system in water resources development;

3. Decides to convene a special session of the Committee on Natural Resources, in order to decide on further steps to secure the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan on integrated water resources development; this special session, to be convened after the conclusion of the regional meetings referred to in paragraph 1 above, should be of no more than eight working days' duration and should take into account the observations of the regional meetings and the report to be prepared as requested in paragraph 2 above;

4. Calls upon the Committee on Natural Resources to provide for continued intergovernmental review and oversight of the follow-up to the United Nations Water Conference by the international organizations concerned in the field of water.

E/AC.6/L.605 and Rev.1. Yugoslavia (on behalf of States members of Council belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution and revision, as further orally amended by Poland and by sponsors, approved by Economic Committee on 1 August 1977, meeting 805, by 33 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

E/6043. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution VII.

Resolution 2121 (LXIII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/6043, and as orally amended and corrected on suggestion of Economic Committee Secretary, adopted by Council on 4 August 1977, meeting 2085, by 43 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,
Recalling General Assembly resolution 3513 (XXX) of 15 December 1975 and Council resolution 1979 (LIX) of 31 July 1975,

Recalling further General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Noting that the United Nations Water Conference held at Mar del Plata, Argentina, from 14 to 25 March 1977 took far-reaching decisions on the entire spectrum of the management and development of water resources, covering such aspects as the assessment of water resources, use and efficiency in different aspects, environment, health and pollution control, planning, management and institutional aspects, water legislation, education, training and research, and regional and international co-operation,

Considering that the decisions reached at the Conference call for urgent action and taking into account the provisions of Council resolution 2115 (LXIII),

1. Approves the report of the United Nations Water Conference containing the Mar del Plata Action Plan and the other decisions reached at the Conference;

2. Expresses its gratitude to the Government and people of Argentina for making possible the holding of the Conference and for their generous hospitality;

3. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General of the Conference for the efficient preparation and organization of the Conference;

4. Urges Member States and all organizations of the United Nations system to take intensified and sustained action for the implementation of the decisions reached at the Conference;

5. Recommends to the General Assembly that it should approve the Mar del Plata Action Plan and the other decisions reached at the Conference, and give due priority to the measures needed to implement them;

6. Recommends that Governments should consider, where necessary, the desirability of designating national water committees or other suitable organizations to co-ordinate and monitor the implementation of the Conference's recommendations at the national level on the basis of detailed national action programmes, encompassing areas specified in the note by the Secretary-General on the recommendations of the United Nations Water Conference and follow-up action, and recommends more popular involvement in the process of planning and decision-making towards the formulation of a national policy;

7. Invites the Committee on Natural Resources at its special session convened in accordance with Council resolution 2115 (LXIII) to review plans and programmes prepared at the national and regional levels and to decide on any further steps necessary to secure the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan;

8. Approves the subjects suggested by the Secretary-General in section III of the note referred to in paragraph 6 above for discussion in regional meetings and at the special session of the Committee on Natural Resources;

9. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To formulate, in accordance with the decisions reached at the United Nations Water Conference, proposals in respect of steps required (i) to enable the Council, the Committee on Natural Resources and the regional commissions to play the central role in the promotion of intergovernmental co-opera-

tion, and (ii) to intensify the co-ordination of activities of the United Nations system at the country level under the leadership of the resident representatives of the United Nations Development Programme;

(b) To make the necessary arrangements for an in-depth study of the implications of Conference resolution II on community water supply, and the launching of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade recommended in paragraph 15 of the Mar del Plata Action Plan;

(c) To arrange for the preparation of an in-depth study, in co-operation with the appropriate organizations of the United Nations system and in consultation with Governments, of the most effective and flexible mechanism for increasing the flow of financial resources specifically for water development and management, covering the elements outlined in the note by the Secretary-General referred to in paragraph 6 above;

(d) To present the result of the special studies called for in subparagraphs (b) and (c) above to the Committee on Natural Resources at its special session;

(e) To make appropriate arrangements for organizing meetings of representatives of existing international river commissions, with a view to developing a dialogue between the different organizations on potential ways of promoting the exchange of their experience;

10. Requests the regional commissions to strengthen and intensify their responsibilities in the water sector and, to this end, to assign specific responsibilities to an existing inter-governmental committee within the regional commissions, or if necessary create a new one in accordance with the recommendations of the Conference and with resolution 1 (V) of the Committee on Natural Resources, and to formulate their requirement for whatever additional resources may be necessary for this purpose;

11. Further requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To make the necessary arrangements for the co-ordinated preparation and servicing of the special session of the Committee on Natural Resources, which will deal with a wide spectrum of water-related activities and complex studies, and to urge the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system concerned with water resources development to participate effectively and substantively in the preparation process;

(b) To transmit the relevant decisions of the United Nations Water Conference to the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development for further action to ensure that water management problems and the problems of appropriate technologies be given priority attention in the preliminary national and regional analysis undertaken in the preparation process for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, as well as by that Conference itself;

(c) To transmit the relevant recommendations and resolutions of the United Nations Water Conference to the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries and to the competent organizations dealing with the preparatory process for that Conference, with a view to future action and specific objectives in this area being defined;

12. Recommends that the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on Natural Resources Shared by Two or More States, of the United Nations Environment Programme, should expedite its work on draft principles of conduct in the field of the environment, for the guidance of States in the conservation and harmonious exploitation of natural resources shared by two or more States;

13. Draws the attention of the International Law Commission, with reference to Council resolution 1955 (LIX) of 25 July 1975, to the recommendation of the United Nations Water Conference requesting the International Law Commission to give a higher priority in its work programme to the codification of the law of the non-navigational uses of international water-courses and to co-ordinate its work with activities of other international bodies dealing with the development of the international law of waters, with a view to the early conclusion of an international convention;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the result of the special session of the Committee on Natural Resources.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

General Assembly—32nd session

Second Committee, meeting 52.

Plenary meeting 107.

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1977, of its 3rd special session and of its 62nd and 63rd sessions, Chapter IV I.

A/C.2/32/L.65. Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Chad, Chile, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, Greece, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Mali, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire: draft resolution, approved by Second Committee on 30 November 1977, meeting 52, by 90 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

A/C.2/32/L.79. Administrative and financial implications of 38-power draft resolution, A/C.2/32/L.65. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/32/265/Add.3 and Add.3/Corr.1. Report of Second Committee (part IV) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution III.

Resolution 32/158, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/265/Add.3 and Add.3/Corr.1, adopted by Assembly on 19 December 1977, meeting 107, by recorded vote of 128 to 0, with 9 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: None

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

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3513(XXX) of 15 December 1975 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1979(LIX) of 31 July 1975,

Recalling further its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Noting that the United Nations Water Conference, held at Mar del Plata, Argentina, from 14 to 25 March 1977, took far-reaching decisions on the entire spectrum of the management and development of water resources,

Considering that the agreements reached at the Conference call for urgent action,

1. Adopts the report of the United Nations Water Conference and approves the Mar del Plata Action Plan and the other agreements reached at the Conference;

2. Expresses its gratitude to the Government and the people of Argentina for their generous hospitality during the holding of the Conference;

3. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General of the Conference for the effective preparation and organization of the Conference;

4. Urges Member States and all organizations of the United Nations system to take intensified and sustained action for the implementation of the agreements reached at the Conference;

5. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolutions 2115 (LXIII) and 2121 (LXIII) of 4 August 1977;

6. Reaffirms that due priority should be given to the measures needed to implement the Mar del Plata Action Plan as well as other agreements reached at the Conference;

7. Recommends that Governments should consider, where necessary, the desirability of designating national water resources committees or other suitable organizations to co-ordinate and monitor the implementation of the Conference's recommendations at the national level on the basis of detailed national action programmes, encompassing areas specified in the note by the Secretary-General on recommendations of the Conference and follow-up action, and recommends more popular involvement in the process of planning and decision-making towards the formulation of a national policy;

8. Requests the regional commissions to strengthen and intensify their responsibilities in the water sector and, to this end, assign specific responsibilities to an intergovernmental committee within the regional commissions, in accordance with the recommendations of the Conference and with resolution 1 (V) of 16 May 1977 of the Committee on Natural Resources, with the allocation, if necessary, of additional resources;

9. Requests the Committee on Natural Resources, at its special session, to review plans and programmes prepared at the national and regional levels and to formulate immediate and concrete steps to promote and secure their early implementation;

10. Calls upon the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the results of the special session of the Committee on Natural Resources and on the measures adopted by the whole United Nations system for the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan and the agreements reached at the Conference.

Other questions relating to natural resources

Operational activities

During 1977, the United Nations continued an active programme of technical co-operation

activities in the natural resources sector. In the energy field, 15 large-scale and 13 small-scale projects were being executed by the United

Nations—in Africa, Asia, Latin America, Europe and the Middle East. Nine projects, concerned with energy surveys, geothermal energy, electric power, petroleum exploration, institution building and training, were started in Bangladesh, the Central American region (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua), Chad, India, Kenya, Peru and Turkey.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) budget for the year was about \$2.21 million. Fifty-eight experts served the projects in operation and 26 fellowships were granted during the year.

A number of other projects concerned energy. Seven projects dealing with the development of geothermal resources were in operation in Chile, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Nicaragua and Turkey. Assistance in the field of new sources of energy was provided to Bolivia, Cape Verde, Cyprus, St. Vincent and Turkey. Petroleum exploration and development continued in Chile, Ecuador and Turkey. Efforts were also continued in the field of electric power in Bangladesh, Guinea-Bissau, India, Mozambique, St. Vincent and Samoa. Energy surveys were carried out in Bolivia, Kenya and Peru. In addition, technical advice on petroleum legislation and economics was given to Afghanistan, Gabon, Greece, Jamaica and Liberia.

During the year, the United Nations supported 69 projects in 35 countries and territories concerned with mineral exploration, institution building, the transfer and application of technology, and training of personnel in assisting Governments to develop their mineral resources. The projects were executed in Argentina, Benin, Bolivia, Burma, Burundi, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Iran, Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, the Solomon Islands, the Sudan, Turkey, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia. United Nations activities in support of these projects involved 116 experts and the granting of 42 fellowships in 1977.

During 1977, 61 projects for water resources development and management were under execution—33 large-scale and 28 small-scale—distributed among regions as follows: Africa, 29 (15 large-scale); the Americas, eight (six large-scale); Asia, 20 (nine large-scale); and Europe and the Middle East, four (three large-scale). Full water-projects or projects containing

substantial water components were initiated in six countries or territories not previously assisted in this field by the United Nations: Antigua, the British Virgin Islands, Papua New Guinea, Thailand, Viet Nam and Yemen.

The total UNDP budget was in the range of \$11 million and was divided among various components: 146 experts, \$5 million; equipment, \$3 million; subcontracts, \$1 million; 76 fellowships, \$600,000; and miscellaneous, \$500,000.

Among the large-scale projects in operation, 18 were involved in ground-water exploration and development, many of these in the Sahelian region in Africa. River basin development was concentrated in five major rivers: the Gambia, the Kagera and the Mano (in Africa), the Morava (Europe) and the Sittang (Asia). Institution building was continued in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Indonesia. Coastal engineering research was carried out in India. A navigability study of the Paraguay River was carried out in Argentina south of Asuncion, Paraguay. Assistance to the Philippines was aimed at a balanced economic, social and physical rehabilitation in the development of the Pampanga Delta/Candaba Swamp area.

Permanent sovereignty over natural resources

At its fifth session, held at Geneva from 9 to 19 May 1977, the Committee on Natural Resources considered a report by the Secretary-General on the question of permanent sovereignty over natural resources and approved a draft resolution on the subject for action by the Economic and Social Council. The text was adopted by the Council on 4 August as its resolution 2120(LXIII) by 38 votes to 1, with 11 abstentions.

The Council by this resolution asked the Secretary-General to prepare progress reports for the Committee on Natural Resources on the work being done in the field of the exercise of the inalienable rights of peoples and permanent sovereignty over natural resources in territories subjected to foreign domination, colonial administration, alien occupation, apartheid or racial discrimination, expressing concern for the natural resources of those territories. It also requested the Secretary-General to prepare detailed reports for the Committee on pertinent aspects of and relevant developments concerning the exercise by developing countries and peoples of their inalienable rights and of permanent sovereignty over their natural resources, reaffirming its desire to safeguard such rights and sovereignty of States

within territories beyond their control and to ensure full compensation for the exploitation of and damage to those resources.

Resolution 2120(LXIII) had been approved by the Council's Economic Committee on 29 July by 24 votes to 1, with 11 abstentions. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Denmark (speaking on behalf of the member countries of the European Economic Community) and the United States maintained reservations they had made when the draft was approved in the Committee on Natural Resources, to the effect that the subject was being dealt with in political fora and was too complex an issue to be dealt with in a technical body.

Multilateral development assistance for exploration of natural resources

In recognition of the importance of natural resources to the world economy and to the development of developing countries, the General Assembly, at its regular 1977 session, moved to examine comprehensively the financial requirements and the adequacy of existing mechanisms for financing exploration for energy and mineral resources in developing countries. In this connexion, it adopted, on 19 December 1977, resolution 32/176 by which it reaffirmed that the effective discovery, exploration, development and conservation of their natural resources by developing countries was indispensable to the mobilization of their resources for development, and noted that several developing countries desiring to do so had been unable to undertake systematically a survey of their natural resources. It also emphasized the need to increase the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration (see p. 450).

The Secretary-General was requested to prepare in 1978, with the assistance of a group of high-level experts recommended by Governments, a report, with recommendations, on: the estimated financial requirements over the next 10 to 15 years for the exploration and location of natural resources in developing countries which indicated their interest; the availability of multilateral mechanisms for the provision of adequate financing for the exploration of natural resources, with special reference to the availability of soft loans with an element of subsidy for developing countries, bearing in mind the special needs of the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries and those most seriously affected by economic crises; and the availability of mech-

anisms for the transfer of technology to developing countries for the exploration and exploitation of natural resources.

The resolution was adopted by 130 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions. The draft text had been approved by the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee on 13 December by 108 votes to 0, with 7 abstentions, where it was sponsored by Algeria, Bangladesh, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Indonesia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

(For text of resolution 32/176, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Federal Republic of Germany and the USSR supported the exploration of natural resources of developing countries but doubted the wisdom of establishing a special group of experts, since the study could be conducted with existing United Nations machinery. The Netherlands said it interpreted the resolution as not changing the terms of reference of the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration; it had doubts about the feasibility of including an element of subsidy in the role of the Fund. Australia and Sweden hoped that the resources of the Centre for Natural Resources, Energy and Transport would be used in the preparation of the study.

France and Italy said they abstained because the resolution seemed to restrict or lose sight of the role and mandate of the Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, which they considered should be the focal point of United Nations activities in that field. The United States said it abstained because it doubted the wisdom of making an advance commitment to increase the resources of the Revolving Fund or provide concessional financing for exploration except in so far as such action emerged as legitimate conclusions of the study. Also it would like the study to be confined to the general availability of technology for exploration and exploitation instead of seeming to presume the need for new mechanisms for the transfer of technology. Moreover, it maintained its reservation on the provisions relating to permanent sovereignty over natural resources contained in the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order³—the United States position being that permanent sovereignty should be exercised within international law.

³ See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 324-26, resolution 3201(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing text of Declaration.

Co-ordination of programmes

At its fifth session in May 1977, the Committee on Natural Resources adopted decisions on the question of co-ordinating the future activities of the United Nations system in the water resources field in the period following the United Nations Water Conference and on the broader question of co-ordination of programmes within the United Nations system in the over-all field of natural resources development. The Committee asked the Economic and Social Council, in considering programme co-ordination of water resources, to note particularly the idea that the responsibilities of the regional commissions should be strengthened and intensified, that programme co-ordination in this field should be carried out basically within the framework of and through those commissions, and that the Committee itself should play a principal part in the co-ordination of programmes of a general scope. It asked the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the administrative and financial implications of a proposal to establish an inter-agency water resources board, and it asked the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) and the Environment Co-ordination Board to provide implications of alternative measures necessary for the administrative support of the proposed board.

The Committee also approved a draft resolution which it recommended to the Economic and Social Council for adoption. On 4 August 1977, the Council adopted the draft, without vote, as resolution 2116(LXIII), on the recommendation of its Economic Committee, which had approved it, also without vote, on 29 July.

By this text, the Council asked the Secretary-General to include in future reports to the Committee on Natural Resources detailed analyses of current and planned programme activities in the natural resources field, in order to enable the Committee to perform its task of co-ordination effectively.

The Council took note of an ACC/Environment Co-ordination Board report on current and future activities of the United Nations system in water resources development, and of a report of the Secretary-General on a comprehensive plan of action for and co-ordination of programmes within the system in natural resources development. It also reaffirmed a 1975 request for reports⁴ particularly identifying gaps and overlapping of activities, and providing the Committee with the necessary analytical capability to carry out co-ordination and priority-setting functions.

(For text of resolution 2116(LXIII), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Energy

In its consideration of the world energy situation in 1977, the Committee of Natural Resources had before it reports of the Secretary-General providing an overview assessment of the world energy situation, the prospects for oil shale, the status and prospects of coal production and utilization in developed and developing countries, the status of geothermal energy, and possible approaches to strengthening international co-operation in energy through the United Nations system.

The Committee recommended two resolutions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council—one dealing with the study, development and use of coal resources, and the other with prospects for new and renewable sources of energy—both of which the Council adopted on 4 August 1977.

By the first (resolution 2118(LXIII)), the Secretary-General was requested to present to the Council in 1978 a report: assessing the progress achieved in expanding the use of coal; describing current and anticipated work on the evaluation of the prospects of using coal, as scheduled in the work programmes of the regional commissions, the specialized agencies, the United Nations Environment Programme and UNDP; and presenting action proposals for increasing the utilization and processing of coal and assisting countries in overcoming their energy problems, bearing in mind environmental considerations. He was asked to ensure that these problems were studied at the planned international symposium on the evaluation and working of coal deposits to be convened in Katowice, Poland, in 1979.

In his work on long-term economic trends, the Secretary-General was asked to give special attention to long-term forecasts of energy, its sources, requirements and supplies; in inter-organizational efforts to develop energy sources alternative to oil and gas, high priority should be given to an evaluation of coal as fuel and for the chemical industry.

Resolution 2118(LXIII) was adopted without vote, as it had been on 29 July in the Council's Economic Committee. (For text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By the second resolution (2119(LXIII)), the Council expressed concern at the current world energy situation and the possibility of early depletion of the non-renewable sources of energy because of over-reliance on them and their unplanned consumption. The Council requested the Secretary-General, in co-opera-

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 504-5, text of resolution 1957 B (LIX) of 25 July 1975.

tion with the concerned elements of the United Nations system, to submit a report to it in 1978 on the feasibility of holding an international conference on new and renewable sources of energy such as solar, geothermal and wind power, biogas, and tidal and wave power, bearing in mind the particular situation of the developing countries.

On 29 July, accepting a Kenyan drafting amendment and proposal that the Secretary-General's report be submitted to the Council's second 1978 session rather than its first, the Economic Committee approved the text, as so amended, without a vote; the Council similarly adopted it on 4 August.

(For text of resolution 2119(LXIII), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

At the regular 1977 session of the General Assembly later in the year, concern with global energy problems was expressed during the Second Committee's discussion of an Australian draft resolution on international energy consultations. By that resolution, the Assembly would propose that the Committee on Natural Resources be requested to hold a special session in 1978, with high-level representation, to consider energy matters and particularly to evaluate the over-all world energy situation taking into account all forms of energy currently in use, to examine the issues and problems likely to arise during the energy transition period, to examine the current activities of the United Nations system in the field of energy, to recommend priority courses of action in dealing with energy questions through United Nations programmes, and to advise Governments on the matters under the Committee's consideration.

In addition to the above activities, several specific subjects were identified which might be taken up during the special session, including: conservation and efficient utilization of energy, especially in the developed countries; exploration and development of conventional energy sources; research and development in non-conventional energy sources; scope for transfers of energy technology; and financing aspects. The draft resolution was not pressed to a vote.

Prospects for development of chromium and other ores

The Committee on Natural Resources, at its fifth session, had before it a report of the Secretary-General assessing the prospects for the development and supply of copper over the next 10 to 15 years, the first in a series of studies on future prospects for selected non-ferrous metals. The Committee asked that the

Secretary-General prepare a similar evaluation of the development of and demand for nickel.

In addition, the Committee proposed a resolution for adoption by the Council by which the Secretary-General would be asked to prepare such a report for the Committee at its next session on the 10 to 15 year prospects for chromium ores, paying special attention to measures for evaluating prospective deposits in developing countries.

The Economic Committee, on 29 July 1977, approved the Committee's draft text and the Council adopted it on 4 August as resolution 2117(LXIII). Both actions were taken without vote. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Coastal area development

At its July/August 1977 session, the Economic and Social Council considered two reports by the Secretary-General on marine questions.

The first report, on coastal area development and management and marine and coastal technology, reviewed progress made in the previous two years in three closely related areas: in the first area, it reviewed the preparation, purpose and scope of a manual on coastal area development, to be published in 1978, which among other objectives sought to provide planners and decision-makers with detailed guidelines for establishing a national programme of coastal management; in the second area, the report briefly reviewed several other activities undertaken by the United Nations Secretariat in the field of coastal area development and management in close co-operation with the concerned organizations in the United Nations system, namely, regional activities, both research and technical co-operation projects, seminars, and activities in support of training; and in the third area, the report focused on measures to ensure a better and wider application of marine and coastal technology and included a description of the elements of a work programme in this field.

The second report, on uses of the sea, identified two emerging developments of particular importance: the trend towards the extension of national resource jurisdiction to a 200-mile seaward limit; and a greater emphasis on a regional approach to marine affairs. It also contained a summary of progress made in the field of marine science, including activities in the field of training, education and mutual assistance, and the development of the Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System (ASFIS), a world-wide system established by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Intergovern-

mental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) offering computerized information services to scientists, scientific institutions, and other agencies involved in the science and technology of marine and freshwater ecosystems.

On 26 July, the Council's Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee approved without vote a draft resolution on co-operation in coastal area development. The sponsors were Argentina, Canada, Kenya, Norway and Portugal. On 3 August, the Council adopted the text without vote as resolution 2099(LXIII).

By this resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to co-operate with IOC, FAO and other competent United Nations organizations in the development of ASFIS, taking full account of the requirement that identified information needs not currently dealt with by other United Nations information services be met, in particular the need for an information referral service regarding coastal area development.

The Council invited the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the competent United Nations organizations to take or support any other measures needed to assist Governments in developing coastal areas and, in this connexion, to encourage more effective interaction between producers and users of marine and coastal technologies and to promote closer co-operation among developing countries in this field. He was asked to report through ACC on progress made. (For text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

(See also p. 781.)

United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration

The Committee on Natural Resources, at its fifth session in May 1977, considered the annual report of the Administrator of UNDP on the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration. The report covered activities of the Revolving Fund during 1976, providing a brief account of the progress and operation of the Fund, including the status of

projects and pre-project activities such as evaluation missions to developing countries.

In taking note of the Administrator's report, the Committee requested a fuller, analytical report for its next session, including in particular a financial and technical annex for each project financed by the Fund, with an assessment of the Fund's operations as of that time, to facilitate a review of experience and of the Fund's basic principles.

The Governing Council of UNDP at its June/July 1977 session at Geneva, acting as the governing body of the Fund during the initial stage, considered the Administrator's report and a report concerning feasibility studies by the Fund; it took note of the reports on 28 June.

(See also p. 450.)

Report of the Committee on Natural Resources

On 4 August 1977, the Economic and Social Council adopted, without vote, decision 270(LXIII) by which it took note of the report of the Committee on Natural Resources on its fifth session in May 1977 and of the resolutions and decisions contained therein.

Among those not previously mentioned in the above sections was a resolution by which the Committee requested the Council to invite the Secretary-General to prepare reports for the next session on the technical and economic aspects of the transport of liquefied natural gas and possibilities and prospects for the use of gas associated with petroleum deposits, paying special attention to measures to assist the developing countries in solving these problems.

The Economic Committee approved the text without vote on 29 July on an oral proposal by its Chairman.

At its resumed session later in the year, the Council, by decision 293(LXIII), decided to accept an offer by the Government of Turkey to host the sixth session of the Committee at Istanbul in 1979. The Council approved without vote an oral proposal of its President to this effect on 2 December 1977.

Documentary references

Permanent sovereignty over natural resources

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Economic Committee, meetings 799, 800, 802, 804.
Plenary meeting 2085.

E/C.7/66. Report of Secretary-General.

E/6004. Report of Committee on Natural Resources on its 5th session, Geneva, 9-19 May 1977, Chapter V.

E/6004, Chapter I A. Draft resolution VI, recommended by Committee on Natural Resources for adoption by Eco-

nomics and Social Council, approved by Economic Committee on 29 July 1977, meeting 804, by 24 votes to 1, with 11 abstentions.

E/6043. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution VI.

Resolution 2120(LXIII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/6043, adopted by Council on 4 August 1977, meeting 2085, by 38 votes to 1, with 11 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,
Recalling United Nations resolutions on permanent sov-

ereignty over natural resources, and in particular General Assembly resolutions 3175 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973, 3336 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3516 (XXX) of 15 December 1975 and 31/186 of 21 December 1976,

1. Expresses its concern for the natural resources of territories subjected to foreign domination, colonial administration, alien occupation, apartheid or racial discrimination;

2. Reaffirms its desire to safeguard fully the inalienable rights of peoples and the permanent sovereignty of States over their natural resources within territories beyond their control and to ensure their right to restitution and full compensation for the exploitation of, and damage to, these natural resources;

3. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on permanent sovereignty over natural resources;

4. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To prepare progress reports for the Committee on Natural Resources at its regular sessions on the work being done in the field of the exercise of the inalienable rights of peoples and permanent sovereignty over natural resources in the territories subjected to foreign domination, colonial administration, alien occupation, apartheid or racial discrimination;

(b) To prepare reports providing detailed information on pertinent aspects of and relevant developments concerning the exercise by developing countries and peoples of their inalienable rights and of permanent sovereignty over their natural resources and to submit these reports to the Committee on Natural Resources at its regular sessions.

Multilateral development assistance for exploration of natural resources

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meetings 52, 60.
Fifth Committee, meeting 68.
Plenary meeting 107.

A/C.2/32/L.46. Algeria, Bangladesh, Guyana, Indonesia, Malta, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tunisia, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/C.2/32/L.46/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 12 powers and Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Uganda.

A/C.2/32/L.46/Rev.2. Algeria, Bangladesh, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Indonesia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, Yugoslavia, Zambia: revised draft resolution, as further orally amended by sponsors, adopted by Second Committee on 13 December 1977, meeting 60, by 108 votes to 0, with 7 abstentions.

A/C.2/32/L.86. Administrative and financial implications of 15-power revised draft resolution, A/C.2/32/L.46/Rev.1. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/32/108. Administrative and financial implications of 18-power revised draft resolution, A/C.2/32/L.46/Rev.2. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/32/485. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolution III recommended by Second Committee in A/32/480. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/32/480. Report of Second Committee (part I) (on assessment of progress made in implementation of General Assembly resolutions 2626 (XXV), 3202 (S-VI), 3281 (XXIX) and 3362 (S-VII)), draft resolution III.

Resolution 32/176, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/480, adopted by Assembly on 19 December 1977, meeting 107, by 130 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of its resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 which relate to permanent sovereignty over natural resources,

Reaffirming that the effective discovery, exploration, development and conservation of their natural resources by developing countries is indispensable to the mobilization of their resources for development,

Bearing in mind especially the over-all impact of natural resources on the development of developing countries and the connexion thereof with the flow of capital and the transfer of technology,

Emphasizing the link between the improvement of the structure of the raw materials markets, taking into account the interest of developing countries, and the adequate flow of investment into the raw materials sector,

Noting that several developing countries desiring to do so have been unable to undertake systematically the survey of their natural resources,

Taking into account the work of the Committee on Natural Resources,

Emphasizing also the need to increase, inter alia, the resources of the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources exploration,

Recalling also the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Recalling further the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Emphasizing further the need for urgent specific action in order to establish the new international economic order,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of a group of high-level experts appointed by him on the recommendation of Governments and with due regard to equitable geographical distribution, a report on the following, including conclusions and recommendations, taking into account studies already undertaken within the United Nations system:

(a) An estimate of the financial requirements over the next ten to fifteen years for the exploration and location of natural resources in developing countries which indicate to the Secretary-General their interest;

(b) The availability of multilateral mechanisms for the provision of adequate finance for the exploration of natural resources with special reference to the availability of soft loans with an element of subsidy for developing countries, bearing in mind, inter alia, the special needs of the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries and the most seriously affected among them;

(c) The availability of mechanisms for the transfer of technology to developing countries for the exploration and exploitation of natural resources;

2. Also requests the Secretary-General to provide the group with material for its consideration, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other interested bodies of the United Nations system;

3. Decides to consider the report of the Secretary-General at its thirty-third session.

Co-ordination of programmes

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Economic Committee, meetings 799, 800, 802, 804.
Plenary meeting 2085.

E/C.7/74 and Add.1-3. Comprehensive plan of action for and co-ordination of programmes within United Nations system in field of natural resources development. Report of Secretary-General.

E/5973. Annual report of ACC for 1976/77, Chapter II C.

E/6004. Report of Committee on Natural Resources on its 5th session, Geneva, 9-19 May 1977, Chapters I B (resolution 1 (V) and decision 3 (V)) and VI.

E/6004, Chapter I A. Draft resolution II, recommended by Committee on Natural Resources for adoption by Economic and Social Council, approved without vote by Economic Committee on 29 July 1977, meeting 804.

E/6043. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 2116(LXIII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/6043, adopted without vote by Council on 4 August 1977, meeting 2085.

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the important role of the Committee on Natural Resources pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1535(LXIX) of 27 July 1970 entitled "Development of natural resources," in proposing recommendations to the Council in the programming and co-ordination of the activities in the United Nations system in the field of natural resources,

Emphasizing the need for the effective co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the field of natural resources, in order to avoid unnecessary constraints on the scarce human and financial resources of the United Nations system and its capacity for supporting the developing countries in their development efforts,

1. Takes note of the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Environment Co-ordination Board on present and future activities of the United Nations system in water resources development and the report of the Secretary-General on a comprehensive plan of action for and co-ordination of programmes within the United Nations system in the field of natural resources development, and of the comments made on these reports;

2. Reaffirms paragraph 2 of Council resolution 1957 B (LIX) of 25 July 1975, and in particular subparagraphs (c) and (d) thereof;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to include in the reports to be prepared pursuant to Council resolution 1957 B (LIX) a detailed analysis of the current and planned programme activities in the field of natural resources, in order to enable the Committee on Natural Resources to perform its task of co-ordination effectively.

Energy

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Economic Committee, meetings 799, 800, 802, 804.
Plenary meeting 2085.

E/C.7/67 and Add.1. Status and prospects of coal production and utilization in developed and developing countries. Report of Secretary-General. (Add.1: Some technological and economic aspects of coal conversion into liquid and gaseous fuel and use of coal in chemical industry.)

E/6004. Report of Committee on Natural Resources on its 5th session, Geneva, 9-19 May 1977, Chapter III.

E/6004, Chapter I A. Draft resolution IV, recommended by Committee on Natural Resources for adoption by Economic and Social Council, approved without vote by Economic Committee on 29 July 1977, meeting 804.

E/6043. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution IV.

Resolution 2118(LXIII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/6043, adopted without vote by Council on 4 August 1977, meeting 2085.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1954(LIX) of 25 July 1975 on problems of availability and supply of natural resources, and particularly resolution 1954 A (LIX),

Conscious of the world-wide significance which energy and fuels have acquired in recent years, and of their effect on economic development, particularly that of the developing countries,

Commending the reports of the Secretary-General on coal and taking note of their findings,

Recognizing the desirability of intensifying international co-

operation in ensuring long-term supplies of energy in appropriate quantities and forms,

Noting the reports of the Secretary-General submitted to the Committee in pursuance of Council resolution 1954 C (LIX),

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3508(XXX) of 15 December 1975 entitled "Examination of long-term trends in the economic development of the regions of the world,"

1. Requests the Secretary-General, in his work on long-term economic trends, to give special attention to long-term forecasts relating to energy and the main energy sources, and to countries' requirements and supplies, taking into account the possibility of using alternative energy sources;

2. Recommends to the Secretary-General that, in the joint efforts of all organizations of the United Nations system to develop energy sources alternative to oil and gas, high priority should be given to the evaluation of the prospects of using coal as a raw material both for producing liquid and gaseous fuel and for the chemical industry;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, taking into account the views of the executive secretariats of the regional commissions, the specialized agencies and also the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Development Programme, to submit an interim report to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-fifth session:

(a) Presenting an assessment of the progress achieved in expanding the use of coal;

(b) Describing the present and anticipated scales of work on the evaluation of the prospects of using coal, as scheduled in the respective work programmes of those bodies;

(c) Presenting action proposals for practical measures for increasing the utilization and processing of coal and assisting countries in overcoming their energy problems, and at the same time taking into account environmental protection requirements;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure, as far as possible, that the above-mentioned problems are studied in detail at the planned international symposium on the evaluation and working of coal deposits, which is to be held no later than 1979.

E/6004, Chapter I A. Draft resolution V, recommended by Committee on Natural Resources for adoption by Economic and Social Council, as orally amended by Kenya, approved without vote by Economic Committee on 29 July 1977, meeting 804.

E/6043. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution V.

Resolution 2119(LXIII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/6043, adopted without vote by Council on 4 August 1977, meeting 2085.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing that the remaining decades of this century represent a period of transition from a world economy largely based on oil to one based on alternative, new and renewable sources of energy,

Bearing in mind the long lead times required to develop and harness alternative new sources of energy,

Recalling that the United Nations has pioneered the promotion and development of new sources of energy such as solar, geothermal and wind power and convened the United Nations Conference on New Sources of Energy at Rome in 1961—the first major international conference on these new sources of energy, which provided a benchmark against which previous and subsequent progress is measured,

Aware of recent technical developments and those anticipated in the next few years in these and other new sources of energy such as biogas, tidal and wave power, oil shale and tar sands, among others,

Considering the vital role renewable forms of energy could play in the improvement of the living conditions of all the peoples of the developing countries,

Deeply concerned by the prevailing world energy situation and by the possibility of the early depletion of the non-renewable sources of energy because of over-reliance on these resources and their unplanned consumption,

Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, the regional commissions and other United Nations bodies concerned, to submit a report to the Economic and Social Council, at its sixty-fifth session, on the feasibility of holding an international conference on new and renewable sources of energy such as solar, geothermal and wind power, biogas, and tidal and wave power, bearing in mind the particular situation of the developing countries.

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meeting 60.

A/C.2/32/L.73. Australia: draft resolution.

A/C.2/32/L.84. Administrative and financial implications of Australian draft resolution, A/C.2/32/L.73. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/32/480. Report of Second Committee (part I) (on assessment of progress made in implementation of General Assembly resolutions 2626 (XXV), 3202 (S-VI), 3281 (XXIX) and 3362 (S-VII)), paras. 36-38.

Prospects for development
of chromium and other ores

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Economic Committee, meetings 799, 800, 804.
Plenary meeting 2085.

E/6004. Report of Committee on Natural Resources on its 5th session, Geneva, 9-19 May 1977, Chapters I (resolution 2(V)) and III.

E/6004, Chapter I A. Draft resolution III, recommended by Committee on Natural Resources for adoption by Economic and Social Council, approved without vote by Economic Committee on 29 July 1977, meeting 804.

E/6043. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 2117 (LXIII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/6043, adopted without vote by Council on 4 August 1977, meeting 2085.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the importance of natural resources for world economic development,

Recalling the minerals which are identified in the Integrated Programme for Commodities currently under discussion in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Taking into account the work of the International Geological Correlation Programme, of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, on ophiolites (i.e. rocks potentially containing chromium), and noting the greater availability of information on common base metals such as copper, lead, nickel and zinc,

Requests the Secretary-General to prepare for the sixth session of the Committee on Natural Resources a comprehensive report assessing the prospects for the development of chromium ores, and also the demand for chromium over the next 10 to 15 years; in the report, special attention should be paid to measures that might be undertaken to evaluate prospective deposits in developing countries.

Coastal area development

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 618-620, 622.
Plenary meeting 2084.

E/5971. Coastal area development and management and marine and coastal technology. Progress report of Secretary-General.

E/5972. Uses of sea. Note by Secretary-General.

E/5973. Annual report of ACC for 1976/77, Chapter II H.

E/AC.24/L.551. Argentina, Canada, Kenya, Norway, Portugal: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved without vote by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee on 26 July 1977, meeting 622.

E/6040. Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee.

Resolution 2099 (LXIII), as recommended by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, E/6040, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1977, meeting 2084.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1802 (LV) of 7 August 1973 on marine co-operation and 1970 (LIX) of 30 July 1975 on uses of the sea and coastal area development,

Reaffirming that the rational use of marine resources and coastal areas is an essential component of national economic development and that the wider and more effective application of technological capabilities in developing countries is a prerequisite to this end,

Considering that the programme in this field proposed by the Secretary-General in his progress report on coastal area development and management and marine and coastal technology is complementary to and will be integrated, as required, with related activities carried out by other organizations of the United Nations system,

Noting from the annual report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination for 1976/77 that the Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System being developed jointly by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission could be made fully responsive to system-wide needs in the field of coastal area development,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to co-operate with the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other competent United Nations organizations in the development of the Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System, and to take full account of the requirement that identified information needs not at present dealt with by other information services within the United Nations system be met, in particular the need for an information referral service regarding coastal area development;

2. Invites the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the competent organizations of the United Nations system to take or support such other measures as may be required to assist Governments in developing coastal areas and, in this connexion, to encourage more effective interaction between producers and users of marine and coastal technologies and to promote closer co-operation among developing countries in this field;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, using the co-ordination machinery of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to report to the Council, as appropriate, on progress made in implementing the present resolution.

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1977, of its 3rd special session and of its 62nd and 63rd sessions, Chapter VII D.

United Nations Revolving Fund
for Natural Resources Exploration

E/6004. Report of Committee on Natural Resources on its 5th session, Geneva, 9-19 May 1977, Chapters I B (decision 2(V)) and IV.

E/6013/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP, 24th session, Geneva, 13 June-1 July 1977, Chapter VII.

Report of the Committee on Natural Resources

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Economic Committee, meetings 799, 800, 802, 804, 805.
Plenary meeting 2085.

E/6004 and Add.1. Report of Committee on Natural Resources on its 5th session, Geneva, 9-19 May 1977. (Chapter I B: resolutions (I (V)-3 (V)) and decisions (1 (V)-4 (V)) adopted by Committee on Natural Resources at its 5th session; Annex III: List of documents before Committee at its 5th session.)

E/6043. Report of Economic Committee, draft decision.

E/6020. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 63rd session (decision 270 (LXIII)).

Economic and Social Council—resumed 63rd session
Plenary meeting 2089.

E/6020/Add.1. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, resumed 63rd session (decision 293 (LXIII)).

Other documents

River Basin Development. Policies and Planning. Proceedings of the United Nations Interregional Seminar on "River Basin and Interbasin Development" Convened from 16 to 26 September 1975 in Budapest in Co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme and the National Water Authority of Hungary. Vols. I and II. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.II.A.4.

A Review of the United Nations Ground-Water Exploration and Development Programme in the Developing Countries, 1962-1977. Natural Resources/Water Series No. 7. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.II.A.4.

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1977, of its 3rd special session and of its 62nd and 63rd sessions, Chapter IV I.

Chapter XV

Statistical developments**Activities in 1977**

The Statistical Office of the United Nations began work in 1977 on the revision of the 1975 Directory of International Statistics, which was to be updated to 1978 and expanded in coverage to increase its usefulness in the co-ordination of international statistical activities. Work continued on a new Handbook of Statistical Organization. Work started on the third issue of the Supplement to the Statistical Yearbook and the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, which was to contain updated descriptions of the definitions, methods and classifications in use for the national statistics included in both publications.

The Statistical Office, in co-operation with a number of international organizations, also began developing an international price statistics programme to meet the general analytical requirements of the international community. Guidelines on price and quantity statistics were published, and a draft manual on producers' prices was prepared.

Work on phase II of the International Comparison Project, a joint undertaking of the Statistical Office, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) and the University of Pennsylvania (United States), was concluded in 1977, and a report on this phase was published, presenting binary and multilateral comparisons for 1970 and 1973 for 16 countries.

The processing of the results of the 1973 World Programme of Industrial Statistics was begun in 1977. Initial proposals were drawn up for the 1983 World Programme.

A new international questionnaire on energy statistics was circulated to Governments in June 1977 to collect data for the compilation of national energy balances.

A programme on environment statistics was initiated, with support from the United Nations Environment Programme. The Statistical Office undertook a survey of country practices in this field and the development of a process dictionary for use in materials/energy analysis.

Draft principles and recommendations for population and housing censuses were prepared. These included recommendations on the operational aspects of the censuses as well as on topics and tabulations.

The Office, in co-operation with a number of

specialized agencies, completed the manuscript of the Compendium of Social Statistics, 1977—the first issue since that of 1967 and the most comprehensive selection of social statistics ever compiled at the international level.

Preliminary guidelines and illustrative series of social indicators were published, emphasizing the development of social indicators as a user-oriented selection process, directed towards the measurement of living conditions and of the circumstances and factors that influence those conditions.

A study was made of the methods of achieving integration in the collection, storage, processing and dissemination of social and demographic statistics. Work began on the harmonization of concepts and classifications among specialized fields of such statistics.

Also issued were provisional guidelines on the national and sectoral balance-sheet and reconciliation accounts of the System of National Accounts, as well as provisional guidelines on statistics of the distribution of income, consumption and accumulation of households. Draft guidelines on statistics of tangible assets were prepared. In addition, a technical report on the feasibility of using welfare-oriented measures to supplement the national accounts and balances was published. This was designed to analyse the usefulness of the national accounts for social welfare questions.

During 1977, the United Nations also continued to collect and publish statistics showing major global, regional and national economic and social characteristics, including data on external trade, industrial production, prices, construction, distributive trade, transport, energy, national economic accounts, population, migration and vital statistics.

(For list of publications, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The first session of a working group on world-level classifications composed of the statistical offices of the United Nations and of the European Communities was held in November 1977. Possible revisions in the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) of all economic activities were reviewed. These were to take account of changes in the structure and organization of industry since the 1968 revision of ISIC, to facilitate harmonization between commodity classifi-

cations and ISIC, and to bring about closer co-ordination between classifications of the same type produced by different organizations.

Centres for long-term statistical training continued to operate under United Nations auspices in Iraq, Japan and Uganda. United Nations participation in the Institut de statistique, de planification et d'économie appliquée, located at Yaounde, United Republic of Cameroon, ceased in 1977. The Statistical Office co-operated with the Munich Centre for Advanced Training in Applied Statistics for Developing Countries (Federal Republic of Germany) in conducting, in August 1977, a seminar on statistical organization.

Decisions of Economic and Social Council

On 5 May 1977, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of its Economic Committee, adopted, without vote, resolution 2054 (LXII) by which, *inter alia*, it requested the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to take a sympathetic view of the requirements of developing Member States for financing of training of statisticians, especially through its regional funds, and to increase this component in its assistance with a view to fostering the long-term and lasting development of the statistical services of developing countries.

The text, proposed by the Statistical Commission, was approved without objection by the Economic Committee on 21 April 1977, following approval without a vote of oral amendments by Afghanistan, Brazil and New Zealand. The amendments of Afghanistan assigned priority to the least developed countries, those of New Zealand made statistical training subject to the priorities of developing countries, and Brazil made a drafting change.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

On the same day, the Council drew the attention of developing countries to the value of a continuing national household survey capability to meet their needs for reliable and integrated statistics as a complement to periodic censuses. Among other things, it requested the Secretary-General and UNDP, in co-operation with the World Bank and in consultation with other multilateral and bilateral donor agencies, to consider ways of

carrying out this necessary development activity, including the provision of resources for inter-country technical advice and training in this field.

This action was set forth in resolution 2055 (LXII), adopted without a vote.

The text, proposed by the Statistical Commission, was approved without objection by the Economic Committee on 21 April 1977, following approval of an oral drafting amendment by Mexico.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Also on 5 May, the Council noted the report of the Statistical Commission on its November 1976 session and approved the objectives and work programme recommended by the Commission. This action was embodied in Council decision 220(LXII), adopted without vote. It was approved by the Economic Committee without vote on 21 April on the proposal of the Statistical Commission.

The Economic and Social Council decided on 5 May 1977, *inter alia*, that the seventh session of the Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Co-ordination of the Statistical Commission would take place on 23 and 24 June 1977 in Geneva, Switzerland. This action was taken by decision 213(LXII), adopted without a vote. The Statistical Commission had recommended this, and the Economic Committee had approved it without a vote on 21 April.

The Council scheduled the twentieth session of the Statistical Commission for January 1979 in New York, by its decision 281 (LXIII) of 4 August 1977 (see p.1036), in conformity with a recommendation by the Commission. The Economic Committee on 21 April 1977 had postponed this decision until the Council's second regular 1977 session.

In another action, the Council, on 12 May 1977, requested the Statistical Commission at its 1979 session to contribute to the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, 1976-1985, by co-operating with relevant United Nations bodies in developing improved methods, including training of personnel, for collection of detailed social and economic statistical data on women and their work. Resolution 2061(LXII) was adopted without a vote. (For text of resolution 2061 (LXII), refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

Documentary references

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Economic Committee, meeting 786.
Plenary meeting 2054.

E/5910. Report of Statistical Commission on its 19th session, New Delhi, India, 8-19 November 1976.

E/5910, Chapter I. Draft resolution I, as proposed by Statistical Commission for adoption by Economic and Social Council, and as orally amended by Afghanistan, by Brazil and by New Zealand, approved without objection by Economic Committee on 21 April 1977, meeting 786.

E/5960 and Corr.1. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 2054 (LXII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/5960 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 5 May 1977, meeting 2054.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Statistical Commission on its nineteenth session,

Recognizing the crucial role played by training in the overall development of statistical services of Member States which are developing countries,

Noting with satisfaction the considerable past assistance rendered by the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and other sources to the financing of training of statisticians, which has had a favourable impact on the statistical services of Member States which are developing countries,

Further noting the necessity to increase and consolidate the quantity and quality of technically competent statisticians in the countries of the developing world, who should collect, compile and analyse statistical data required for preparing and monitoring the economic and social development plans of developing countries,

Emphasizing the fact that sound development policy and evaluation can proceed only on the basis of adequate data concerning important development sectors,

Expressing concern over the rapidly declining trend in assistance rendered by the United Nations Development Programme to the financing of training of statisticians, especially through its regional funds,

Further concerned that, because of the lack of necessary financial and personnel resources, many developing countries, particularly the least developed, are unable on their own to set up and maintain an effective vehicle to train all levels of statisticians,

Requests the United Nations Development Programme to take a sympathetic view of the requirements of Member States which are developing countries for financing of training of statisticians, especially through its regional funds, and, subject to the priorities of developing countries for the application of regional and country programme funds, to increase this component in its assistance with a view to fostering the long-term and lasting development of the statistical services of developing countries, priority being given to the requirements of the least developed among the developing countries.

E/5910, Chapter I. Draft resolution II, as proposed by Statistical Commission for adoption by Economic and Social Council, and as orally amended by Mexico, approved without objection by Economic Committee on 21 April 1977, meeting 786.

E/5960 and Corr.1. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 2055 (LXII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/5960 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 5 May 1977, meeting 2054.

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the report of the Statistical Commission on its nineteenth session and, in particular, of the high priority it assigned to the proposal by the Economic Commission for Africa for a regional programme of technical assistance to developing countries designed to enable them to establish or improve a continuing national household survey capability, and of the broad relevance of such a programme to other developing regions,

Recalling paragraph 74 of the World Population Plan of Action, in which, *inter alia*, all countries that have not yet done so are encouraged to establish a continuing capability for taking household surveys,

Recalling also resolution 272 (XII) adopted by the Economic Commission for Africa at its twelfth session and third meeting of the Conference of Ministers, in which it, *inter alia*, urged the undertaking of a multipurpose programme of household surveys for the collection of integrated demographic, social and economic data through the establishment of a field survey mechanism,

Recalling further the recommendation contained in paragraph 30 of the Programme of Action adopted by the Tripartite World Conference on Employment, Income Distribution, Social Progress and the International Division of Labour, held at Geneva from 4 to 17 June 1976, in which, *inter alia*, international bodies and interested countries are invited to consider the feasibility of initiating a world-wide programme in support of household surveys,

Realizing that the renewed emphasis on approaching development efforts on an integrated basis, as exemplified by the decisions of the World Population Conference, the World Food Conference and the World Conference on Employment, implies an increased need for countries to have integrated statistics available for the planning, management and evaluation of programmes arising from these efforts,

1. Considers that national sample surveys, carried out on a continuous and integrated basis, by focusing on the individual and the household, can provide important quantitative information on economic, social and demographic conditions, and changes therein, for the entire population and the special groups within it, including the most disadvantaged groups such as the rural poor;

2. Draws the attention of developing countries in all regions to the value of a continuing national household survey capability in serving their national needs for reliable and integrated statistics as a necessary complement to periodic census programmes;

3. Draws the attention of developing countries to the possibility of using additional funds available to them through their United Nations Development Programme country programme facility to support the establishment or upgrading of such national survey capabilities as an important component of developmental infrastructure;

4. Requests the Secretary-General and the United Nations Development Programme, in co-operation with the World Bank and in consultation with other multilateral and bilateral donor agencies, to convene a meeting, as soon as is practicable, to consider ways and means of carrying out this necessary and important development activity, including the provision of resources for needed intercountry technical advice and training in this statistical field;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the regional commissions and the specialized agencies, to provide all necessary support for this programme and to submit a progress report to the Statistical Commission at its twentieth session.

E/5910, Chapter I. Draft decision proposed by Statistical Commission for adoption by Economic and Social Council.

E/5960 and Corr.1. Report of Economic Committee, draft decision A.

E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977, 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 220 (LXII)).

E/5910, Chapter I. Recommendation A submitted by Statistical Commission.

E/5960. Report of Economic Committee, recommendation A (para. 11).

E/5910, Chapter I. Recommendation B submitted by Statistical Commission.

E/5960. Report of Economic Committee, draft decision B.

E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977, 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 213 (LXII), para. 1 (e)).

Other documents

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1977, of its 3rd special session and of its 62nd and 63rd sessions, Chapter IV D.

Data publications

Commodity Trade Statistics. Statistical Papers, Series D, Vol. XXIII (1973 data) No. 46; Vol. XXIV (1974 data), Nos. 42-45; Vol. XXV (1975 data), Nos. 4, 6-16; Vol. XXVI (1976 data), Nos. 1-8.

Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, Vol. XXXI, Nos. 1-12 (1977).
Population and Vital Statistics Report. Statistical Papers, Series A,
Vol. XXIX, Nos. 1-4 (data available as of 1 January, 1 April,
1 July, 1 October 1977).

1976 World Trade Annual (5 vols.) and Supplement (5 vols.).
Data supplied by Statistical Office of United Nations; published
commercially by Walker and Company, 720 Fifth Avenue, New
York, N.Y. 10019.

United Nations Statistical Pocketbook, Second Edition (World
Statistics in Brief). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.XVII.15.

Demographic Yearbook, 1977. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F.78.XIII.1.

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Country Data; Vol. II: International Tables. U.N.P. Sales
No.: E.78.XVII.2. Vols. I and II.

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Industrial Statistics. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.XVII.3E; Vol. II:
Commodity Production Data, 1967-1976. U.N.P. Sales
No.: E.78.XVII.4.

World Energy Supplies, 1972-1976. Statistical Papers, Series J,
No. 21. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.XVII.7.

Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1977, Vol. I: Trade by
Country; Vol. II: Trade by Commodity; Commodity Matrix Ta-
bles. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.XVII.11, Vols. I and II.

Yearbook of Construction Statistics, 1967-1976. U.N.P. Sales
No.: E.78.XVII.12.

Methodological publications

International Comparisons of Real Product and Purchasing
Power. Produced by Statistical Office of United Nations and
World Bank. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore and
London, 1978.

Social Indicators: Preliminary Guidelines and Illustrative Series.
Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 63. U.N.P. Sales
No.: E.78.XVII.8.

Statistics of Internal Migration: A Technical Report. Studies in
Methods, Series F, No. 23. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.XVII.13.

Chapter XVI

Population questions

Population activities of the United Nations

Operational activities

The regular programme of work in the population field included research studies on population trends and structure, demographic projections, fertility and family planning, population and development, and population policy. Substantive services were provided to technical co-operation projects in approximately 70 countries. Emphasis was on activities related to analysis of demographic data and integration of demographic factors into development planning.

EXPENDITURES ON TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION
PROJECTS BY REGION

Region	Amount (in US dollars)
Africa	6,071,162
Asia	1,364,122
Europe	13,823
Latin America	2,815,444
West Asia	642,829
Global	115,336
Interregional	614,663
Total	11,637,379

A total of 81 country, regional and interregional experts provided assistance, distributed as follows:

POPULATION EXPERTS IN THE FIELD

Region	Country level	Regional/ interregional levels	Total
Africa	13	16	29
Asia	4	1	5
Europe	—	6	6
Latin America	7	28	35
West Asia	6	—	6
Total	30	51	81

Training programmes were emphasized. During 1977, 187 fellowships were awarded at the United Nations regional and interregional population training and research centres and other institutions.

FELLOWSHIPS IN POPULATION STUDIES

Region of origin of fellow	At United Nations centres	At other institutions	Total
Africa	78	18	96
Asia	22	13	35
Latin America	32	1	33
West Asia	11	11	22
Europe	—	1	1
Total	143	44	187

The importance of training was further stressed with the establishment of the interregional training and research programme in population and development at the State University of Moscow. This programme of specialized training in relating population phenomena to economic and social planning was offered to those who had completed courses at the United Nations-sponsored demographic training and research centres and to other qualified candidates nominated by Governments of developing countries.

A number of missions were undertaken during 1977 to advise Government officials on projects and programmes in population. Meetings organized during 1977 included:

— the Expert Group Meeting on Demographic Transition and Socio-Economic Development, which met from 27 April to 4 May at Istanbul, Turkey, to consider the impact of socio-economic change on fertility; and

— the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Demographic Projections, which met at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 7 to 11 November, to consider ways of improving demographic projections.

Since official projections were lacking for nearly three quarters of all nations, the Ad Hoc Group of Experts stressed the importance of United Nations population projections at national, regional and global levels, and noted that estimates prepared by the United Nations Secretariat were indispensable for policy-makers and long-term-development planners.

Interagency co-ordination continued on demographic projections, monitoring of population trends and policies, review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action,¹ the World Fertility Survey and harmonization of work programmes. The Sub-Committee on Population of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination met in May 1977 to consider activities being undertaken by the United Nations family.

Publications remained an important element of United Nations population activities.

The Population Bulletin of the United Nations was revived by the Population Commission to present brief articles of interest and value to Governments,

¹ See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 552-54.

international organizations, research institutions, social and economic researchers and the public.

A study, *Levels and Trends of Fertility throughout the World, 1950-1970*, showed that crude birth-rates declined by about 24 per cent in the more developed regions, and by roughly 13 per cent in the less developed regions, over the 20-year period. Findings were presented by regions of the world, with statistical tables, charts and maps.

A series of reports, "National experience in the formulation and implementation of population policy," was initiated in 1977. Reports were issued on Cuba and Mexico in 1977, with others soon to come. The intention was to publish a report on every country. The reports examined a variety of situations and solutions of population policy adopted by Governments, often determined by historical, political, socio-economic or cultural circumstances.

Action to implement the World Population Plan of Action

The Population Commission met at United Nations Headquarters in January 1977. This was the first session at which actions taken to implement the recommendations of the 1974 World Population Conference² were examined: monitoring of population trends and policies; measures undertaken at the national, regional and international levels to implement the World Population Plan of Action adopted at the Conference; proposals regarding arrangements for the review and appraisal of the Plan of Action; guidelines on population-related factors for development planners; regional consultations to follow up the World Population Conference; and interrelations between population, resources and environment.

The Population Commission reviewed a report on the actions taken by States and non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations to implement the recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action. The non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations which reported positive support to the Plan of Action were organizations concerned with demographic phenomena, economic and social development, the environment and resources, and/or the human rights aspects of social and economic phenomena.

With regard to the Secretary-General's 1976 guidelines on population-related factors for development planners,³ the Population Commission confirmed the importance of considering population matters in the context of development planning. The Commission recommended that a more detailed and substantial report be prepared to include methods of incorporating demographic variables in development planning.

The Population Commission also reviewed the

results of the regional consultations held in the five regions subsequent to the World Population Conference to maintain and strengthen the momentum of the political consensus reached at the World Conference and to accelerate action that Governments might wish to take in dealing with their national and regional problems.

With regard to the work on interrelations between population, resources and environment, the Commission suggested that the work of the United Nations on existing models and "Project 2000" (a long-term development research project designed to assist in formulating concrete proposals for future international development strategies and a new international economic order) should be supplemented to treat population not only as an external factor but also as an internal variable dependent on economic and social development.

Following its consideration of the report of the Population Commission, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 2051 (LXII) on 5 May 1977, by which it requested the Secretary-General, in pursuing the task of collecting data and information relevant to the formulation of a new international development strategy, to take due account of the World Population Plan of Action as one of the inputs of particular relevance to that task.

The Council recommended to the General Assembly that, when it considered the question of preparing a new international development strategy, the role of population and the importance of population policies and activities in their relationship to the establishment of a new international economic order should be given due weight, and should be duly integrated into the goals, objectives, policy measures and targets to be contained in any new strategy.

Resolution 2051 (LXII) was adopted, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Economic Committee, which had approved it without a vote on 22 April 1977. Amendments by Algeria and Yugoslavia to the preamble of the text which had been proposed by the Population Commission were approved without vote. (For text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Economic and Social Council also adopted on the same day a resolution by which it noted with satisfaction the progress of work in the population field, the biennial work programme (1978-1979) and the medium-term plan (1978-1981). It requested the Secretary-General: to continue and strengthen the work on population trends and structure, demographic estimates and projections, factors affecting patterns of reproduction, population and development, and population policy; to arrange for the continuation of

² Ibid., pp. 550-60.

³ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 545.

the monitoring of population trends and policies and for the establishment of appropriate machinery for the review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action; to prepare a manual for the use of national planners on methods of incorporating demographic factors in development planning; to continue and expand the United Nations programme of technical co-operation in the field of population to countries desiring this assistance, adapting the programme to the requirements of developing countries; and to strengthen the United Nations programme of training in population. The Council further recommended that the publication Population Bulletin be continued on a biannual basis.

This action was embodied in resolution 2053 (LXII). The draft text had been approved, without a vote, by the Economic Committee on 20 April 1977, as proposed by the Population Commission. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In another action on 5 May, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 221 (LXII), took note of the arrangements of the Population Commission for review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action. These arrangements were to include the convening of a group of experts to assist the Secretary-General in drafting proposals. This decision was adopted, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Economic Committee, which had approved the text proposed by the Population Commission, without a vote, on 20 April 1977.

The expert group, which met from 31 May to 3 June 1977, reaffirmed the view that the monitoring exercise and review and appraisal of the Plan of Action would involve four interrelated levels: national (Governments), regional (United Nations regional commissions), sectoral (United Nations specialized agencies) and over-all (United Nations Secretariat). The experts advised the Secretary-General on the nature and scope of the review and appraisal and made recommendations on the questionnaire to be sent to Governments to elicit the relevant information.

Population information system

The Population Commission in January 1977 considered a feasibility study of a world-wide population information system, and reaffirmed the importance of the exchange of population information.

On the Commission's recommendation, the Economic and Social Council adopted, without a vote, resolution 2052 (LXII) concerning establishment of such a system. By this action the Council requested the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, to continue exploratory studies concerning the

establishment of a world-wide population information system and to submit the findings of those exploratory studies to the Population Commission at its session in February 1979.

This resolution was adopted on 5 May 1977, as recommended by the Economic Committee, which had approved the draft text without a vote on 20 April 1977.

Report of the Population Commission

By decision 222 (LXII) of 5 May 1977, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Population Commission on its nineteenth (10 to 21 January 1977) session and of the appendix thereto summarizing recent population trends and policies. The Economic Committee, on the proposal of its Chairman, had approved the draft decision without a vote on 22 April.

On 19 December 1977, the General Assembly, by decision 32/443 B, also took note of the summary in the appendix, to be published as the Third Concise Report on the World Social Situation. The decision was taken, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which had, on the recommendation of its Chairman, approved the draft decision without a vote on 13 December.

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

Operational activities

By 31 December 1977, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) had approved project budgets totalling \$81.4 million. The cumulative total for project budgets approved for the nine years of UNFPA operations was \$339.2 million.

On 1 February 1977, the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the governing body of UNFPA, approved the renewal of the existing agreement with Egypt for an estimated period of five years in the amount of \$10 million. The Council also continued UNFPA support to the World Fertility Survey programme as well as large-scale family planning projects in Colombia, El Salvador, Mexico, Nepal and Thailand. In addition, the Governing Council endorsed a proposal by the Executive Director that multi-bilateral funding arrangements should, in future, be entered into to cover also smaller projects.

At its June/July 1977 session, the Governing Council approved UNFPA'S administrative budget in the amount of \$4.7 million and gave the Executive Director approval authority of a total of \$105 million for 1978.

The following tables show UNFPA allocations by major function, by executing agency, by type of project and by area.

UNFPA ALLOCATIONS BY MAJOR FUNCTION

	Amount (in US dollars)
Basic population data	12,173,903
Population dynamics	9,533,798
Population policy	1,463,101
Family planning	38,805,385
Communication and education	10,862,325
Multisectoral activities	1,599,539
Programme development	7,001,758
Total	81,439,809

UNFPA ALLOCATIONS BY EXECUTING AGENCY

	Amount (in US dollars)
United Nations	16,652,406
International Labour Organisation	3,782,455
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	2,748,621
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	3,550,793
World Health Organization	14,250,470
United Nations Children's Fund	6,533,851
United Nations Development Programme	25,715,713
United Nations Fund for Population Activities	8,205,500
Total	81,439,809

UNFPA ALLOCATIONS BY TYPE OF PROJECT

	Amount (in US dollars)
Country projects	54,382,849
Regional projects	11,905,585
Interregional projects	7,667,559
Global projects	7,483,816
Total	81,439,809

UNFPA ALLOCATIONS BY AREA

	Amount (in US dollars)
Africa (Sub-Saharan)	11,487,118
Asia and the Pacific	27,229,335
Europe, the Mediterranean and the Middle East	12,379,542
Latin America and the Caribbean	15,192,439
Interregional	7,667,559
Global	7,483,816
Total	81,439,809

The countries and territories in which UNFPA supported projects during 1977 were:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, the Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica,

Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, the Gilbert Islands, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, the New Hebrides, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Romania, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Vincent, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire and Zambia.

Publications in 1977 included the monthly newsletter Population, the quarterly journal Populi, the Population Profiles series, the annual Inventory of Population Projects in Developing Countries Around the World and a new series, Reports and Documents, whose first title was Priorities in Future Allocation of UNFPA Resources.

Legislative decisions

The Deputy Executive Director of UNFPA made a statement on the Fund's current activities to the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee of the Economic and Social Council on 26 July 1977, in connexion with the Council's policy review of operational activities for development. Similarly, the Executive Director orally reported to the General Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee on 7 November 1977.

On 15 December 1977, the General Assembly, by resolution 32/114, took note of the reports of the UNDP Governing Council on its 1977 sessions, which contained an account of the Governing Council's consideration of UNFPA. (For text of resolution, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

On 16 December, the Assembly, by resolution 32/131, inter alia invited UNFPA to provide financial assistance to developing countries, upon request and in accordance with its mandate, to improve conditions for the aging. (For text of resolution, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

Documentary references

Population activities of the United Nations

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Economic Committee, meetings 784, 785, 787.
Plenary meeting 2054.

ACTION TO IMPLEMENT THE
WORLD POPULATION PLAN OF ACTION

E/5913. Report of Population Commission on its 19th session, Headquarters, New York, 10-21 January 1977, Chapter III.
E/5913, Chapter I A. Draft resolution I, recommended by Popu-

lation Commission for adoption by Economic and Social Council, as amended by Algeria (E/AC.6/L.594, as orally sub-amended by Yugoslavia) and by Yugoslavia (E/AC.6/L.593, as orally sub-amended by sponsor), approved without vote by Economic Committee on 22 April 1977, meeting 787.

E/AC.6/L.593. Yugoslavia: amendment to draft resolution I recommended by Population Commission in E/5913.

E/AC.6/L.594. Algeria: amendment to draft resolution I recommended by Population Commission in E/5913.

E/5961. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 2051 (LXII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/5961, adopted without vote by Council on 5 May 1977, meeting 2054.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Population Commission on its nineteenth session,

Bearing in mind that the World Population Conference, which was held at Bucharest from 19 to 30 August 1974, adopted a World Population Plan of Action as a policy instrument within the broader context of the internationally adopted strategies and of international progress,

Also bearing in mind the efforts made by Governments, by the United Nations system, other intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to apply an integrated approach to social and economic development,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 31/182 of 21 December 1976, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee for Development Planning as well as with the Administrative Committee on Coordination and other relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system, to collect data and information relevant to the formulation of a new international development strategy, and decided to consider at its thirty-second session appropriate action for the preparations for a new international development strategy,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 3344 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, in which the Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the World Population Conference, including the resolutions and recommendations of the Conference and the World Population Plan of Action,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, in pursuing the task of collecting data and information relevant to the formulation of a new international development strategy, to take due account of the World Population Plan of Action as one of the inputs of particular relevance to that task;

2. Recommends to the General Assembly that, when it considers the question of preparing a new international development strategy, the role of population and the importance of population policies and activities in their relationship to the establishment of a new international economic order should be given due weight, and should be duly integrated into the goals, objectives, policy measures and targets to be contained in any new strategy.

E/5913. Report of Population Commission on its 19th session, Chapters IV and V.

E/5913, Chapter I A. Draft resolution III, as recommended by Population Commission for adoption by Economic and Social Council, approved without vote by Economic Committee on 20 April 1977, meeting 785.

E/5961. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 2053 (LXII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/5961, adopted without vote by Council on 5 May 1977, meeting 2054.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the recommendations of the World Population Conference and particularly of the World Population Plan of Action, General Assembly resolution 3344 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974 on the World Population Conference, and General Assembly resolution 3345 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974 on research on the interrelationships between population, resources, environment and development, and the emphasis in the World Population Plan of Action on human rights and the role of women,

Recalling also its decision 87 (LVIII) of 6 May 1975 concerning the monitoring, review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action, its decision 89 (LVIII) of 6 May 1975 concerning the biennial review in depth by the Council of population matters with special reference to the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action, its resolution 1943 (LVIII) of 6 May 1975 and its decision 169 (LXI) of 4 August 1976 on guidelines on population-related factors for development planners, and its resolution 1946 (LVIII) of 7 May 1975 on activities in the field of population,

Aware of the need to take steps for the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action, and the need to strengthen the monitoring, review and appraisal functions of the Secretariat,

Aware also of the important supportive role of the United Nations system to Governments in achieving the goals of the World Population Plan of Action through research, exchange of information and technical co-operation,

Stressing the supportive role of the work programme of the United Nations system in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and the pursuit of goals of economic co-operation,

Taking note of the discussions of the Population Commission at its nineteenth session on the progress of work, the work programme for the biennium 1978-1979 and the medium-term plan for the period 1978-1981,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the progress of work, the work programme for the biennium 1978-1979 and the medium-term plan for the period 1978-1981;

2. Draws the attention of the General Assembly, in its consideration of the work programme and budget, to the need to strengthen the work of the Secretariat, including the regional commissions, arising from the World Population Conference, taking note of General Assembly resolution 31/93 of 14 December 1976;

3. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue and strengthen the work on population trends and structure, demographic estimates and projections, factors affecting patterns of reproduction, population and development, and population policy;

(b) To arrange for the continuation of the monitoring of population trends and policies and for the establishment of appropriate machinery for the review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action in the light of the discussions of the Commission on the question at its nineteenth session;

(c) To prepare a manual for the use of national planners on methods of incorporating demographic factors in development planning taking into account the interrelationships between demographic variables and economic and social factors;

(d) To continue and expand the United Nations programme of technical co-operation in the field of population to countries desiring this assistance; to adapt this programme to the requirements of developing countries; and to pay particular attention to support for development of population policies and establishment of population studies units at the national level;

(e) To strengthen the United Nations programme of training in population, in particular through continuation and expansion of the demographic training and research centres sponsored by the United Nations, support for the establishment of national training centres, and expansion of fellowships for training in population, giving attention to the training of administrators and devel-

opment planners in the integration of population and development planning;

(f) To continue the publication, on a biannual basis, of the Population Bulletin of the United Nations as a forum for providing population analysts and planners with results of work done in the population field by the international organizations;

4. Emphasizes the need for the organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen their collaboration and co-ordination in the planning and execution of their population programmes.

E/5913. Report of Population Commission on its 19th session, Chapter I B, para. 3.

E/5961. Report of Economic Committee, draft decision A.

E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977, 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 221 (LXII)).

POPULATION INFORMATION SYSTEM

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Economic Committee, meetings 784, 785, 787.
Plenary meeting 2054.

E/5913. Report of Population Commission on its 19th session, Headquarters, New York, 10-21 January 1977, Chapter V K.

E/5913, Chapter I A. Draft resolution II, recommended by Population Commission for adoption by Economic and Social Council, approved without vote by Economic Committee on 20 April 1977, meeting 785.

E/5961. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 2052 (LXII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/5961, adopted without vote by Council on 5 May 1977, meeting 2054.

The Economic and Social Council,
Recalling the recommendations of the World Population Conference, in particular those contained in the World Population Plan of Action, especially in paragraphs 15, 80, 90, 91, 100 and 102, which place emphasis on the exchange, sharing and dissemination of information in the field of population,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 3344 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, which deals with the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action,

1. Takes note of the findings of the study undertaken with regard to the establishment of a world-wide population information system (POPINS);

2. Affirms the importance of intensified efforts towards the dissemination of scientific and technical information in the field of population, especially in the developing countries; the need to promote easier access to such information for users, particularly those directly or indirectly concerned with economic and social development; the need to develop at the national level appropriate institutional arrangements and supporting programmes to promote the sharing and exchange of information; the importance of establishing or strengthening regional capacities in the field of population information; and the desirability of establishing appropriate co-ordination and linkages among the already existing information activities and services in the field of population;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with Governments, with the collaboration of the regional commissions and the specialized agencies and with the advice of experts in relevant areas, to continue exploratory studies concerning the establishment of a world-wide population information system, with particular emphasis on:

(a) Gathering information about the volume of literature, institutions, potential users and their needs, especially by means of in-depth studies on a small number of national and regional institutions to estimate the amount of information which exists and to identify current and future needs of users;

(b) Consultations at the national and regional levels on arrangements for collaboration with existing programmes, especially

as far as discussions with possible funders of the system are concerned;

(c) Aspects related to the design of the system, with particular attention to the operating costs of the possible options of the system at the national, regional and international levels;

4. Also requests the Secretary-General to endeavour to obtain the necessary funding for the proposed activities through extra-budgetary resources;

5. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit the findings of these exploratory studies to the Population Commission at its twentieth session for its consideration.

REPORT OF THE POPULATION COMMISSION

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Economic Committee, meetings 784, 785, 787.
Plenary meeting 2054.

E/5913. Report of Population Commission on its 19th session, Headquarters, New York, 10-21 January 1977, Chapter I B, para. 5. (Annex III: List of documents; Appendix: Summary of recent population trends and policies.)

E/5961. Report of Economic Committee, draft decision B.

E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977, 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 222 (LXII)).

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meeting 60.
Plenary meeting 107.

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1977, of its 3rd special session and of its 62nd and 63rd sessions, Chapter IV C.

A/C.2/32/L.8. World population situation. Note by Secretary-General (appending summary of recent population trends and policies).

A/32/265/Add.3 and Add.3/Corr.1. Report of Second Committee (part IV) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft decision II, para. (b).

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 443 B, para. (b)).

OTHER DOCUMENTS

E/6051. Summary of programme budget implications of resolutions and decisions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its 62nd and 63rd sessions. Report of Secretary-General.

ST/ESA/SER.R/17-28. National experience in formulation and implementation of population policy: 1959-1976, Cuba; 1960-1976, Mexico, Panama, Peru; 1962-1976, Trinidad and Tobago; 1960-1976, Madagascar, Chad, Mali, Oman, Yemen, Ghana, United Republic of Tanzania.

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Levels and Trends of Fertility throughout the World, 1950-1970. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.XIII.2 and corrigendum.

Population Bulletin of the United Nations, No. 9, 1977. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.XIII.3; Wo. 10, 1977. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.XIII.6.

Demographic Yearbook 1977. U.N.P. Sales No. E/F.78.XIII.1.

Methods of Measuring the Impact of Family Planning Programmes on Fertility: Problems and Issues. Population Studies, No. 61. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.XIII.2.

World Population Trends and Policies 1977 Monitoring Report. Vol. I: Population Trends. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.XIII.3; Vol. II: Population Policies. U.N.P. Sales No. E.78.XIII.4.
Concise Report on the World Population Situation in 1977. New Beginnings and Uncertain Ends. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.XIII.9.
The Administration of National Family Planning Programmes. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.II.H.3 and corrigendum.

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 623-626.

E/5940. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 23rd session, Headquarters, New York, 18 January-4 February 1977, Chapter VII.

E/6013/Rev.1 Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 24th session, Geneva, Switzerland, 13 June-1 July 1977, Chapter XI.

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meetings 38, 43-47.

Other documents

A/32/7/Add.7. UNFPA. Financial report and accounts for year ended 31 December 1976 and report of Board of Auditors.
1976 Report of the Executive Director of the UNFPA with a Look at Programme Perspectives. UNFPA publication.

Populi. Journal of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, Vol. 4, Nos. 1-4, 1977 (quarterly). UNFPA publication.

Population. UNFPA Newsletter, Nos. 23-34 (monthly). UNFPA publication.

National Censuses and the United Nations. Population Profiles, No. 3. UNFPA publication.

People in Population. Population Profiles, No. 4. UNFPA publication.

Labour and Population. Population Profiles, No. 5. UNFPA publication.

Priorities in Future Allocation of UNFPA Resources. Reports and Documents, No. 1. UNFPA publication.

Chapter XVII

Regional economic and social activities**The Economic Commission for Europe**

At its thirty-second session, held from 19 to 30 April 1977 at Geneva, the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) approved a programme of work for 1977-1978, endorsed a long-term programme for 1978-1981 and reaffirmed its wish that ECE principal subsidiary bodies pay special attention to topics in the Final Act of the 1975 Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (Helsinki Conference) requiring multilateral co-operation in the fields of economics, science, technology and the environment. The Commission asked for an analysis of topics that might be considered at a high-level meeting on the protection of the environment, and invited the Executive Secretary to inform the (October 1977) Belgrade (Yugoslavia) review meeting of the Helsinki Conference of progress within ECE in implementing provisions of the Final Act.

During the year ECE co-operated closely with the other regional economic commissions on matters of common concern. These included the ECE/Economic Commission for Latin America study of the evolution and prospects for economic relations between Latin America and Europe, and projects of interest to countries of the Mediterranean region. The Commission also contributed to United Nations global activities in the fields of economic perspectives, human settlements, the environment, water, and science and technology.

Other decisions adopted at the Commission's 1977 session dealt with, among other things: proposals to solve transboundary air pollution problems; problems of land use and land-use planning; general energy problems; standardization; automation; engineering industries; and the participation of the Danube Commission in the work of ECE.

For list of publications, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.

Activities in 1977**Development of trade**

As a contribution to efforts to remove or reduce obstacles to the development of intra-

European trade, an inventory of all such obstacles was established. Trade officials, managers and other experts discussed marketing research and the marketing and design of capital and consumer goods at the fourth Seminar on East-West Trade Promotion, Marketing and Business Contacts (March 1977). A multilateral system of notification of laws and regulations concerning foreign trade was given a successful trial run, and intergovernmental discussions on the development of industrial co-operation were widened to include longer-term financial aspects.

Work to adapt and harmonize international trade procedures in line with modern techniques, with the aim of reducing documentary and handling costs of transactions, went ahead in a number of fields. A study was made of the economic aspects of labour migration within Europe.

Long-term perspectives

The Over-all Economic Perspective for the ECE Region up to 1990 was completed; it was to provide Governments and principal subsidiary bodies of the Commission with an outlook on the development of the region in the context of the world economy. It was decided to begin analytical studies and projections in various fields as starting-points for a new major perspective exercise.

Scientific and technological co-operation

The Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Science and Technology prepared the ECE contribution to the 1979 United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, and made arrangements for the regional conference on this subject to be held in Bucharest, Romania, in 1978.

The first steps were taken towards co-operative technological forecasts in certain areas, such as the innovative dimensions of the energy problem. This was in line with the emphasis placed by the Senior Advisers on new technologies in the environmental context of energy

production and use, new energy sources and low-calorific fuels.

Among co-operative activities were: a joint programme of the Senior Advisers, the Conference of European Statisticians and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, relating to the measurement of international technology flows; and the preparation by the Senior Advisers and the Committee on the Development of Trade of a manual on licensing procedures and related aspects of technology transfer.

Problems of the environment

The increasing importance attached to comprehensive planning and management permitting preventive action for the defence of the environment was clearly expressed in activities of the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Environmental Problems; a meeting on environmental perspectives was held in Bilthoven, Netherlands, in September, and another on integrated physical, socio-economic and environmental planning took place in Geneva in November/December. There was new emphasis on introducing procedures for assessing the environmental and socio-economic consequences of development. Efforts were made to promote the concept of low- and non-waste technology following the holding of a seminar in Paris in November/December 1976. Environmental impact assessment was the topic of the policy debate at the fifth session of the Senior Advisers in February 1977; preparations were made for a seminar on this subject.

A steering body for the ECE project on the long-range transmission of air pollutants was established in co-operation with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organization. The monitoring and evaluation of sulphur dioxide pollution under this project was started. A report on fine particulates was completed, and a task force on odours was created.

The Senior Advisers' investigations of the impact of new energy technologies on the environment reflected general concern with the adjustment of energy consumption to a new fuel-supply situation and to increasing environmental constraints.

Energy

A study on new issues affecting the energy economy of the ECE region in the medium and long term was prepared, and work was started on a new study of the rational use of secondary forms of energy in industry.

The study on perspectives of the coal indus-

try in the ECE region (1985 and beyond) was completed, and work on coal gasification and liquefaction took on importance.

A study on the rational use and distribution of gas was disseminated and a programme of specialized work was completed on the forecasting of gas demand, with the help of computers. The Symposium on the Gas Industry and Environment was held in Minsk, Byelorussian SSR, in June 1977.

A major activity in connexion with electric power was the holding of the Symposium on Load-curve Coverage in Future Power Generating Systems, in October in Rome. The changes to be expected in the supply and demand for electric power in the future in the light of increases in fuel prices were examined in a study under preparation on the medium- and long-term prospects for the electric power industry in the ECE region. Progress was made on an ECE project for the interconnexion of the electric power transmission systems of the Balkan countries.

Transport

Technical and regulatory work, including the elaboration and updating of international instruments and regulations and the making of recommendations, was a well-established function of ECE in the transport field. The Convention on Road Traffic and the International Convention for Safe Containers—both elaborated largely under ECE auspices—entered into force in 1977. A new regulation dealing with motor vehicle lights entered into force and five draft regulations on other aspects of motor vehicle construction were adopted by the Island Transport Committee. Five recommendations to improve road traffic safety were also adopted.

The Trans-European North-South Motorway project was established, with ECE and United Nations Development Programme assistance, and studies were begun of road traffic in south-eastern Europe and of road links with the Middle East.

The economic feasibility study of an inland waterway linking the Danube, Oder and Elbe Rivers was continued and the first part of a study of east-west European freight traffic flows was completed.

Industry

The Symposium on the Interrelation between the Iron and Steel Industry and the Steel Consuming Sectors in December 1977 permitted an exchange of experience and views among specialists at a time when business activity was

seriously affected by the economic situation. Three studies were in preparation: structural change in the iron and steel industry; the role of scrap in the iron and steel industry; and the use of continuous processes.

The Symposium on International Economic and Technological Co-operation in the Chemical Industry was held in Budapest, Hungary, in May. Studies on the raw material and energy requirements of the chemical industry were completed.

Enterprises were strongly represented at the Seminar on Engineering Equipment for Foundries and Advanced Methods for Producing Such Equipment, in November/December. Work continued in the field of trade statistics and market trends and prospects for engineering industries.

Automation activities in ECE established a bridge between manufacturing and the field of science and technology. The Seminar on Industrial Robots and Programmable Logical Controllers was held in Copenhagen, Denmark, in September. Another seminar, on computer-aided design systems as an integrated part of industrial production, was in preparation.

Agriculture and timber

The Committee on Agricultural Problems included in its programme a review of supply and demand developments for foodstuffs, milk and meat in Europe up to 1985. A symposium on new agricultural developments affecting frozen and quick-frozen foods was held in Budapest in April. The Committee on Agricultural Problems and the Timber Committee gave special attention to questions of interest to the ECE members which were developing countries from the economic point of view. Both Committees published their regular surveys of markets, and also production and trade statistics.

Human settlements

The main concern of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning was to give effect to the recommendations of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (1976), which singled out the regional commissions as the principal instruments of intergovernmental follow-up action. The Seminar on the Impact of Energy Consideration on the Planning and Development of Human Settlements, held in Ottawa, Canada, in October, was the first major intergovernmental attempt to reconcile long-term policies and aims in the field of energy production and conservation, on the

one hand, and human settlements development and planning on the other. The July 1977 seminar on long-term trends in housing policies, in Turku, Finland, was another of the Committee's major activities. Efforts to promote international trade in building products and know-how and to harmonize the technical content of building regulations were advanced.

Water problems

The Committee on Water Problems prepared plans to follow up on the decisions of the United Nations Water Conference (held in March 1977). The trend in the Committee's activities was to give increasing attention to water policy problems, to make its work action-oriented and to share ECE experience with other regional commissions. A start was made with the harmonization of data collection and assessment of pollutants discharged into the sea by industries. Preparations were made for a seminar on the rational use of water; ECE participated actively in the UNEP Mediterranean Action Plan, and the work on water problems remained closely related to ECE activities in the fields of transport, industry, energy and land use.

Statistics

An ECE seminar held in Washington, D.C. in March 1977 considered the organization and technological and methodological problems of statistical services during the next decade. A conversion key for foreign trade classifications used in different parts of the ECE region was completed; this was an important step towards making the statistical information of countries with different economic and social systems fully comparable. Progress was also made with the harmonization of statistical concepts and nomenclatures, particularly in social and demographic statistics, general energy statistics, statistics for environmental studies and policies, and price statistics.

Increased priority was given by the Conference of European Statisticians to work on statistics for environmental studies and policies and the inclusion of statistics of land use in its programme.

The regular statistical bulletins published by ECE for many sectors of economic activity were given a critical appraisal, with rationalization as the aim.

Standardization

As proposed in the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference, ECE began a systematic effort to

obtain information from national administrations on existing certification arrangements, with the aim of giving them a wider international field of application. Standardization continued to be a basic feature of ECE activities in such fields as trade, industrial co-operation, technology, transport, human settlements and agriculture; ECE also continued to promote its role in harmonizing government policies for defining priorities for standardization.

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Decision by the Economic and Social Council

On 25 July 1977, the Economic and Social Council took note with satisfaction of the report of ECE for the period 10 April 1976 to 30 April 1977, of the views expressed during discussions in the Commission, of the resolutions and decisions adopted by ECE and of the ECE programme of work. These actions were taken by decision 245(LXIII) adopted, without a vote, on the proposal of the Council President.

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The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

The thirty-third session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) was held at Bangkok, Thailand, from 20 to 30 April 1977. Conforming to a resolution adopted in 1976, work was further streamlined and a core of essential activities was given priority, including an integrated programme on rural development.

Attention to the question of technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC) was intensified. Two handbooks on TCDC training courses and consultancy services were supplemented by a new handbook containing a roster of experts. The Regional Centre for Technology Transfer was opened at Bangalore (India) in July 1977. The secretariat collaborated with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in running the TCDC Information Referral System by selecting the regional organizations with capacities for TCDC and obtaining input from them. In 1977, 15 regional advisers and experts undertook 70 missions to most of the developing countries of the region.

The Regional Network for Agricultural Machinery came into being, as did the Asian Re-insurance Corporation; and 14 countries ratified the Constitution of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity. The Asia and Pacific Centre for Women and Development opened in Teheran (Iran) in February 1977.

For list of publications, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.

Activities in 1977

Agriculture

The Commission adopted a resolution by which it would establish a regional co-ordination centre for research and development of coarse grains, pulses, roots and tubers in the humid tropics of Asia and the Pacific. Indonesia offered host facilities.

A periodical, *Agricultural Information Development Bulletin*, began publication in July.

The Asian Rice Trade Fund, founded in 1974 but never operational owing to lack of participation and funds, was re-examined at an intergovernmental meeting in March. A suggestion that an expert working group be appointed to formulate concrete proposals was endorsed by the Commission.

The Joint ESCAP/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Group

Farming Project, approved by the Commission at its 1977 session, began to study successful group farming systems and village-level small-farm workshops with the intention of promoting similar groupings.

Development planning

The Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific, 1976 was published and work began on the 1977 Survey which was to be in two parts—a review of recent developments and emerging issues, and a special study on the impact of the international economic crises on selected economies in the region. Three issues of the *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Pacific* were published. Plans were laid for a new series of monographs, *Development Papers*, arising from ESCAP secretariat research.

Work was expanded during 1977 by a consultant group on a major research project on new patterns and strategies for development. This was started in 1976 and was to continue until 1979, forming a regional contribution to the *International Development Strategy for the 1980s*.

Other activities during the year included contributions to general activities in rural development, extension of technical assistance and advisory services concerning planning techniques and administrative systems, studies of possible regional and subregional responses to problems concerning raw materials and commodities, and development of a co-ordinated approach to issues posed by transnational corporations.

Industry, housing and technology

The Meeting of Ministers of Industry held in Bangkok in November 1977 provided a framework for changes through new policy and strategy orientation recognizing four important elements—strengthening of linkages between industry and agriculture; orientation of industry to satisfy the basic needs of the poor; dispersal of industries away from metropolitan areas; and development of small-scale industries and their linkages with large and modern industries.

The ministers also recognized that the implementation of new policies and strategies of industrialization would involve breaking new ground and an innovative approach. It therefore decided to establish an ad hoc group of ministers which would meet periodically to

examine progress and development in different countries relating to new industrial policies and innovative approaches. The ministers also proposed setting up a club of developing countries to help the least developed.

The first regional preparatory meeting for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, held in Bangkok in December 1977, identified five priority areas to be reflected in country studies—food and agriculture; natural resources; energy; health and nutrition; and industrialization.

The Regional Conference on Human Settlements, held in Bangkok in May, recommended principles regarding housing and initiation of a regional programme on human settlements.

A fact-finding mission on industrialization in non-metropolitan areas visited eight countries. Its reports were to be considered at an intergovernmental meeting in 1978.

International trade

As a preparatory step in implementing some of the basic provisions of the Bangkok Agreement (on trade negotiations),¹ a workshop on rules of origin and harmonization of customs tariff nomenclatures and trade statistics was organized.

The Asian Clearing Union which began operations at the Bank Markazi Iran, Teheran, in November 1975, tripled the value of its transactions from 1976 to 1977.

Pursuant to a Commission decision, a meeting of experts was convened in November to advise the secretariat on the principles and guidelines of a draft blueprint for trade expansion and co-operation in the ESCAP region. The blueprint was to be considered by a meeting of ministers of trade.

The ESCAP Trade Promotion Centre continued its four services—professional development, market/product development, trade information and trade-promotion advice.

The Agreement Establishing the Asian Re-insurance Corporation received seven signatures during the year, by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Iran, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand. The Corporation was expected to commence operations in 1978. A draft agreement was also prepared for the establishment of a regional export credit insurance scheme.

Increased attention was given during the year to the special needs of the land-locked, least developed and island developing countries. The UNDP-financed project on assistance

to the least developed land-locked countries entered its second phase with emphasis on promoting co-operation between the land-locked and transit countries.

In the field of raw materials and commodities, the secretariat worked closely with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), FAO and the UNCTAD/General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade International Trade Centre, as well as the Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries, the Asian and Pacific Coconut Community, the Pepper Community and the South-East Asia Lumber Producers Association. Advisory services on raw materials and commodities were provided to member countries and commodity communities in the region.

Natural resources

The Committee on Natural Resources met in August 1977 and was concerned primarily with water resources. It also acted as a regional follow-up to the United Nations Water Conference, held in March. As recommended by the Committee, consultations were held with the bodies concerned on the setting up of an interagency task force on water for the ESCAP region. The Third Regional Symposium on the Development of Deltaic Areas was held in November.

In the energy sector, work was concentrated on rural energy, with a workshop in Fiji and a roving seminar in Indonesia, Iran, the Philippines and Thailand. The Commission stressed the importance of continuing work on non-conventional energy resources, noting the importance of geothermal energy in some countries. A seminar and study tour on urban electrical distribution systems was held in May and June at Tokyo and other cities in Japan and a study was undertaken on peak-load coverage with specific reference to gas-turbines and hydroelectric plants.

The Commission also endorsed a proposal for a triennial publication on mineral exploration and development.

Four sheets of the preliminary edition of the ESCAP sedimentary basins map were printed and distributed; the Bouguer anomaly map (gravity map) of the western part of the ESCAP region was published and distributed; and work continued on the second edition of the mineral distribution map of Asia.

¹ See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 527, regarding the First Agreement on Trade Negotiations among Developing Member Countries of ESCAP.

Population

Monographs on the population situation in Thailand and Sri Lanka were published and distributed. Monographs on other countries were in progress. A training course on analysis of fertility and mortality data was conducted for participants from island countries of the Pacific. Three expert group meetings were held—on migration and human settlements; on population and development planning; and on population growth and economic development in subnational areas. A comparative study of the relationship of migration and urbanization to development began in July. Technical assistance was provided to Sri Lanka for its 1971 census report.

Two expert group meetings helped member countries integrate family planning into development programmes. Seminars in Malaysia and the Philippines used research findings for development and management of family planning programmes.

Technical assistance in population information was provided to Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Thailand in preparing draft project proposals for the establishment of national population clearing-houses and documentation centres. The regional clearing-house instituted computerization of the selective distribution of population information.

Social development

A workshop and study tour on methods and techniques of promoting people's participation in local development was organized from 1 to 15 December in India, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

The mobile training scheme for the landlocked and least developed among the developing countries worked in Bangladesh from February until mid-November. A meeting to assess in-country training was held in Bangkok in December.

The Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women allocated \$400,000 to ESCAP for development and implementation of technical co-operation projects in the region aimed at integrating women into the development process. For 1977, UNDP allotted \$50,000 to help the initial implementation of the regional five-year action programme for such integration of women. A project on the role of women's organizations in rural areas was being financed by the United States.

A regional training workshop for the development of rural youth programmes was held in April in the Republic of Korea.

Statistics

Three technical meetings were held in 1977, relating to the 1980 censuses of population and housing. Advisory services were provided on national accounts, social and demographic statistics, civil registration and vital statistics, and population and housing censuses.

Among publications issued, the Asian and Pacific Recommendations for the 1980 Population and Housing Censuses was released and the Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific, 1976 published.

Shipping, transport and communications

The ESCAP secretariat continued its efforts to establish and strengthen maritime training programmes, shippers' organizations, freight study units and national merchant marines, and to develop ports and increase use of inland waterways.

Training of managerial personnel was accomplished by the organization of regional and country-level workshops and a study tour in Europe.

The secretariat continued to provide shipping statistics, undertook a study on an optional shipping network in South-East Asia, and completed a study on liner services connecting Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Europe. It also undertook a survey of inland water transport in several developing countries.

The continuing ship-users' co-operation project was centred on the strengthening of shippers' organizations and the development of suitable analytical tools and transfer of technical knowledge.

Other activities related to containerization, its impact on employment and the development of maritime information systems and optimal shipping and port networks.

The Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications called for the modernization of the railways, endorsing the seminars-cum-study tours to augment railway training, and the dispatch of a roving team of experts to solve railway problems. The Committee also approved regional strategies for railway development in the next development decade. Included was a master plan aimed at the development of the Trans-Asian Railway and the main national trunk lines connecting outlets to the principal sea and river ports and centres of industrial and rural development. The plan also included urban and suburban transport development, transfer of new railway technology, the sharing of railway research experience, and multimodal transport development in rural areas and in and around large cities.

A programme was started to upgrade technical conditions and ancillary services of important sections of the Asian Highway network to an international standard for the promotion of border-crossing traffic.

In telecommunications, the ESCAP/International Telecommunication Union Unit assisted in the preparation of microwave specifications for Afghanistan and the implementation of the Asian telecommunication network which was expected to be completed in 1980.

The Constitution of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity, adopted by the Commission in 1977, was ratified by 14 countries.

Regional training and research institutions

As renamed by the Commission at its 1977 session, the four older institutions for regional training and research became known as the Asian and Pacific Development Institute; the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific; the Asian and Pacific Development Administration Centre; and the Social Welfare and Development Centre for Asia and the Pacific. In February the Asian and Pacific Centre for Women and Development was established.

The first session of the Intergovernmental Governing Council of the institutions, held in November, marked completion of the process of setting up an integrated management structure for these institutions.

Despite the Commission's appeal for contributions for the institutions, their financial situation was uncertain; UNDP indicated that, in line with its established policy, it would cease support to the institutions after 1981.

The 1977 work programme of the Development Institute emphasized subregional and country-level activities, relatively greater emphasis on research directly concerned with problems of poverty, and greater involvement in the Pacific subregion. Altogether, 368 training opportunities were provided to participants from 27 countries in 1977, bringing the cumulative total to 3,003 since 1964.

The seventh general course of the Statistical Institute ran from October 1976 to March 1977. The eighth general course was inaugurated on 3 October. Two advanced courses were also held, one dealing with planning and conduct of sample surveys, with emphasis on error control, and the other with the 1980 world census of agriculture. Four country courses were conducted in Bangladesh, Iran, the Philippines and Sri Lanka.

During the year, the Development Administration Centre conducted 16 seminars, expert group meetings, workshops and training courses

at the regional, subregional and country levels. It also carried out several research studies relating to rural organizations in rural development, investment prices and returns in public enterprises, and managerial civil services in Asia.

The Social Welfare and Development Centre placed major emphasis on organizing practitioner-oriented training activities and on new strategies, methods, and techniques for combating rural poverty. It conducted an expert group meeting on the development of indigenous teaching materials and training resources concerning the problems and needs of urban children and family life in Asia and the Pacific and held technical meetings and workshops in Bangladesh, India, the Philippines and the Republic of Korea.

The Centre for Women and Development provided advisory services to Iran and took part in preparations for the 1980 World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women.

Mekong project

Resources paid or pledged to the Mekong project increased by about \$5 million during 1977 to a total of \$360.4 million. The work programme for 1977 contained 55 projects, but sites for about half were inaccessible during the year.

The hydrological network was expanded in 1977 with the addition of 17 hydrological and 8 meteorological stations in the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Thailand. The long-range Pa Mong optimization and downstream effects studies were completed and a draft report prepared in April 1977. The \$40 million extension of the Nam Ngum project in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, to increase the hydroelectric capacity from 30 to 110 megawatts and expand the transmission system accordingly, continued on schedule towards completion in 1978. Under a programme of channel marking for safer navigation on the Mekong, 31 new beacons were installed between Vientiane and Luang Prabang. Three large thematic maps covering the whole basin were published. They were produced by the secretariat of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin with assistance from France, based on interpretation of satellite imagery over the preceding three years. The maps presented unique information on land use and land capability.

During the Commission's 1977 session, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Thailand and Viet Nam signed an agreement to pro-

ceed with new water resources development activities in the lower basin of the Mekong River. They proposed an interim committee to conduct activities of interest to the three countries, pending the resumption of the participation of Democratic Kampuchea in the Mekong Committee.

Offshore mineral exploration

The fourteenth session of the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (CCOP) was held at Manila, Philippines, in September/October 1977. Extension of work conducted under its auspices to 1981 was proposed; for the period 1978-1981, UNDP approved about \$3 million, which included \$934,400 from its own funds and \$2 million from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Advisory services were rendered to CCOP countries for a geological survey of Malaysia; tin investigations in the Taiping coastal plain of Malaysia; and a geological survey of Indonesia. Assistance was also given for consideration of computerization of geological data in Indonesia and for continuation of heat-flow measurements in Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines and Thailand.

Two research cruises were co-ordinated by CCOP: one in Indonesian and Philippine waters from February to May by the R.V. Valdivia of the Federal Republic of Germany, and one in the CCOP region from January to July by the R.V. Thomas Washington of the United States.

Japan provided its annual seven-month group training course in offshore prospecting. Also, shipboard training was provided to participants from member countries during geological and geophysical research cruises undertaken for the International Decade of Ocean Exploration programme.

The final report on the joint survey of the mineral potential in the Strait of Malacca undertaken in 1976 was completed and distributed.

The sixth session of the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas and its Technical Advisory Group were held at Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, in October. Under the auspices of the Committee, 1977 activities included reconnaissance surveys in the waters off the Cook Islands, Fiji, Samoa and Tonga, and aid to national projects in the waters off Fiji and the Solomon Islands. On-the-job training was incorporated in the projects. Also provided was a basic geology course for some 18 trainees that began in November

at the University of the South Pacific (Suva, Fiji).

Typhoon Committee and Panel on Tropical Cyclones

The tenth session of the Typhoon Committee was held at Tokyo, Japan, in October 1977. The Committee recommended that ESCAP and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) organize a review mission in the first half of 1978 to evaluate country requirements and programmes and draft a long-term plan of action for the Committee.

During 1977, "Guidelines for disaster prevention and preparedness in tropical cyclone areas," prepared jointly by ESCAP, WMO and the League of Red Cross Societies, was published. Following the success of a pilot flood-forecasting system, steps were taken to install such systems in major river basins in the Philippines, Thailand, and the states of Sabah and Sarawak in Malaysia.

The fourth session of the WMO/ESCAP Panel on Tropical Cyclones was held at Lahore, Pakistan, in April. At an informal planning meeting at Bangkok in November, discussions were held on ways to obtain storm-surge data in the Bay of Bengal.

Tin Research and Development Centre

The Agreement establishing the Southeast Asia Tin Research and Development Centre and the project document for UNDP financial support were signed by Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand on 28 April 1977.

The three member countries together were to contribute \$135,000 annually to the Centre; Malaysia provided facilities for the Centre at Ipoh.

The Centre aimed at developing methods for locating new primary ore deposits, efficient mining, ore beneficiation and smelting. It was to complement the work of the International Tin Research Institute and the International Tin Centre which were concerned with uses of tin and with marketing, respectively.

Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre

The Intergovernmental Meeting on the Organizational Aspects of the ESCAP Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre, at its meeting in Bangkok in August 1977, accepted Indonesia's offer of a permanent headquarters in Bandung.

During 1977, the Centre gave technical advisory services on mineral exploration to 11 countries. Work continued on the development of a systematic inventory of geological and mineral data.

Decisions by the Economic and Social Council

On 25 July 1977, the Economic and Social Council took note with satisfaction of the annual report of ESCAP for the period 3 April 1976 to 30 April 1977, of its recommendations and resolutions, and of the Commission's programme of work. Decision 246(LXIII) was adopted, without a vote, on the proposal of the Council President.

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Plenary meetings 2071, 2075-2079.

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E/5997. Report of Secretary-General on meetings of Executive Secretaries of regional commissions: Headquarters, New York, 19-21 January 1977; Geneva, 29 June-1 July 1977.

E/6031. Administrative and financial implications of decisions of ESCAP at its 33rd session, Bangkok, Thailand, 20-30 April 1977. Statement by Secretary-General.

E/L.1779. Draft proposals by Council President, draft decision II.

E/6020. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 63rd session (decision 246 (LXIII)).

E/5943. Annual report of ESCAP (3 April 1976-30 April 1977), Chapter I A: Draft resolution for action by Economic and Social Council.

E/L.1779. Draft proposals by Council President, draft resolution II.

Resolution 2092 (LXIII), as proposed by Council President, E/L.1779, adopted without objection by Council on 25 July 1977, meeting 2079.

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting that Papua New Guinea has become a member of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, in accordance with paragraph 3 of the terms of reference of the Commission,

Decides to amend paragraphs 3 and 4 of the terms of reference of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific accordingly.

Other documents

E/5937/Add.2. Long-term trends in economic development of regions of world. Report of Secretary-General, Annex II: Growth prospects for developing ESCAP countries in 1980s. Prepared by secretariat of ESCAP.

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Also on 25 July, the Council, by resolution 2092(LXIII), noting that Papua New Guinea had become a member of ESCAP, amended the terms of reference of ESCAP accordingly. The draft resolution was recommended to the Council by ESCAP, and was adopted, without objection, on the proposal of the President. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

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Proceedings of the Seminar and Study Tour on Electricity Distribution Systems in Urban Areas and Their Integration with Transmission Systems. Energy Resources Development Series No. 18. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.II.F.8.

Electric Power in Asia and the Pacific, 1975 and 1976. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.II.F.11.

Proceedings of the Fourth Session of the Committee on Natural Resources Held at Bangkok, Thailand, 16-22 August 1977. Water Resources Series No. 48. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.II.F.12.

The Economic Commission for Latin America

In addition to the seventeenth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), which is also known by the Spanish

acronym CEPAL, held in Guatemala City from 25 April to 5 May 1977, there were conferences and preparatory meetings for world con-

ferences held in the region during the year. The Commission continued to analyse the main trends of the regional development process and to provide assistance to member Governments in economic and social activity. The Commission also continued research and analysis concerning the specific situation of the region regarding the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,² and the Latin American position within the proposed new international economic order.

Thus ECLA produced its annual Economic Survey of Latin America, 1976 as well as a comprehensive appraisal of the salient features of the Latin American economy during the previous 25 years, and studies and reports on such matters as regional integration, environment, external indebtedness, inflation, transport and communications, export promotion, water resources, human settlements, the integration of women in development, and co-operation with other geographical areas.

Closely related to ECLA activities during 1977 were the programmes on training, research and information carried out, respectively, by the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, the Latin American Demographic Centre and the Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation.

Activities in 1977

The ECLA secretariat in 1977 prepared a study—"The economic and social development and the external relations of Latin America"—as the basis for the third regional appraisal of the International Development Strategy. This was discussed by member Governments at two regional gatherings held in March in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic: the Committee of High-level Governmental Experts and the second session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee.

The study contained an appraisal of the performance of the region's countries during the past 25 years and set forth a number of conclusions. The concept of economic development prevailing in the early 1950s, the study commented, conveyed an image of continuous progress based on industrial development, which, combined with certain economic and social reforms, would lead to a higher degree of social consensus. This concept, *inter alia*, influenced the extent and depth of production changes and the nature of the external productive, commercial and financial relations of Latin America; it also determined the persistence of distributive problems, the rigidity and changes

in the rural sector, the structure of employment and the growth of the middle strata of the population, thus characterizing the styles of regional development for more than two decades.

During the current decade, the study continued, there had been a tendency towards greater economic growth and productive and technological change, as well as an increase of production capacity. The region had broadened and diversified its external financial and economic relations while becoming progressively inserted in the international system, mainly due to developments in national policies and to the succession of significant changes occurring in the international setting because of the cycle in the industrial countries—a boom which culminated in 1973, the economic recession in the industrial economies and the slow recovery which took place during 1976—and the rise in petroleum prices.

The second part of the study, devoted to the external relations of Latin America, stated that the region's place in the world economy was undergoing a profound change: Latin American countries were ceasing to be specialized in the production of commodities alone; though commodities still accounted for most of external sales, manufactures were being exported and strongly influenced the growth rate of total exports, as a result of a considerable level of industrial development and a domestic technological effort which, while still insufficient, had already become significant. Developments in industry, technology, trade and financing had opened new development opportunities for the countries of the region. However, they were also raising new problems, according to the study. The differences among the countries of the region were growing greater; many of them—numerically the majority—were still passing through stages resembling those of many other developing countries, while a group of countries, which could be described as semi-industrialized, was gradually entering a stage of intermediate development, as a result of which they had become a case *sui generis* in the developing world.

The study mentioned the persistency of accumulated external debt and large deficits in current accounts. These features, it said, pointed to the pressing need to design and implement a co-operation policy adapted to new and changing circumstances, with the active

² See Y.U.N., 1970, pp. 319-29, resolution 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing text of Strategy.

participation of the Latin American countries, the other countries of the developing world and, above all, the developed world.

The study also examined the progress and problems of Latin America in its relations with developed areas, particularly the United States, the European Economic Community, Japan and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe.

The work of the Commission's seventeenth session was carried out in two phases: the first at the technical and the second at ministerial level. The third regional appraisal of the International Development Strategy, adopted at the session, was entitled the "Guatemala Appraisal." It expressed the views of the countries of Latin America regarding their own development and the fulfilment of the goals of the International Development Strategy within the framework of a new international economic order. The Commission also adopted a series of guidelines for the work of the secretariat during the next two years.

Among the topics discussed at the session were: the need to solve the problem of extreme poverty and some of its concomitants such as unemployment, underemployment, malnutrition and illiteracy; the priority to be given to the training of human resources; the need for a regional plan of action concerning integration of women in development; economic integration as a fundamental prerequisite for the development of the Latin American countries; measures to ensure stable and remunerative prices for primary commodities, and the removal of barriers affecting manufactures exported by the region; problems of domestic financing and external debt; and the adoption of a code of conduct in respect of the transfer of technology. Also, Commission members agreed on the need to put into practice a code of conduct to ensure that transnational corporations complied with the laws and regulations of the host country.

Economic and social planning

The Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean was held in Caracas, Venezuela, in April 1977 under the auspices of ECLA and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning. Among other decisions, the Conference recommended the strengthening of the Institute as the focal regional body for the implementation of advisory planning services and training.

Three substantive programmes were carried out during 1977 by the Institute: advisory ser-

vices, training and research. Advisory services were rendered to Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador and Venezuela.

In its training programme, the Institute completed another regional development planning course, in Santiago, Chile, and two planning and economic policy courses in Honduras and Costa Rica. It also co-operated in the organization of courses in Brazil, Mexico and Spain, related to regional and urban development planning, agricultural development planning and environmental management in development.

Information

The Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation continued during 1977 the systematization of basic bibliographical information in the economic and social fields and the establishment of mechanisms to deliver this information, promptly and at a reasonable cost, to researchers, private and public institutions and international agencies. Among other activities, the Centre was engaged in technical training, integration work and assistance to countries and institutions.

Population

In 1977 the Latin American Demographic Centre started a two-year programme on population. Activities included monitoring of population trends in the region, electronic processing of population data, and teaching, training and technical advice on population matters, in particular those related to development.

As part of the assistance provided to Governments, the Centre collaborated in the design, processing and analysis of basic population statistics for Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Nicaragua, Panama and Peru. Also, in co-operation with the World Fertility Survey, several missions were carried out in Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic and Panama, while computer services were provided for Chile and Haiti.

After the evaluation of the demographic situation in each country of the region in the period 1970-1975, the Centre undertook a study on population trends in the region for the period 1950-2000; its activities were complemented by traditional education and training programmes and by a service of documentation and information, including the collection of reports, articles, documents and other publications on population.

Regional integration and co-operation

In compliance with specific mandates from member Governments, ECLA intensified its efforts to promote diversified forms of co-operation. It collaborated closely with the Latin American Economic System in such spheres as industrial and agricultural programmes and projects, trade agreements and joint infrastructure programmes.

Co-operation with other regional organizations and institutional mechanisms such as the Andean Pact, the Central American Common Market, the Caribbean Community, and the Latin American Free Trade Association were strengthened during 1977, with particular emphasis on the integration of the countries of the Caribbean in the fields of trade, raw materials, communications and transport, environment and the removal of language barriers as a means of accelerating co-operation in a sub-region united by common interests.

Water and desertification

The Commission contributed to the United Nations Water Conference, held in March 1977 at Mar del Plata, Argentina, with a regional inventory and a regional position adopted at a preparatory meeting in Lima, Peru, in August/September 1976, and referred to as the "Lima Consensus on Water Problems."

A regional preparatory meeting for the United Nations Conference on Desertification took place in February in Santiago, under the joint auspices of ECLA and the United Nations Environment Programme. Representatives of the

region's Governments worked out a common position regarding the main regional desertification problems, as a contribution to the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification adopted in September in Nairobi, Kenya, by the Desertification Conference. (See p. 509.)

Women in development

In January 1977, ECLA held a preparatory meeting in Mexico City for the Latin American Conference on the Integration of Women in Economic and Social Development; in June, a regional conference was held in Havana, Cuba, where member Governments studied a plan of action, which was ratified at the eleventh extraordinary session of ECLA'S Committee of the Whole, held in New York on 21 November 1977.

Decision by the Economic and Social Council

On 25 July 1977, the Economic and Social Council noted with satisfaction the annual report of ECLA for the period 7 May 1976 to 6 May 1977, its resolutions and recommendations, and the Commission's programme of work. Decision 247(LXIII) was adopted, without a vote, on the proposal of the Council President.

The Council also, with the adoption of resolution 2123(LXIII) on 4 August 1977, requested the Commission to co-ordinate all activities regarding preparations for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development with the Latin American Economic System. (For text of resolution 2123(LXIII), refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

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The Economic Commission for Africa

The thirteenth session of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) (fourth meeting of the Conference of Ministers) was held at Kinshasa, Zaire, from 24 February to 3 March 1977. The Commission adopted 42 resolutions covering a wide range of matters concerning the socio-economic development of Africa. Included were the questions of economic co-operation among African States in a number of specified areas, trans-African highways, a pan-African telecommunication network, use of space technology for natural resources development, railways, training of manpower, industrialization, intra-African trade and integrated development.

Preparations began for the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (1978-1988), a programme recommended by ECA and approved by the General Assembly in December 1977, and practical activities in many economic and social sectors continued and expanded.

For list of publications, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.

Activities in 1977

Agriculture

During 1977, ECA'S activities in agriculture were centred on the promotion of food production and on the improvement of trade and co-operation within Africa.

The Commission studied African groupings and organizations involved in food for an analysis of supply and demand projections to 1990, and also prepared a study on food availability in selected west African countries. A study on waste of food in western Africa was also prepared and circulated among countries concerned.

Preparations were made for ECA'S participation in studies for the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) on import and export profiles and trade and production potential in food, livestock, fish and forest products.

In co-operation with the West African Rice Development Association, a study was undertaken on the possibilities of the west African subregion's attaining self-sufficiency in rice production. Another mission studied possible co-operation and trade in agriculture among the States belonging to the Central African Customs and Economic Union.

The Commission also studied trade co-operation potentials in eastern and southern Africa, which led to the formation of the Eastern and Southern Africa Preferential Trade Community.

Economic co-operation

The Economic Co-operation Office of ECA concentrated mainly on the formation of an action-oriented programme for the ECA Multi-national Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCS) located in the various subregions.

The third meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Lusaka (Zambia) MULPOC, in November 1977, established a set of priority projects for the promotion of intercountry co-operation through expansion of trade, creation of integrated rural development schemes, establishment of freight booking centres and a multinational coastal shipping line, harmonization of transport policies, co-ordination of industrial policies of the subregion and manpower development.

The Council of Ministers also recommended to the countries of eastern and southern Africa that they convene an Extraordinary Conference of Ministers of Trade, Finance and Planning in March 1978 for the establishment of a preferential trade area and a clearing and payments system in the subregion.

Similarly, the Gisenyi (Rwanda) MULPOC Ministerial Council held in October 1977 adopted a priority action programme for Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire. The Council decided that co-operation should concentrate on the industrial utilization of methane gas, the development of agriculture and agro-industries in the Ruzizi Valley, the expansion of trade and the development of tourism and human resources.

The Economic Co-operation Office also provided assistance in co-operation with Trade and Transport Divisions for the study of co-ordinated transport and trade policies in the countries belonging to ECOWAS.

Industrial development

The major industrialization activity of ECA was the reformulation and implementation of intercountry projects and industrial branch programmes, approved at the third Conference of African Ministers of Industry in 1975, aimed at creating national, subregional and regional centres to provide assistance in industrial design, engineering and management consultancy.

Preparatory activities were undertaken to mount investigative field missions in respect of engineering, chemical and metal industries development programmes.

The fourth Conference of African Ministers of Industry, meeting at Kaduna, Nigeria, in November 1977, recommended that: (a) ECA,

in collaboration with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), organize in early 1979 a symposium on industrial policies and strategies for internally self-sustaining development and diversification and collective self-reliance during the period 1978 to 2000; (b) priority continue to be given to industrial branch programmes—agro-industries and forest-based, building materials and construction, engineering, metal and chemical industries; and (c) ECA, in co-operation with OAU and UNIDO, should formulate permanent institutional machinery to tackle issues raised at sectoral and global consultations and call for co-operation and consultation among African countries.

Field missions by ECA assisted member countries in such matters as industrial strategies, policies and plan formulation. Work was continued on identification of opportunities for small-scale industrial development.

Investment Africa continued to be circulated among government officials, institutions and business circles in African countries, as well as among potential investors in the industrialized countries.

Education and training

Resolutions on co-operation in manpower development and utilization and on training for development were adopted by the Commission at its February 1977 session. Among training plans discussed was a proposal to develop some African institutions into subregional graduate schools of business management and finance and to develop a regional higher technical training and research institute.

Under an ECA/Netherlands fellowship programme, designed to enhance the training capability of pre- and in-service training institutions, four trainers' workshops were organized and 19 fellows placed for training in various African institutions. With the co-operation of 10 Governments and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, 99 candidates were successfully placed, under the Commission's bilateral fellowship programme designed to develop critically needed specialists.

The secretariat undertook advisory missions in the field of procurement and supplies management and in correspondence education. Field study and promotional missions were also undertaken on the localization of accountancy training and certification and on the development of indigenous consultancy organizations in western Africa.

In addition to training courses in tax policy

and administration and in budget/plan harmonization organized for Mauritius and the countries of eastern and southern Africa, ECA, in collaboration with the African Association for Training and Development, sponsored a regional meeting on training policies and practice at which a suggested training policy statement was drafted, for adoption by member Governments.

International trade and finance

The Commission was designated Co-ordinator of the ECOWAS trade customs and monetary questions study project. A study on trade flows within ECOWAS was completed, in co-operation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and a number of studies in related fields were started.

As to global trade and finance, ECA, OAU and UNCTAD organized an African regional meeting on the proposed Common Fund under the Integrated Programme for Commodities at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, enabling member States to analyse the complex issues involved and to work out common African positions.

Further, the Second African Regional Seminar on Multilateral Trade Negotiations was also organized jointly with UNCTAD, to assist participants in assessing developments in negotiations from an African standpoint and defining their strategy.

Remote sensing

An intergovernmental meeting to draw up a constitution for the African Remote Sensing Council was held at Nairobi, Kenya, in January 1977, and a meeting of donor countries interested in the project took place at Kinshasa in February; participants from outside the region included Canada, France and the United States.

The Conference of Ministers of ECA, meeting at Kinshasa in February/March 1977, approved the establishment of two regional receiving and processing stations in Kinshasa and Ouagadougou, Upper Volta, and, in due course, an additional station. It also approved the setting up of five regional training and user-assistance centres in Kinshasa, Nairobi, Ouagadougou, Cairo (Egypt) and Ile-Ife (Nigeria).

In order to implement the remote sensing programme for Africa, a technical committee consisting of representatives of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Governments of Canada, France and the Upper Volta and ECA drew up a detailed programme of work for the implemen-

tation of the Ouagadougou training and user-assistance centre, as well as the receiving station. Agreement was reached on modalities for implementation of the Ouagadougou complex.

Detailed consultations also took place with a view to establishing a training and user-assistance centre in Nairobi. By July, agreement had been reached and USAID agreed to fund the centre's start-up.

Mineral resources

Advisory services were given to a number of member States concerning mineral resources development. Two missions were sent to Dar es Salaam and Dodoma (United Republic of Tanzania) to discuss setting up an east African mineral resources development centre. The inaugural meeting of its Governing Council took place at Dar es Salaam in September, followed by the meeting of potential donors to the centre.

A study on the present status and main trends in the development of mineral resources in west Africa was issued at the end of the year. A seminar and study tour in the USSR for African geologists, on new exploration methods, took place at Tashkent from 16 August to 3 September, with representatives from 19 African States and five non-African countries.

Energy resources

An inventory of African energy resources as a whole was initiated in 1977 and data were collected, with a view to preparing an atlas of African energy resources. The Commission took an active part in meetings concerned with the interconnexion of electrical grids in western and central Africa and in the MULPOC inaugural meeting at Gisenyi. A regional adviser on solar energy was recruited, a solar energy library was established and a five-year project on the promotion of solar energy in Africa was prepared. Also, assistance in the development of solar energy was given to Liberia, the Sudan and the United Republic of Cameroon.

Cartography

The second meeting of the Council of the ECA-initiated African Association of Cartography was held in November 1977 at Algiers, Algeria. A ceremony was held for the first graduates of the Regional Centre for Training in Aerial Surveys at Ile-Ife. The fourth meeting of the Governing Council of the Regional Centre for Services in Surveying and Mapping was held at Nairobi in December 1977; ECA continued

to assist the Centre to secure bilateral assistance for equipment and to encourage more East African countries to become members.

The Commission continued its cartographic inventory of Africa, including aerial photography, topography, geodesy and geophysical surveys. The inventory, financed by Canada, was to be published in a series of indexed maps of the continent, thus identifying the cartographic work that remained to be done.

Environment

A regional seminar on the human environment, attended by 15 countries, was organized at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in January 1977. Specific recommendations were made, to be carried out jointly by ECA and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). In February, at a joint programming meeting, it was decided to establish an environmental co-ordination unit of ECA, financed by UNEP. The Commission participated in the United Nations Conference on Desertification in August/September 1977 at Nairobi. During the last quarter of the year, a study tour visited countries in western and northern Africa, where the workings of existing environmental machinery were observed.

Science and technology

The ECA secretariat participated in activities which led to the convening of a meeting of plenipotentiaries at Kaduna in November 1977 on the establishment of an African regional technology centre. It also participated in regional preparations for the 1979 United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development.

Following consultations between ECA and the International Development Research Centre on technology policy instruments, a joint workshop on the subject, attended by seven English-speaking African countries, was convened at Kericho, Kenya, in December.

The fourth meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development in Africa was held in January 1977 and the African Regional Group of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development met at Addis Ababa in October. A constitution for the African Regional Organization for Standardization was provisionally signed by 17 African countries.

Economic research and planning

The Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa, 1976-1977 was completed for publi-

cation. Part I covered the international economic situation, the search for a new international economic order, economic developments in the ECA region, and education and employment. Part II analysed socio-economic developments in the independent developing countries of Africa.

On the projections and strategy for a Third United Nations Development Decade, an analysis was made of trends since 1960 and a paper reviewing progress studies was published in 1977.

A study on the growth and structure of financial institutions in a number of African countries was also completed. A continuous in-depth study of the development problems of the least developed African countries was under way.

Human settlements

At its 1977 session, the Commission established a regional intergovernmental committee on human settlements with co-ordinating responsibility.

Advisory assistance to Governments in the development of housing co-operatives was continued and a seminar was held at Maseru, Lesotho, for the eastern and southern African countries.

Work continued to implement the joint ECA/UNIDO/OAU construction and building materials industries development programme. A team of three African experts visited eight countries; their report, including a work plan up to 1980, was adopted by the fourth Conference of African Ministers of Industry at Kaduna in November 1977.

Population

During 1977, ECA completed a number of micro- and macro-case studies on the inter-relationships between population growth and social and economic development, and papers on migration, mortality, fertility and demographic policies in Africa. Assistance in analysing census and survey data was given to several countries. The provisional results of the Mali population census of December 1976 were published early in 1977. Major demographic field surveys were made to provide data for planning the new capital of Nigeria.

The Commission also participated in conferences on population matters held at Cairo, Geneva, Lagos (Nigeria), Alexandria (Egypt), Amman (Jordan) and Accra (Ghana) and in Mauritius and Mexico. Two United Nations Fund for Population Activities missions to

Liberia and Senegal assessed the basic demographic needs of those countries.

Lectures on statistics and sampling were delivered at the Regional Training Institute for Population Studies at Accra, and on demography at the East African Statistical Training Centre at Dar es Salaam. Information activities continued with the publication of two issues of the African Population Newsletter. The African Directory of Demographers and a manual on demographic concepts and definitions relevant to the African region were in preparation.

Social development

Meetings, workshops and seminars were conducted by the ECA secretariat in various African centres with the aim of enhancing rural development and improving work performance in rural socio-economic activities. Studies on national youth service schemes and their impact on development, and on family welfare services in Africa were completed.

A regional conference was held in Mauritania in September 1977 to review progress on implementation of national, regional and world plans of action for the integration of women in development.

The secretariat participated in an appraisal mission of the problems raised by the influx of South African student refugees into Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. It also co-operated with OAU and the All-Africa Conference of Churches in refugee matters.

Statistics

In 1977, ECA devoted its statistical resources to two main activities: the development of national data-gathering services, and the development of a data bank and regional statistical publishing service. Efforts were concentrated on the African Household Survey Capability Programme, designed to create statistical survey capabilities in the countries of the region, and on the Statistical Training Programme for Africa. In addition, advisory services were provided to various countries of the region in the fields of national accounts, population statistics and electronic data-processing.

Transport, communications and tourism

Meetings of the Committee of Experts and the Ministers of Transport of the Central African Subregion were held in March 1977 at Ndjamena, Chad, to consider and adopt the

draft constitution of the Central Transport Coordinating Council.

The fifth meeting of the Port Management Association of Eastern Africa was held at Tamatave, Madagascar, in July to consider technical reports on port administration in the subregion.

With regard to the Trans-African Highways Programme, Belgium and Japan accepted ECAS request to finance engineering studies of two sections of the Mombasa (Kenya)-to-Lagos highway in Zaire. The Commission continued its effort to mobilize financial and technical assistance for completion of the major trans-African highways; it co-operated with the Governments of France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom to organize the Pan-African Conference on Highway Maintenance and Rehabilitation, held in November at Accra.

Efforts were continued by ECA, the African Development Bank, OAU and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), as the Coordinating Committee for the Implementation of the Pan-African Telecommunication Network, to organize funding of the remaining portion of stage I of the network, as well as of the feasibility study on stage II, which comprised about 16,000 kilometres of route links to the main network. The Pan-African Telecommunication Union was established with headquarters in Kinshasa.

In tourism, technical assistance was given to three countries: the Congo—administrative organization, introduction of tourism statistics and legal regulation of tourism activities; Seychelles—tourism development policies; and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya—organization of professional training for the hotel industry. Also, studies of social costs and benefits of tourism were carried out for several African countries.

Decisions by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly

On 25 July 1977, the Economic and Social Council noted with satisfaction the annual report of ECA for the period 1 March 1976 to 3 March 1977, its recommendations, resolutions and work programme. Decision 249(LXIII) was adopted without a vote, on the proposal of the Council President.

On the same day, the Council decided to amend ECAS terms of reference to add Angola and Seychelles to the list of member countries, by adopting resolution 2091(LXIII). The draft resolution, as proposed by the Council President, was adopted without objection. (For text

of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Transport and Communications Decade in Africa

On 29 July 1977, the Economic and Social Council approved the text of a resolution for adoption by the General Assembly which would have the Assembly endorse ECAS proclamation of a Transport and Communications Decade in Africa during 1978-1988.

This action was embodied in Council resolution 2097(LXIII), adopted by 40 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions. It was sponsored by Yugoslavia, on behalf of the Council members belonging to the "Group of 77." (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

On 19 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted without vote the recommended text as its resolution 32/160. The text, orally amended by Jamaica on behalf of States Members belonging to the Group of 77, was approved without a vote by the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee on 30 November.

By this resolution, the Assembly proclaimed a Transport and Communications Decade in Africa during the years 1978-1988, with a view to giving active support to a global strategy for the development of transport and communications in Africa. It requested the Secretary-General to help in the preparation of a detailed plan of action for the Decade and to co-ordinate mobilization of the required technical and financial resources. It also asked him to propose, in consultation with ITU, one year as a World Communications Year and to submit a detailed programme for that Year to the Economic and Social Council. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

On 21 December 1977, the General Assembly noted a report of the Secretary-General and the observations of the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions concerning the statute of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning and requested the Economic and Social Council to return the statute to the Conference of Ministers of ECA for certain revisions. This action was taken by decision 32/428 B, adopted without objection. The Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee had approved the text without vote on 15 December 1977, on an oral suggestion by its Chairman.

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Plenary meetings 2071, 2072, 2076-2079.

E/5941 and Add.1. Annual report of ECA (1 March 1976-3 March 1977), Vols. I and II. (Vol. I, Part I A: Matters that require action by, or are brought to attention of, Economic and Social Council; Part III: Resolutions (288 (XIII)-329 (XIII)) and decision adopted by Conference of Ministers at its 4th meeting (13th session of ECA), Kinshasa, Zaire, 24 February-3 March 1977; Annex I: Publications and principal documents issued during period under review.)

E/5997. Report of Secretary-General on meetings of Executive Secretaries of regional commissions: Headquarters, New York, 19-21 January 1977; Geneva, 29 June-1 July 1977.

E/6033. Financial implications of decisions adopted at 13th session of ECA (4th meeting of Conference of Ministers). Statement by Secretary-General.

E/L.1779. Draft proposals by Council President, draft decision V. E/6020. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 63rd session (decision 249 (LXIII)).

E/L.1779. Draft proposals by Council President, draft resolution I.

Resolution 2091 (LXIII), as recommended by Council President, E/L.1779, adopted without objection by Council on 25 July 1977, meeting 2079.

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting that Angola and Seychelles have become Members of the United Nations since the Economic Commission for Africa last submitted its annual report to the Council,

Decides to add Angola and Seychelles to the list of member countries contained in paragraph 5 of the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Africa.

Transport and Communications Decade in Africa

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Plenary meetings 2077-2079, 2083.

E/5941 and Add.1. Annual report of ECA (1 March 1976-3 March 1977), Vols. I and II. (Vol. I, Part III: Resolutions adopted at 13th session (4th meeting of Conference of Ministers) of ECA (resolution 291 (XIII)).)

E/L.1774. Report of Conference on International Economic Co-operation (Paris, 20 May-2 June 1977). Note by Secretary-General (covering note).

E/L.1776 and Rev.1. Yugoslavia (on behalf of States members of Economic and Social Council belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution and revision.

Resolution 2097 (LXIII), as submitted by Yugoslavia, E/L.1776/Rev.1, as further orally amended by sponsor, adopted by Council on 29 July 1977, meeting 2083, by 40 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 on the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 on the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-

operation, and in particular the need to narrow the gap between the industrialized and the developing countries,

Recognizing the urgent need to improve substantially the transport and communications infrastructure in Africa in particular,

Noting with satisfaction the initiative of the Organization of African Unity and the Economic Commission for Africa in the establishment of an integrated African road network and the rationalization of Africa's railway systems and other transport systems in order to facilitate the promotion of multinational economic co-operation in Africa, intra-African trade and the political, social and economic integration of Africa,

Commending resolution 291 (XIII) of the Economic Commission for Africa entitled "Transport and Communications Decade in Africa," adopted at its thirteenth session (fourth meeting of the Conference of Ministers) (E/5941, part III),

Noting section III, subsection D, of the annex to the report of the Conference on International Economic Co-operation (E/L.1774) on infrastructure, and in particular paragraph 8 of that subsection dealing with Africa,

Convinced that effective support is required from the international community in order to promote the principle of collective self-reliance for the purpose of solving African problems in these sectors,

Convinced further of the need to adopt an integrated approach in the formulation of a global strategy for the development of transport and communications in Africa, taking into account all the problems facing the continent in this field,

Noting further with appreciation the progress made in the development of a Pan-African telecommunication network, which is jointly sponsored by the Organization of African Unity, the International Telecommunication Union and the Economic Commission for Africa,

Welcoming the continuing interest of the specialized agencies in the application of communications technologies and services, in particular that of the International Telecommunication Union, which, as the lead agency, has the responsibility for the regulation, co-ordination and harmonization of activities in this field,

1. Endorses the recommendation made in paragraph 1 of resolution 291 (XIII) of the Economic Commission for Africa adopted at its thirteenth session (fourth meeting of the Conference of Ministers) and proclaims a Transport and Communications Decade in Africa during the years 1978-1988, with a view to:

(a) Giving active support to the preparation and implementation of a global strategy for the development of transport and communications in Africa, for the purpose of solving the problems of the continent in this field;

(b) Mobilizing the technical and financial resources required for this purpose;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the executive heads of the agencies concerned, to provide all possible assistance to the African States in the preparation of a detailed plan of action for the Decade and to co-ordinate the mobilization of the necessary technical and financial resources required to make the Decade a success;

3. Calls upon all Member States, in particular the developed countries and others in a position to do so, to participate effectively in the implementation of programmes for achieving the objectives of the Decade;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the International Telecommunication Union and other specialized agencies concerned, to propose for consideration, as appropriate, one year during the Decade as a World Communications Year, in view of the importance of transport and communications to other regions of the world, and to submit a report to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-fifth session containing a detailed programme of measures and activities to be carried out during such a Year;

5. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-fifth session, a detailed progress report on the implementation of the present resolution, and to submit thereafter annual progress reports.

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meetings 51, 52.
Fifth Committee, meeting 61.
Plenary meeting 107.

A/31/478 and Add.1 and Corr.1 and Add.1/Corr.1. Development and international economic co-operation: implementation of decisions adopted by General Assembly at its 7th special session. Report of Conference on International Economic Co-operation. Note by Secretary-General. (Add.1. Annex: Issues and measures referred to in report of Conference, Chapter III D.)

A/C.2/32/L.3. Note by Secretariat (reproducing text of draft resolution recommended for adoption in Economic and Social Council resolution 2097(LXIII) of 29 July 1977): draft resolution, as orally amended by Jamaica on behalf of States Members belonging to "Group of 77" (A/C.2/32/L.45), approved without vote by Second Committee on 30 November 1977, meeting 52.

A/C.2/32/L.45. Jamaica (on behalf of States Members belonging to "Group of 77"): amendments to draft resolution recommended by Economic and Social Council in A/C.2/32/L.3.

A/C.2/32/L.33, A/C.5/32/63. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Economic and Social Council in A/C.2/32/L.3. Statements by Secretary-General.

A/32/452. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, draft resolution V recommended by Second Committee in A/32/265/Add.3. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/32/265/Add.3 and Add.3/Corr.1. Report of Second Committee (part IV) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution V.

Resolution 32/160, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/265/Add.3 and Add.3/Corr.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 19 December 1977, meeting 107.

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolutions 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, and in particular the need to narrow the gap between the industrialized and the developing countries,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 2097 (LXIII) of 29 July 1977 on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

Recognizing the urgent need to improve substantially the transport and communications infrastructure in Africa in particular,

Noting with satisfaction the initiative of the Organization of African Unity and the Economic Commission for Africa in the establishment of an integrated African road network and the rationalization of Africa's railway systems and other transport systems in order to facilitate the promotion of multinational economic co-operation in Africa, intra-African trade and the political, social and economic integration of Africa,

Commending resolution 291 (XIII) entitled "Transport and Communications Decade in Africa" adopted on 26 February 1977 by the Economic Commission for Africa at its thirteenth session and fourth meeting of the Conference of Ministers,

Noting section III D of the annex to the report of the Con-

ference on International Economic Co-operation on infrastructure, in particular paragraph 8 thereof dealing with Africa,

Convinced that effective support is required from the international community in order to promote the principle of collective self-reliance for the purpose of solving African problems in these sectors,

Convinced further of the need to adopt an integrated approach in the formulation of a global strategy for the development of transport and communications in Africa, taking into account all the problems facing the continent in this field,

Noting with appreciation the progress made in the development of a pan-African telecommunication network, which is jointly sponsored by the Organization of African Unity, the International Telecommunication Union and the Economic Commission for Africa,

Welcoming the continuing interest of the specialized agencies in the application of communications technologies and services, in particular that of the International Telecommunication Union, which, as the lead agency, has the responsibility for the regulation, co-ordination and harmonization of activities in this field,

1. Endorses the recommendation made in paragraph 1 of resolution 291 (XIII) of the Economic Commission for Africa and proclaims a Transport and Communications Decade in Africa during the years 1978-1988, with a view to:

(a) Giving active support to the preparation and implementation of a global strategy for the development of transport and communications in Africa, for the purpose of solving the problems of the continent in this field;

(b) Mobilizing the technical and financial resources required for this purpose;

2. Decides that, in accordance with its resolution 31/93 of 14 December 1976, the mobilization of the necessary financial and technical resources required to make the Decade a success constitutes a pressing need of an unforeseeable nature;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the executive heads of the agencies concerned, to provide all possible assistance to the African States in the preparation of a detailed plan of action for the Decade and to co-ordinate the mobilization of the necessary technical and financial resources required to make the Decade a success;

4. Calls upon all Member States, in particular the developed countries and others in a position to do so, to participate effectively in the implementation of programmes for achieving the objectives of the Decade;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the International Telecommunication Union and other specialized agencies concerned, to propose for consideration, as appropriate, one year during the Decade as a World Communications Year, in view of the importance of transport and communications to other regions of the world, and to submit a report to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-fifth session containing a detailed programme of measures and activities to be carried out during such a Year;

6. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-fifth session, a detailed progress report on the implementation of the present resolution and to submit thereafter annual progress reports.

African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

General Assembly—32nd session
Fifth Committee, meeting 64.
Plenary meeting 111.

A/C.5/32/62. Regional co-operation and development. Statute of African Institute for Economic Development and Planning.

A/32/397/Add.2. Report of Fifth Committee (part III) (on report of Economic and Social Council).

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General As-

sembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/428 B).

Other documents

African Economic Indicators.

African Statistical Yearbook, 1976. Part 1: North Africa; Part 2: West Africa; Part 3: East Africa; Part 4: Central Africa and Others in Africa.

Investment Africa, Vol. V, Nos. 1 and 2 (April and June 1977); Nos. 3 and 4 (December 1977 and April 1978).

Statistical and Economic Information Bulletin for Africa, No. 9.

Statistical Information Bulletin for Africa, No. 11.

Statistical Newsletter, Nos. 51 and 52 (May and November 1977).

Foreign Trade Statistics for Africa. Series A: Direction of Trade, No. 25. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F.77.II.K.2. Series B: Trade by Commodity, No. 27. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F.75.II.K.8; Wo. 28. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F.76.II.K.4; No. 29. U.N.P. Sales No.: E/F.77.II.K.5.

E/5937/Add.3. Long-term trends in economic development of regions of world. Report of Secretary-General, Annex III: Preliminary assessment of long-term development trends and prospects in developing Africa. Prepared by secretariat of ECA.

E/5976. Survey of economic and social conditions in Africa, 1976 (Summary).

E/6021. Letter of 21 June from Permanent Observer of Holy See.

E/6051. Summary of programme budget implications of resolutions and decisions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its 62nd and 63rd sessions. Report of Secretary-General.

E/6061. Reports of JIU. Africa and Western Asia: report on technical co-operation provided by United Nations system to regional and subregional integration and co-operation movements. Note by Secretary-General.

E/1978/83. Survey of economic and social conditions in Africa, 1977 (Summary).

The Economic Commission for Western Asia

During 1977, there continued to be interruptions in the work of the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) in consequence of the hostilities in Lebanon. However, the secretariat was able to implement the greater part of its work programme and to meet requests for assistance by member countries. The fourth session of the Commission was held at Amman, Jordan, from 24 to 29 April 1977.

The Commission adopted resolutions requesting the Economic and Social Council to approve the membership applications of Egypt and of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). It approved a programme of action in favour of the least developed countries of the region, dealing particularly with the financing of the United Nations regional project for public finance and administration. It also called for regional co-operation in a number of areas, including water resources development, and assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon.

By other decisions, the Commission approved a programme of work and priorities for 1978-1979, gave priority to the work programme relating to the practices of transnational corporations in the oil industry in the region, and dealt with matters relating to an economic survey of member countries, statistics and data needed for the implementation of the work programme, and the possibility of establishing a Western Asia centre for the transfer and development of technology.

Activities in 1977

Development planning

Work continued on the preparation of studies on long-term trends in and forecasts of eco-

nomics development in the ECWA region. A series of studies dealt with: development trends and prospects in selected ECWA countries; an evaluation of government budgetary systems and their role in development planning in selected countries of Western Asia; and liberalization of non-tariff barriers.

In support of the region's participation in the multilateral trade negotiations being conducted under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), a regional seminar was held in September in Beirut, Lebanon, in collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Working papers prepared by the ECWA secretariat concerned the generalized system of preferences and ECWA countries, special preferences for ECWA countries and the advantage to ECWA countries of accession to GATT. Work continued on an inventory of trade barriers facing products of export interest to ECWA countries. Also, a project was begun to establish a comprehensive information system on the operations of transnational corporations in the region.

The Regional Project for Public Finance and Administration conducted training programmes, both centrally and country based, for officials at decision-making levels from Democratic Yemen, Oman and Yemen, and project experts made field trips to those countries.

Food and agriculture

Activities under the agriculture programme were concerned, inter alia, with establishment of a reliable data system and improvement of agricultural planning. Planning assistance in the form of studies or critiques was provided for the following projects: the technology of

food-crop production in the East Jordan Valley; post-war livestock development in Lebanon; the five-year development plan of Yemen; and the establishment of a livestock research centre for Democratic Yemen.

Activities initiated included: preparation of a project on the development of livestock statistics in Lebanon; agricultural sector studies on Democratic Yemen and Yemen, particularly involving the development of a macro-economic framework and domestic demand projections; and a study on integrated livestock planning in selected countries of the ECWA region.

Additional studies dealt with enhancing food security (food security implications of Arab trade in agricultural commodities and food security planning in the Syrian Arab Republic). The Commission also made a subregional study of agricultural plan harmonization and integration covering Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic.

Industrial development

Projects in the field of industrial development included: the collection of data and information relating to industrial plans, programmes and policies in countries of the ECWA region; identification of areas that had the potential for development on a regional basis of components, parts and equipment for telecommunications; identification of electrical equipment for manufacturing on a regional basis; and identification of construction equipment manufacturing on a regional basis.

Work continued on country papers relating to the chemical industry. Covered was the state of the chemical industry in Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

A study was initiated to investigate, analyse and determine the basis for a policy guideline and criteria to be applied in formulating an optimal production and investment strategy for petrochemical industry in the Arab world.

Among the advisory services and assistance extended to countries in the region were the following: establishment of a chemical complex based on Dead Sea brine in Jordan; evaluation of a report on the industrialization prospects of the United Arab Emirates; valorization of dates and the formulation of a vegetable-oil processing plant in Oman; preparation of a questionnaire for use in an industrial census in Lebanon; and assessment of operational problems of Syrian metal industries.

Natural resources, science and technology

A detailed report was prepared on the water demand of each country in the ECWA region by the year 2000 in the municipal, industrial and agricultural sectors, and another on projections of water supply was expected to be completed during 1978. In connexion with a project to study manpower training needs and problems, a preliminary survey was made of existing training facilities and needs.

The first version of a survey pertaining to the development of mineral resources in countries of the ECWA region was completed, and projects were begun to collect and process mineral economic information with regard to supply and demand and to estimate skilled manpower requirements in the mineral resources sector.

Another report completed dealt with medium- and long-term projections of the demand for and supply of energy in the ECWA region.

A report was prepared setting forth basic guidelines for the establishment of a Western Asia centre for the transfer and development of technology. It made recommendations concerning management, staffing, budget, location, functions and services.

A seminar on technology transfer and change in the Arab Middle East was held in Beirut in October 1977. The three main subjects were: the system of science and technology; agriculture and water in the region; and industry and transport. The technical papers and proceedings of the seminar were considered to be a significant addition to the meagre literature of relevance to the region in the field of transfer of technology.

The first regional preparatory meeting for the 1979 United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development was convened in Beirut in December 1977. The meeting reviewed progress in the preparation of national papers, considered plans for follow-up and agreed on the following five subject areas for the Conference: food and agriculture; transport and communications; natural resources (rational management and utilization, development and conservation, renewable, non-renewable and non-conventional sources of energy); industrialization; and human settlements (health, social services, housing and environment).

Another study made recommendations on the establishment of a regional network of technological information exchange, within the context of an international network.

Population

The work programme in the field of population continued to emphasize data collection

and demographic analyses. Among the projects were: a demographic socio-economic survey of nine new towns in Oman; an expert group meeting on a census of the Palestinian Arab people held in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic, in June 1977; an expert group meeting on census techniques held in December and attended by technical representatives of countries of the region; and advisory missions to Jordan, Lebanon, Oman, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen. A major project was undertaken by the Government of Lebanon with the assistance of ECWA to secure urgently needed population and housing information.

Work on the first population country profiles neared completion. These country profiles contained information on population data collection activities, a brief analysis of the most recent population and related socio-economic data available, a general view of prospective trends of population variables, a review of population policies undertaken by the country in question and a bibliography on population research and other relevant publications relating to that country.

A population library and reference centre at Beirut, financed by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, was expanded during the year both in terms of activities and library resources.

The Population Bulletin of ECWA was redesigned to emphasize its role as the major scientific journal dealing with population questions of the region. Two issues were produced in Arabic and English.

Transport and communications

The development of an integrated transport and communications network in the ECWA region continued, and work was completed in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic.

At the request of Yemen, two experts visited the country to advise the Government on a \$20 million project for the development of a deep-water port at Mocha.

The Regional Adviser on Transport and Communications advised Bahrain on maintenance and expansion of its public transportation system. Jordan was assisted in two projects: a study of the cost of moving bulk grain from Aqaba to Amman by rail; and proposals for a traffic study for the Amman region. Lebanon received advice on its programme for the rehabilitation and maintenance of highways.

Social development and human settlements

A regional survey on planning for youth was completed, with special reference to na-

tional development plans, statistics and machinery. Also, work continued on the collection of quantitative data depicting women's social, educational, legal and employment status in the region. Other reports and studies dealt with social welfare planning and programming in Lebanon, regional facilities and personnel for rehabilitation of the disabled, and popular participation in decision-making in the ECWA countries. A preliminary project was prepared for drug control in Lebanon.

Advisory services were also provided on: establishment and/or improvement of women's organizations in Oman and the United Arab Emirates; establishment of a work plan for a newly created Department of Women's Affairs in Jordan; a pilot programme of community development in Oman; social development planning and social reconstruction in Lebanon; social aspects of integrated rural development projects in Democratic Yemen, Iraq, Jordan, and the Syrian Arab Republic; programmes for youth in Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Qatar and Yemen; and design and implementation of projects for social development and family welfare in Qatar and the Syrian Arab Republic.

An assessment report of the human settlements situation in the region was prepared, as was a study evaluating housing finance in the ECWA region, with particular reference to Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic.

Advisory services were provided to Governments in the field of low-cost urban housing, housing finance institutions, human settlements technology and reconstruction activities in the field of housing, building and planning.

Statistics

Statistical activities included the collection of economic statistics with special emphasis on the preparation and development of national accounts, and collection of prices, index numbers and purchasing-power parity for international comparison.

Assistance was given to Yemen in preparing and publishing in June 1977, jointly with ECWA, the "National accounts of the Yemen Arab Republic for the years 1969/1970-1975/1976."

Also, assistance was given to Jordan in setting up its national accounts within the framework of the new United Nations System of National Accounts.

Substantial assistance was given during the year by the Regional Adviser on National Accounts and Economic Statistics to several regional training institutes and to Bahrain, Demo-

cratic Yemen, Iraq, Jordan, Qatar and the Syrian Arab Republic.

The first bulletin of the National Accounts Studies entitled "Economic growth of the ECWA countries throughout the period 1960-1972" was published in May 1977.

Technical co-operation

There was an increase during the year in the technical assistance and supporting services to the countries of the region and to the projects decentralized to ECWA.

The Commission was designated as the executing agency for United Nations Development Programme assistance to the Arab Planning Institute in Kuwait. A number of smaller projects were also assigned to ECWA for execution and management.

Also, during the year there was significant progress in the recruitment of regional advisers and in the provision of their services to the countries of the region.

Decisions by the Economic and Social Council

On 25 July 1977, the Economic and Social Council adopted decision 248(LXIII) by which it noted with satisfaction the report of ECWA on its fourth session, the Commission's resolutions relating to its work programme, and the Commission's programme of work. Decision 248(LXIII) was adopted, without objection, on the proposal of the Council President.

On 22 July 1977, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolutions by which it decided to admit Egypt to membership in ECWA and to amend its terms of reference so as to admit the Palestine Liberation Organization.

These actions were embodied in resolutions 2088(LXIII) (Egypt) and 2089(LXIII) (PLO).

By resolution 2089(LXIII), the Council considered that the full participation of PLO in ECWA would contribute to the purposes and aims of the Commission, and amended the terms of reference of the Commission to provide that its members were to consist of the States Members of the United Nations situated in Western Asia which used to call on services of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut and of PLO.

Resolution 2088(LXIII) was sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Greece, Iraq, Malaysia, Mauritania, Pakistan, the Philippines, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zaire. It was adopted without vote.

Resolution 2089(LXIII) was sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mauritania, Pakistan, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Yemen and Yugoslavia. It was adopted by a roll-call vote of 27 to 11, with 12 abstentions.

(For texts of resolutions and voting details, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

A number of Council members, including Canada, Ethiopia, Iran, Peru and the Philippines, said that they could not support the resolution on the admission of PLO for legal reasons and reasons of principle, namely that the participation of bodies not States in the work of the regional commissions was counter to the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations concerning participation of States in the United Nations.

Documentary references

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Plenary meetings 2071, 2072, 2075-2079.

E/5969 and Add.1. Report of ECWA on its 4th session, Amman, Jordan, 24-29 April 1977. (Chapter I: Issues that require action by Economic and Social Council; Chapter III: Resolutions (36 (IV)-51 (IV)) adopted by ECWA; Annex III: List of documents submitted to ECWA at its 4th session.)

E/5969, Chapter I, para. 3. Draft resolution recommended by ECWA for adoption by Economic and Social Council.

E/5997. Report of Secretary-General on meetings of Executive Secretaries of regional commissions: Headquarters, New York, 19-21 January 1977; Geneva, 29 June-1 July 1977.

E/L.1779. Draft proposals by Council President, draft decision VI.

E/6020. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 63rd session (decision 248 (LXIII)).

E/5969. Report of ECWA on its 4th session, Chapter I, para. 2, and Chapter III (resolution 37 (IV)).

E/L.1777. Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Greece, Iraq, Malaysia, Mauritania, Pakistan, Philippines, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire: draft resolution.

Resolution 2088 (LXIII), as proposed by 17 powers, E/L.1777, adopted without vote by Council on 22 July 1977, meeting 2078.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered resolution 37 (IV) of the Economic Commission for Western Asia concerning the application of the Arab Republic of Egypt for admission to membership of that Commission,

Bearing in mind paragraph 2 of the Commission's terms of reference as contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1818(LV) of 9 August 1973,

1. Decides to admit the Arab Republic of Egypt as a member of the Economic Commission for Western Asia;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission to take the necessary measures for the early implementation of the present resolution.

E/5969. Report of ECWA on its 4th session, Chapter I, para. 1, and Chapter III (resolution 36 (IV)).

E/L.1778. Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mauritania, Pakistan, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

Resolution 2089(LXIII), as proposed by 18 powers, E/L.1778, adopted by Council on 22 July 1977, meeting 2078, by roll-call vote of 27 to 11, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire

Against: Austria, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Iran, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Venezuela.

The Economic and Social Council,
Recalling its resolution 2026(LXI) of 4 August 1976, on assistance to the Palestinian people,

Considering that the full participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the Economic Commission for Western Asia would contribute to the purposes and aims of the Commission,

Taking into consideration resolution 36(IV) of the Economic Commission for Western Asia,

1. Decides to amend paragraph 2 of the terms of refer-

ence of the Economic Commission for Western Asia as contained in Council resolution 1818 (LV) of 9 August 1973 to read:

2. The members of the Commission shall consist of the States Members of the United Nations situated in Western Asia which used to call on the services of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut and of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Future applications for membership by Member States shall be decided on by the Council upon the recommendation of the Commission.

2. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission to take the necessary measures for the early implementation of the present resolution.

Other documents

Population Bulletin of the United Nations Economic Commission for Western Asia, No. 8, 9 (January, July 1975); Nos. 10 and 11, Special Issue: Proceedings of the Regional Seminar on Techniques of Collecting, Evaluating and Estimating Demographic Parameters, Amman, Jordan, 27-31 January 1976 (January-July 1976); No. 12, 13 (January, July 1977).

E/5979. Reports of JIU. Review of economic and social conditions in ECWA region, 1975 and 1976.

E/6021. Letter of 21 June from Permanent Observer of Holy See.

E/6061. Africa and Western Asia: report on technical co-operation provided by United Nations system to regional and subregional integration and co-operation movements. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting JIU report).

Long-term trends in economic development of regions

The Secretary-General submitted to the July/August 1977 session of the Economic and Social Council a report on long-term trends in the economic development of the regions of the world, prepared at the request of the General Assembly.³ The first part of the report contained a generalized picture of global economic trends and projections, including a discussion of methodology. It examined actual trends in the past two decades, bearing in mind possible discontinuities in future trends, both in the short-term (the remainder of the 1970s) and in the medium-term outlook for the decade of the 1980s. It also considered the long-term perspective until 2000 in the light of these trends. In conclusion, it stated that the comprehensive analysis within the United Nations of future global and regional economic trends was only in the initial stages and was continuing in the United Nations Secretariat both at Headquarters and in the regional commissions.

Annexed to the report were regional studies on long-term trends and forecasts prepared by regional commissions.

The changing economic structure in relation to growth in the region was described in the study of the Economic Commission for Europe

(ECE). Aspects included were future growth patterns, technological change and problems of international co-operation of the region. Among other things, the report stated that the ECE region had undergone rapid structural changes over the past 25 years, in particular a marked decrease in employment in agriculture, important compositional shifts within the manufacturing sector, in terms of both output and employment, and a steady rise in output and employment shares of public and private services. It concluded, *inter alia*, that the unprecedented economic growth of the region would continue in the next generation.

The study by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific analysed recent trends in employment, agriculture, industry, government services and other sectors of the economies of the region, and offered preliminary comment on long-term regional forecasts. It stated that of the 33 developing countries and territories of the region, three of them—Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea and Singapore—probably would not share the fundamental problems of development that

³ See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 539-40, text of resolution 3508(XXX) of 15 December 1975.

would be common to the others in the 1980s. Five others—the centrally planned economies of China, Democratic Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia and Viet Nam—organized their economic and social life in a different manner. The remaining 25 countries had in common the basic problem of development in the 1980s. The report noted the special problems of the five land-locked and 10 island countries of the region. It also noted that in comparison with the 1950s and 1960s, the current development objective of most of the countries of the region was to raise the levels of living of the lower-income groups.

The study of the Economic Commission for Africa examined development trends in the region in the period 1960-1975 and offered a preliminary assessment of long-term prospects and forecasts based on past policies and the current policy mix. It cited a number of salient features of the 1960s and the first half of the 1970s. Income growth in the developing African countries, it said, was substantially affected by the cyclical fluctuations in the economies of member countries of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, their major export market. African developing countries as a whole maintained the long-term trend of about 5 per cent average annual growth of their gross domestic product (GDP). Inflation accelerated substantially in the latter part of the 1960s and first half of the 1970s. A most serious feature, it noted, was slow growth in agricultural production, on which about 80 per cent of the total population depended directly. The report concluded, *inter alia*, that over-all, on the basis of current and emergent policies, there might be grounds for believing that the GDP growth rate in the 1980s could reach or exceed 6 per cent a year.

The study of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) was issued as an ECLA document under the title "Long-term trends and projections of Latin American economic development" and was not annexed to the Secretary-General's report.

On 25 July 1977, the Economic and Social Council, with the adoption of resolution 2090(LXIII), noted with satisfaction the Secretary-General's report and recommended that the regional commissions should continue and further expand their studies of long-term economic trends in their respective regions, designed to reach practical conclusions regarding the expansion of economic co-operation both on a regional and on an international scale.

The Council affirmed the need to bear in

mind long-term prospects for the economic development of the regions of the world during the elaboration of the new international development strategy. It then asked the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee for Development Planning, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the heads of other interested bodies of the United Nations system, to start, on the basis of the regional studies under way, preparations for the elaboration of an over-all socio-economic perspective of the development of the world economy up to the year 2000, with special emphasis on the years up to 1990, taking due account of social and economic factors within development projections, interregional economic relationships and sectoral forecasts and including methodological guidelines appropriate for the further examination of long-term economic trends. The Council asked for a progress report in 1978.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Resolution 2090(LXIII) was adopted, without objection, on the proposal of Algeria, Bangladesh, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Greece, Iraq, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Uganda, the USSR, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

On 8 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (32/57) by which it also noted the Secretary-General's report. It endorsed the resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 25 July and in particular the Council's recommendation that preparations be started for elaborating an over-all socio-economic perspective of the world economy to the year 2000. The Assembly reaffirmed the necessity to take into account long-term prospects when elaborating the new international development strategy. The Assembly then decided to consider the matter again at its regular 1979 session.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Resolution 32/57 was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which had approved the text without vote on 22 November. The sponsors were Bangladesh, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Greece, India, Iraq, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Surinam, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Uganda and the USSR. Amendments proposed by Mexico were accepted by the sponsors.

Documentary references

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Plenary meetings 2071, 2073, 2075-2079.

E/5937 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1,2 and Add.2-4 and Add.4/Corr.1. Long-term trends in economic development of regions of world. Report of Secretary-General.
E/5997. Report of Secretary-General on meetings of Executive Secretaries of regional commissions: Headquarters, New York, 19-21 January 1977; Geneva, 29 June-1 July 1977.
E/L.1780. Algeria, Bangladesh, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Greece, Iraq, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, USSR, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.
E/L.1780/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 17 powers and Uganda.

Resolution 2090 (LXIII), as proposed by 18 powers, E/L.1780/Rev.1, and as further orally amended by sponsors, adopted without objection by Council on 25 July 1977, meeting 2079.

The Economic and Social Council,
Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation.

Considering that the United Nations activities initiated by General Assembly resolution 3508 (XXX) of 15 December 1975 entitled "Examination of long-term trends in the economic development of the regions of the world" should contribute to providing an adequate basis for international economic negotiations relating to international trade, primary commodity and food problems, industrialization, monetary problems and other issues of primordial importance for economic and social development on the global scale,

1. Notes with satisfaction the report of the Secretary-General on long-term trends in the economic development of the various regions of the world and their mutual relationship, prepared in accordance with paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 3508 (XXX);

2. Recommends that the regional commissions should continue and further expand their studies of long-term economic trends in their respective regions, designed to reach practical conclusions regarding the expansion of economic co-operation both on a regional and on an international scale;

3. Affirms the need to bear in mind long-term prospects for the economic development of the regions of the world during the elaboration of the new international development strategy;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee for Development Planning, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the heads of other interested bodies of the United Nations system, to start, on the basis of the regional studies under way, preparations for the elaboration of an overall socio-economic perspective of the development of the world economy up to the year 2000, with special emphasis on the years up to 1990, taking due account of social and economic factors within development projections, interregional economic relationships and sectoral forecasts and including methodological guidelines appropriate for the further examination of long-term economic trends;

5. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at its sixty-fifth session a progress report on the action taken to implement the provisions of the present resolution.

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meetings 50, 51.
Plenary meeting 98.

A/C.2/32/L.36. Bangladesh, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Greece, India, Iraq, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Surinam, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Uganda, USSR: draft resolution, as orally amended by Mexico and by sponsors, approved without vote by Second Committee on 22 November 1977, meeting 51.

A/32/385. Report of Second Committee.

Resolution 32/57, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/385, adopted without vote by Assembly on 8 December 1977, meeting 98.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recognizing that the United Nations activities initiated by General Assembly resolution 3508 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, entitled "Examination of long-term trends in the economic development of the regions of the world," to be continued and expanded on the basis of Economic and Social Council resolution 2090 (LXIII) of 25 July 1977, should contribute to the establishment of the new international economic order and, in this context, to the process of international economic negotiations relating, inter alia, to trade, primary commodities, food problems, industrialization, monetary problems and other issues of primordial importance for economic and social development on a global scale,

Bearing in mind that the regional studies involved should be so designed as to reach practical conclusions regarding the expansion of economic co-operation on both a regional and an international scale,

Bearing also in mind the need to study long-term prospects for the social and economic development of the various regions of the world and on a global scale, inter alia, in order to utilize, as appropriate, the results achieved in the work on the new international development strategy,

Noting that studies and projections of long-term trends and their implications for development policies will be considered by the Committee for Development Planning at its fourteenth session,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on long-term trends in the economic development of the various regions of the world and their mutual relationship and studies of the regional commissions annexed thereto, prepared in accordance with paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 3508 (XXX);

2. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 2090 (LXIII), in particular paragraph 4 thereof, which contains the recommendation to start, on the basis of the regional studies under way, preparations for the elaboration of an overall socio-economic perspective of the development of the world economy up to the year 2000, with special emphasis on the years up to 1990 and on the problems of developing countries;

3. Reaffirms the necessity to take into account, as appropriate, regional and global long-term prospects for economic and social development during the preparatory pro-

cess for, and in the elaboration of, the new international development strategy;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, the progress report referred to in Council resolution 2090 (LXIII);

5. Decides to consider the status of the examination of

long-term economic trends at its thirty-fourth session as a separate agenda item;

6. Invites all States, as well as the concerned organizations, organs and bodies within the United Nations system, to reply to requests for information which may be made in the course of the implementation of the present resolution.

Other matters concerning regional economic and social activities

Regional economic co-operation

In a report to the July/August 1977 session of the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General described the action taken to strengthen the secretariats of the regional commissions to enable them to promote effectively co-operation among developing countries at the regional and interregional levels. He also described proposals and arrangements for intersecretariat co-operation and for the co-ordination of existing and future activities for the promotion of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries. The Secretary-General concluded that these arrangements would eventually require additional resources for the regional commissions.

On 25 July 1977, the Council, with the adoption of decision 251 (LXIII), took note of the report of the Secretary-General. The decision was adopted, without objection, on the proposal of the Council President.

Invitation to the Holy See

At its July/August 1977 session, the Economic and Social Council considered a letter dated 21 June 1977 addressed to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Observer of the Holy See to the United Nations, requesting

that the Holy See be invited to attend sessions of the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Latin America, the Economic Commission for Western Asia and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in a consultative capacity.

On 22 July 1977, the Council adopted decision 244 (LXIII), by which it recommended that those commissions invite the Holy See to attend their sessions on a basis similar to that provided for in the relevant terms of reference applicable to States Members of the United Nations not members of the commissions. Decision 244 (LXIII) was adopted, without vote, on the proposal of Argentina, Austria, Colombia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, the Philippines and Togo.

Meetings of Executive Secretaries

Following consideration of the annual report of the Secretary-General on the meetings of the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions, held in January and June/July 1977 at Geneva, the Economic and Social Council, on 25 July 1977, adopted decision 250 (LXIII), taking note of the report. The Council adopted the decision, without objection, on the proposal of its President.

Documentary references

Regional economic co-operation

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Plenary meetings 2081, 2072, 2075-2079.

E/5997. Report of Secretary-General on meetings of Executive Secretaries of regional commissions: Headquarters, New York, 19-21 January 1977; Geneva, 29 June-1 July 1977.

E/5998. Strengthening of regional commissions for regional and interregional co-operation. Report of Secretary-General.

E/L.1779. Draft proposals by Council President, draft decision VI.

E/6020. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 63rd session (decision 251 (LXIII)).

Invitation to the Holy See

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Plenary meetings 2077, 2078.

E/6021. Letter of 21 June from Permanent Observer of Holy See.

E/L.1775. Argentina, Austria, Colombia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Philippines, Togo: draft decision.

E/6020. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 63rd session (decision 244 (LXIII)).

Meetings of Executive Secretaries

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Plenary meetings 2075-2079.

E/5997. Report of Secretary-General on meetings of Executive Secretaries of regional commissions: Headquarters, New York, 19-21 January 1977; Geneva, 29 June-1 July 1977.

E/L.1779. Draft proposals by Council President, draft decision VI.

E/6020. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 63rd session (decision 250 (LXIII)).

Other documents

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1977, of its 3rd special session and of its 62nd and 63rd sessions, Chapter III H.

Chapter XVIII

The United Nations Children's Fund

Activities in 1977

The Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) held its annual session between 23 May and 3 June 1977 in Manila, Philippines. The Board reviewed major policies, including priorities in education activities, community involvement in primary health care, assistance to poor urban children, and initial plans for the 1979 International Year of the Child. Preceding its session, a special meeting considered the situation of children in Asia, with emphasis on basic services.

The basic services approach endorsed by the General Assembly in 1976,¹ which emphasized the importance of bringing to the under-served areas of developing countries primary health care, formal and non-formal education, improved nutrition and family food supplies, clean water and sanitation, responsible parenthood, and improvement in the lives of women and girls, was increasingly the focus of UNICEF'S work. Local leadership and community participation, together with linkage to and support from higher levels of Government, were key factors in accomplishing those objectives. This approach was the foundation for various activities on which UNICEF reported to the Board.

The role of UNICEF in aid for primary and non-formal education was the subject of a report to the Board.

The report pointed out that the emphasis of UNICEF assistance was on promoting qualitative improvements in education and helping countries to bring effective education to children who were not receiving it. Aid was provided for curriculum reform, the development of teaching aids and textbooks, teacher training and retraining, and the education of girls. Commitments for education ranged between 20 and 26 per cent of all project commitments; in recent years about one fourth of those commitments had been for non-formal education. Also, UNICEF provided assistance in connexion with reconstruction efforts in primary education in countries affected by wars or natural disasters. Assistance provided by UNICEF amounted to 40 per cent of general multilateral aid in that field and 20 per cent of multilateral plus bilateral aid.

The report concluded that UNICEF co-operation, small as it was in relation to the problem, was

filling a major role in a key field of development and was complementing rather than duplicating other aid.

The Board decided that the general lines of UNICEF assistance policy should be maintained for primary education and non-formal education, especially as an eventual component of basic services. It also called for an evaluation of the external aid provided.

The general progress report of the Executive Director of UNICEF to the Board indicated how the guidelines for aid to projects in countries with different levels of resources had been followed from 1972 to 1976. The basic indicator for the amount of aid recommended from general resources had been child population, modified for countries either poorer or better off than those in the middle income range of developing countries.

Classified as Group I were the least developed countries plus several which had recently acquired independence or faced special circumstances requiring greater assistance. Group I also included small countries with a child population under 500,000 which required special consideration. Fifty countries assisted by UNICEF were in Group I. The intention was to give to projects in Group I countries roughly three times the over-all average level of aid of that given to countries in the middle range of development, Group II. For the five-year period, the average annual UNICEF expenditure per child was 20 cents.

Thirty-two countries were in Group II, with projects receiving the "normal" amount of UNICEF assistance. Group III consisted of 18 better-off countries moving towards self-sustaining development, whose need for material UNICEF assistance was diminishing.

It was decided by the Board that the Executive Director would review the matter of increasing the relative amounts going to projects in the poor countries and the amounts going to the various geographic regions, and report again in 1978.

Child health: the primary health-care approach

The Executive Board discussed issues affecting the health of children in developing countries,

¹ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 533, text of resolution 31/167 of 21 December 1976.

taking account of a joint study by UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO) on community involvement in primary health care, and a report of the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy, as well as comments on that report by the Executive Director.

Members of the Board expressed their agreement with the views of the Joint Committee on implementing primary health care and encouraged UNICEF and WHO to pursue their efforts to develop primary health care in the context of general development. The Joint Committee report also included a review of current progress and plans to strengthen national actions to improve and extend communicable-disease control, with particular attention to immunization against diseases that commonly affected children.

The Board concluded that UNICEF should consider assistance to communicable-disease control, including the expanded programme of immunization, as one of its main priorities, and that provision of vaccines, drugs and other material assistance should be considered as a long-term commitment, to be phased out only when taken over by permanent sources.

Reaching the children of the urban poor

A review of seven urban projects being assisted was submitted to the Executive Board. It listed some of the instruments that might be used to bring direct benefits to children in shanty towns and slums, including: communication links between the Government and the community so that community needs and Government priorities were interrelated and the communities assured of a part in the development process; women's activities and programmes related to their assumption of non-traditional urban roles, a factor bearing on the well-being of children; and application of appropriate technology for urban areas which could advance community self-help activities.

The report noted that there was reason to doubt whether the main approach for UNICEF assistance should continue to be through special urban projects, and recommended that a clearer picture be drawn of UNICEF assistance benefiting the children of the poor in urban areas, not just assistance through special urban projects.

The Board agreed to the preliminary conclusions and recommendations of the Executive Director and asked him to report further in 1978.

Child nutrition

Expenditures by UNICEF for child nutrition in 1976 totalled \$9 million, or 11 per cent of all

programme expenditures, but those figures understated UNICEF nutritional aid, since assistance in health, education and social welfare often included support for improved nutrition.

Current UNICEF assistance in child nutrition took a number of forms: strengthening maternal and child health services to deal with nutrition; assistance in the development of national food and nutrition policies to fulfil the special needs of children and of nursing and pregnant mothers; orientation and training at various levels; applied nutrition and nutrition education to promote the production and use by families and communities of foods for better family and child nutrition; development and local production or home preparation of low-cost weaning foods; nutrition rehabilitation schemes for young children who face the greatest risk and children in emergency situations; intervention against nutritional deficiency diseases such as xerophthalmia, anaemias and goitre; and national or area monitoring and forecasting of the food and nutrition situation as it affected children.

Assistance to young children and women

The high priority accorded by UNICEF to the young child was reflected in many of its activities during the year. Direct measures on behalf of the young child included health and medical care, special feeding, immunization and day-care. Indirect measures included projects relating to safe and sufficient water for drinking and household use, improved environmental sanitation, nutrition education and domestic production and use of better foods, the lightening of women's heavy daily work, and programmes in which parents were helped to become more actively involved in the development of the young child.

Assistance was given to increase the mother's capacity to take care of her children, to alleviate her tasks and to augment her educational and income-earning opportunities. It was felt that that, in many instances, provided greater help to the young child than direct services for children. The United Nations Children's Fund continued to provide assistance for the training of women and girls in child care, nutrition, health, home budgeting, cooking, sewing, food production, food preservation and storage. In some countries women were being helped to acquire skills, such as poultry-keeping, bee-keeping and handicrafts, that might increase family income.

As a part of a general effort to improve family living conditions and reduce the work of mothers, some countries were developing village-level methods of food conservation and storage, supply

of potable water, environmental sanitation and home improvement. Based on experience in Kenya, the Board approved support for a regional programme in East Africa to disseminate information and practical techniques of village technology to six countries in the region.

UNICEF fund-raising system

A report on the UNICEF fund-raising system was submitted to the Executive Board. It drew attention to an imbalance of response among Government donors and proposed steps to improve fund raising.

The Board decided that on the whole the system had performed satisfactorily, though some improvements could be made to increase general contributions and to facilitate long-term planning.

The Board reaffirmed its conviction that UNICEF should continue to depend for its revenue entirely on voluntary contributions from Governments and the general public and should not seek a system of assessed contributions.

Income and expenditures

Revenue for meeting UNICEF commitments totalled approximately \$164 million in 1977. Of that, \$127 million was allotted to general programmes and \$37 million to specific purposes. The revenue came from the following sources: 71 per cent directly from 133 Governments and territories as regular and specific-purpose contributions; 14 per cent from private sources such as fund-raising campaigns, greeting-card profits and individual donations; 4 per cent from the United Nations system; and 11 per cent from miscellaneous sources.

Donations-in-kind, mainly children's foods, to the value of \$33.3 million were also delivered through UNICEF in 1977. Those deliveries, not counted as revenue, consisted of donations by six Governments totalling \$3.6 million and by the European Economic Community totalling \$29.7 million.

Also not counted as revenue was \$18 million handled by UNICEF as funds-in-trust not subject to Board commitments, mainly for reimbursable supply procurement on behalf of Governments, organizations in the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations.

Expenditure against commitments in 1977 amounted to \$142 million: \$128 million for assistance and \$14 million for administrative services. The assistance expenditure comprised \$82 million for supplies (including freight), \$24 million for non-supply assistance and \$22 million for programme support services. Expenditure in 1977

was higher by \$29 million, or 25 per cent, than in 1976.

At the 1977 session of the Executive Board, new commitments were approved for \$129.4 million and, in addition, commitments entering into effect outside the Board session totalled \$146 million. Taking into account expenditure to fulfil commitments and cancellation of commitment, commitments outstanding at the year end were \$183 million.

Legislative decisions

International Year of the Child

Following consideration of the International Year of the Child (IYC), the UNICEF Executive Board approved a commitment of \$3 million from the general resources of UNICEF to assist developing countries to review and prepare the strengthening and extension of services benefiting children in connexion with the observance of IYC in 1979. It also requested the Economic and Social Council to recommend that the General Assembly hold a special discussion of IYC at its 1978 and 1979 regular sessions to help launch the Year and to mark its close. The Board suggested this might include a review of accomplishments in various countries and commitments for increased external assistance to programmes benefiting children.

On 3 August 1977, the Economic and Social Council adopted, without a vote, resolution 2105 (LXIII) on the International Year of the Child.

By this resolution, the Council expressed appreciation to the UNICEF Executive Board for its commitment of \$3 million to assist developing countries with preparatory activities to improve services for children in connexion with their observance of IYC; affirmed the need for intensified national and international action in preparation for the Year; appealed to Governments that had not announced pledges for the cost of the Year to do so; transmitted the report of the Executive Director to the Assembly and recommended that the Assembly devote special discussions to IYC at its 1978 and 1979 sessions.

The draft resolution was amended by Mongolia by the addition of a preambular paragraph that was accepted by the sponsors. The draft was approved by the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee without a vote on 20 July 1977. The sponsors were Afghanistan, Austria, Bangladesh, Colombia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Iran, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Uganda and the United States.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

On 15 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted, without a vote, resolution 32/109 dealing with the International Year of the Child.

By this action the Assembly commended UNICEF for its preparatory work with regard to IYC, noted the co-ordination being achieved through the use of an interagency advisory group, reaffirmed that the major focus of the Year was at the national level, expressed gratitude to Governments that had contributed to the administrative costs of the Year and appealed to all Governments to contribute.

The Assembly also: requested UNICEF to report to it in 1978 on IYC activities in the United Nations system; stressed the importance of participation of non-governmental organizations and the public at all levels; invited Governments to inform UNICEF on activities undertaken to promote the objectives of the Year; requested the Secretary-General to publicize IYC and its aims and objectives world-wide; decided to consider further the preparations for the Year at its regular 1978 session and to hold a special debate in plenary on the situation of children in the world at its regular 1979 session; and expressed the hope that Governments, non-governmental organizations and the public would respond generously with contributions to attain the objectives of the Year and, through UNICEF and other channels of external aid, substantially to increase resources for services benefiting children.

The text, with a drafting amendment by Yugoslavia, had been approved without a vote by the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee on 16 November 1977, and sponsored by 42 Member States.

(For text of resolution and list of sponsors, see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

Expansion of basic services to children in developing countries

The report of the UNICEF Executive Board on its 1977 session was reviewed by the Economic and Social Council at its July-August 1977 session. On 3 August 1977, the Council noted with appreciation that the basic services approach had become a unifying theme for the Fund's work, and was being increasingly applied in developing countries. Those countries that had not done so were urged to incorporate the concept in their national development plans. The Council also urged developed countries, and others in a position to do so, to increase their voluntary contributions to UNICEF so that it might reach its current target of \$200 million in annual revenue from all sources.

These actions were taken by resolution 2109

(LXIII), which was adopted without a vote. The text was approved by consensus by the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee on 1 August 1977. The sponsors were Bolivia, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States.

(For text of resolution, see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

Later in the year, the General Assembly adopted another resolution (32/110) relating to UNICEF activities.

By this action the Assembly commended UNICEF's initiative in elaborating and implementing the basic services approach for children as part of a comprehensive development strategy, urged developing countries that had not done so to incorporate that concept in their national development strategies, and appealed to Governments to increase significantly their contributions to UNICEF, if possible on a multiyear basis, so that an equitable sharing of voluntary contributions would be achieved and the \$200 million annual-revenue target attained.

The text was approved without a vote by the Second Committee on 1 December 1977. There were 46 sponsors. The Assembly adopted resolution 32/110 without a vote on 15 December. (For text of resolution and list of sponsors, see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

Enlargement of the Executive Board

On 3 August 1977, the Economic and Social Council adopted, without a vote, decision 258 (LXIII) by which it recommended that the General Assembly at its 1977 session consider enlarging the Executive Board of UNICEF. On 1 August the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee had approved without a vote the draft decision, which was sponsored by the States members of the Council belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries.

The Assembly did not take up the question in 1977.

Pledging conference

The annual pledging conference for UNICEF was held on 3 November 1977. In all, 88 Governments announced pledges or indicated minimum expected pledges for UNICEF's general resources for 1978 totalling \$97,938,747. New pledges were also received for specific purposes in the amount of \$7.5 million. Due to the timing of budget preparations and approval, a number of Governments could not announce their pledges at the conference.

ASSISTANCE RENDERED BY UNICEF IN 1977 BY REGION AND TYPE OF AID

TYPE OF AID	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES ASSISTED					TOTAL COMMITMENTS (in thousands of US dollars)
	Africa	Americas	Asia	Eastern Mediterranean	Total	
Child health	45	20	25	10	100	73,670
Child nutrition	25	13	16	7	61	10,164
Social welfare services for children	29	12	13	10	64	13,871
Formal education	38	15	19	10	82	14,930
Non-formal education	32	13	13	6	64	6,565
Emergency relief	4	1	1	2	8	892
Total countries	45	20	25	10	100	
General						10,560 ^a
Programme support services						26,454 ^b
Subtotal						157,106
Deficit						318
Total assistance						157,424
Administrative services						16,212 ^c
Total commitments made during 1977						173,636
Savings (cancellations)						(3,932) ^d
Net increase in commitments						169,704

^a Includes \$3 million for International Year of the Child preparatory activities.

^b Includes a supplementary budget of \$12,500 for 1977.

^c Includes a supplementary budget of \$535,500 for 1977.

^d Comprises cancellation of savings of \$477,549 from project commitments, \$2,869,589 from programme support services and \$585,254 from administrative services for the 1976 calendar year.

COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES FOR WHICH UNICEF AID WAS APPROVED IN 1977

Country or territory	Commitments (in US dollars)	Country or territory	Commitments (in US dollars)	Country or territory	Commitments (in US dollars)
Afghanistan	2,997,041	India	3,066,042	Peru	250,000
Angola	4,077,628	Indonesia	7,143,359	Philippines	3,768,274
Bangladesh	2,556,236	Iran	371	Republic of Korea	2,757,000
Barbados	(423)	Iraq	18,767	Romania	25,000
Benin	711,000	Ivory Coast	320,000	Rwanda	1,235,572
Bhutan	1,015,000	Italy	72	Sao Tome and Principe	50,000
Bolivia	1,876,628	Jamaica	2,863	Saudi Arabia	(31,257)
Botswana	213,038	Jordan	610,000	Senegal	1,100,000
Burma	4,814,347	Kenya	23,069	Seychelles	104,000
Burundi	1,620,262	Lao People's Democratic Republic	422,770	Sierra Leone	525,000
Cape Verde	454,808	Lebanon	6,707,514	Singapore	(7,993)
Central African Empire	745,166	Lesotho	929,435	Somalia	533,946
Chad	300,000	Liberia	219,074	Sri Lanka	2,487,803
Chile	(116,222)	Madagascar	940,000	Sudan	4,224,827
Colombia	1,687,000	Malaysia	(145,415)	Syrian Arab Republic	810,000
Comoros	116,032	Maldives	123,046	Thailand	1,845,645
Costa Rica	(0.99)	Mali	1,465,000	Timor	(0.72)
Congo	285,987	Mauritania	660,000	Trinidad and Tobago	1,098
Cuba	1,271,896	Mexico	270,000	Tunisia	866,240
Democratic Yemen	2,160,000	Mongolia	(1,331)	Turkey	994,959
Dominica	7,516	Morocco	108,900	United Republic of Tanzania	6,410,173
Dominican Republic	275,000	Mozambique	3,121,475	Upper Volta	277,146
Egypt	4,951,068	Nepal	715,692	Viet Nam	12,957,750
Ethiopia	7,518,131	Nigeria	2,310,000	Yugoslavia	5,694
Ghana	1,477,000	Oman	(119)	Zaire	2,912,082
Guatemala	767,443	Pakistan	1,643,792	Zambia	796,082
Guinea	500,000	Papua New Guinea	(1,348)		
Guinea-Bissau	1,988,210	Paraguay	468,720	Regional and interregional projects	8,628,136
Haiti	1,554,000				

GOVERNMENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNICEF FOR 1977

Country or territory	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)	Country or territory	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)	Country or territory	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)
Afghanistan	2.5	Holy See	1.0	Philippines	279.3
Algeria	157.7	Honduras	20.0	Poland	332.1
Argentina	115.0	Hong Kong	19.8	Portugal	10.0
Australia	1,325.3	Hungary	14.4	Qatar	200.0
Austria	426.4	Iceland	17.8	Republic of Korea	79.4
Bahamas	3.0	India	1,471.3	Romania	12.5
Bahrain	20.1	Indonesia	621.2	Rwanda	3.0
Bangladesh	1.0	Iran	1,008.0	St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	0.7
Barbados	5.0	Iraq	243.2	St. Lucia	2.6
Belgium	742.9	Ireland	265.2	Saudi Arabia	1,000.0
Belize	0.4	Israel	45.0	Senegal	20.7
Bhutan	1.5	Italy	452.0	Seychelles	0.6
Bolivia	16.0	Ivory Coast	64.5	Singapore	10.2
Botswana	6.6	Jamaica	9.4	Somalia	14.7
Brazil	85.0	Japan	2,352.0	Spain	167.4
British Virgin Islands	0.1	Jordan	15.5	Sri Lanka	10.6
Brunei	8.1	Kenya	31.7	Surinam	3.0
Bulgaria	51.4	Kuwait	100.0	Swaziland	7.0
Burma	108.8	Lao People's Democratic Republic	4.5	Sweden	19,187.4
Byelorussian SSR	74.6	Lesotho	2.1	Switzerland	3,870.4
Canada	8,291.6	Liberia	20.0	Syrian Arab Republic	25.6
Chile	151.6	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	43.6	Thailand	319.2
Colombia	268.3	Liechtenstein	2.0	Trinidad and Tobago	8.3
Costa Rica	30.0	Luxembourg	17.5	Tunisia	28.7
Cuba	100.0	Madagascar	11.4	Turkey	221.3
Cyprus	0.5	Malawi	2.4	Uganda	35.1
Czechoslovakia	65.4	Malaysia	94.4	Ukrainian SSR	149.2
Democratic Yemen	3.0	Maldives	2.0	USSR	805.7
Denmark	5,138.1	Mali	6.0	United Arab Emirates	396.6
Dominican Republic	1.0	Malta	4.8	United Kingdom	6,875.0
Ecuador	25.0	Mauritania	6.6	United Republic of Cameroon	30.3
Egypt	84.6	Mauritius	4.2	United Republic of Tanzania	41.5
Ethiopia	61.0	Mexico	263.7	United States	20,000.0
Fiji	2.0	Monaco	3.0	Uruguay	5.0
Finland	766.6	Mongolia	3.0	Venezuela	116.0
France	1,743.6	Morocco	85.0	Yemen	17.7
Gabon	25.7	Nepal	7.2	Yugoslavia	232.5
Gambia	4.9	Netherlands	9,374.8	Zambia	50.6
German Democratic Republic	116.7	New Zealand	733.1		
Germany, Federal Republic of	3,418.8	Norway	8,312.6	Subtotal	104,383.6
Ghana	20.9	Oman	50.0		
Greece	90.0	Pakistan	216.9	Less adjustments to prior years' income	5.7
Guatemala	30.7	Panama	22.0		
Guinea	37.5	Paraguay	10.0	Total	104,377.9
Guyana	5.3	Peru	119.8		
Haiti	5.0				

Documentary references

Legislative decisions

INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD

Economic and Social Council—63rd session

Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 611, 612, 615, 616.

Plenary meeting 2084.

A/32/38. Report of CPC on work of its 17th session, Headquarters, New York, 9 and 23 May-17 June 1977, Chapter IV G.

E/5973. Annual report of ACC for 1976/77, Chapter II B.

E/6010. Preparations for International Year of Child, 1979. Progress report of Executive Director of UNICEF.

E/6014 and Add.1. Report of Executive Board of UNICEF, Manila, Philippines, 23-26 May and 3 June 1977, Chapter VIII.

E/AC.24/L.543. Afghanistan, Austria, Bangladesh, Colombia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iran, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Uganda, United States: draft resolution, as amended by Mongolia (E/AC.24/L.546, as orally subamended by sponsor) and as further orally amended by sponsors, approved without vote by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee on 20 July 1977, meeting 616.

E/AC.24/L.546. Mongolia: amendment to 14-power draft resolution, E/AC.24/L.543.

E/6036 (part I). Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee (on international co-operation and co-ordination within United Nations system), draft resolution I.

Resolution 2105 (LXIII), as recommended by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, E/6036 (part I), adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1977, meeting 2084.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the progress report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund on preparations for the International Year of the Child, 1979, prepared in response to paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 31/169 of 21 December 1976,

Convinced that, with adequate support from Governments and others concerned, the International Year of the Child could make a significant contribution to improving the lot of the children of the world, in particular those in developing countries,

Bearing in mind that the International Year of the Child could further promote the principles in the Declaration of the Rights

of the Child adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 1386 (XIV) of 20 November 1959,

Aware that the attainment of the objectives of the International Year of the Child would be further promoted by the establishment of a New International Economic Order, bearing in mind General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States contained in General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 and General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Noting that the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund has reviewed estimates of costs for the secretariat of the Year and for information activities during the period of approximately three years of preparation for and observance of the Year, to be financed from voluntary contributions of Governments,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund for its commitment of \$3 million from the Fund's general resources to assist developing countries with preparatory activities designed to improve services benefiting children in connexion with their observance of the International Year of the Child;

2. Commends the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund for his efforts in the preparatory activities for the Year;

3. Affirms the need for intensified national and international action in preparation for the Year, as well as supporting action at the regional level;

4. Appeals to Governments that have not already announced pledges for the cost of the Year and are in a position to do so to make their pledges as soon as possible;

5. Transmits the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund to the General Assembly for consideration at its thirty-second session;

6. Recommends that the General Assembly respond favourably to the request of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund contained in the Board's report on its session held from 23 May to 3 June 1977, and cited in paragraph 27 of the report of the Executive Director, to the effect that the General Assembly devote a special discussion to the International Year of the Child at both its thirty-third session in 1978 and its thirty-fourth session in 1979.

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meetings 38, 43-48.
Plenary meeting 103.

A/C.2/32/L.17. Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Colombia, Honduras, India, Iran, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela: draft resolution.

A/C.2/32/L.17/Rev.1. Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Comoros, Ecuador, Egypt, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Iran, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Zaire: revised draft resolution, as further orally amended by Yugoslavia and sponsors, approved without vote by Second Committee on 16 November 1977, meeting 48.

A/32/444. Report of Second Committee (on operational activities for development), draft resolution I.

Resolution 32/109, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/444, adopted without vote by Assembly on 15 December 1977, meeting 103.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 con-

taining the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 2105 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977,

Recalling its resolution 31/169 of 21 December 1976, in which it proclaimed the year 1979 International Year of the Child, with the following general objectives:

(a) To provide a framework for advocacy on behalf of children and for enhancing the awareness of the special needs of children on the part of decision-makers and the public,

(b) To promote recognition of the fact that programmes for children should be an integral part of economic and social development plans with a view to achieving, in both the long term and the short term, sustained activities for the benefit of children at the national and international levels,

Believing that the concept of basic services for children is a vital component of social and economic development,

Recognizing the fundamental importance in all countries, developing and industrialized, of programmes benefiting children not only for their well-being but also as part of broader efforts to accelerate the economic and social process,

Having considered the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund on the preparations for the International Year of the Child and the level of contributions to the financing of these activities,

1. Commends the Executive Director and staff of the United Nations Children's Fund for the preparatory work which has laid the foundation for a successful International Year of the Child and, in this regard, welcomes the appointment of the Special Representative for the Year;

2. Notes with satisfaction the co-ordination being achieved through the use of the Interagency Advisory Group for the International Year of the Child, composed of representatives of concerned organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations;

3. Reaffirms that the major focus of the International Year of the Child is at the national level, but that this should be supported by regional and international co-operation;

4. Expresses its gratitude to Governments that have contributed thus far to the administrative costs of the International Year of the Child and appeals to all Governments to contribute to its financing;

5. Requests all United Nations bodies concerned, including the specialized agencies, to keep the United Nations Children's Fund informed of their respective programmes for the International Year of the Child and, in this regard, requests the Fund, as the lead agency, to prepare a report for the General Assembly at its thirty-third session on the activities being undertaken in the United Nations system;

6. Stresses the importance of the active participation of non-governmental organizations and the public, at both the international and national levels, in support of the International Year of the Child;

7. Invites Governments to inform the United Nations Children's Fund on activities undertaken in their country to promote the objectives of the International Year of the Child;

8. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations Children's Fund, to publicize the International Year of the Child and its aims and objectives in both developing and developed countries;

9. Decides to consider further the preparations for the International Year of the Child at its thirty-third session and to observe the Year by holding a special debate in plenary meeting on the situation of children in the world at its thirty-fourth session;

10. Expresses the hope that Governments, non-governmental organizations and the public will respond generously with contributions to attain the objectives of the International Year of the Child and, through the United Nations Children's Fund and other

channels of external aid, to increase substantially the resources available for services benefiting children.

EXPANSION OF BASIC SERVICES TO CHILDREN IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 623-627.
Plenary meeting 2084.

E/6014 and Add.1. Report of Executive Board of UNICEF, Manila, Philippines, 23-26 May and 3 June 1977, Chapter VI, paras. 131-136.

E/AC.24/L.552. Bolivia, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved by consensus by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee on 1 August 1977, meeting 627.

E/6039. Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee (on policy review of operational activities for development), draft resolution I.

Resolution 2109(LXIII), as recommended by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, E/6039, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1977, meeting 2084.

The Economic and Social Council,
Having considered the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its session held at Manila from 23 May to 3 June 1977,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 31/167 of 21 December 1976, which, *inter alia*, recognizes that the provision of basic services for children constitutes an important aspect in the development process, and expresses the conviction that the basic services concept and strategy provide guidelines for future action by the United Nations Children's Fund which are equally appropriate for adoption by other agencies and authorities concerned with the promotion of programmes for human development in developing countries,

Noting with appreciation that the basic services approach has become a unifying theme for the Fund's work, without more traditional assistance programmes being neglected, and that the Executive Board is giving close attention to the action required in the implementation of that approach through its consideration of such subjects as community involvement in primary health care,

Noting with approval the other actions of the Executive Board as recorded in its report, especially its careful review of the programmes assisted by the Fund and its assessment of steps taken to improve continually the management of the Fund, including appropriate co-ordination with other organizations of the United Nations system concerned,

1. Notes with satisfaction that the basic services concept and approach is being increasingly applied to varying degrees in a number of developing countries and urges those that have not already done so to incorporate, as appropriate, this concept and approach in their national development plans and strategies;

2. Urges developed countries and others in a position to do so to increase their voluntary contributions to the United Nations Children's Fund, so that it may reach the current target of \$200 million in annual revenue from all sources as soon as possible, and in this connexion draws attention to the Pledging Conference for the Fund scheduled for 3 November 1977;

3. Expresses its appreciation to the Government of the Philippines for its generous hospitality in serving as host to the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund at its session in May/June 1977.

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meetings 38, 43-47, 51, 53.
Plenary meeting 103.

A/C.2/32/L.55. Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Burundi, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Iceland, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Swaziland, Sweden, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.2/32/L.55/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above 40 powers and Guinea, Honduras, Mali, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, and Uganda, approved without vote by Second Committee on 1 December 1977, meeting 53.

A/32/444. Report of Second Committee (on operational activities for development), draft resolution II.

Resolution 32/110, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/444, adopted without vote by Assembly on 15 December 1977, meeting 103.

The General Assembly,
Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 2109 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977,

Having considered the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its session held at Manila from 23 May to 3 June 1977,

Deeply concerned about the magnitude of the unmet needs of children in developing countries and the effects that a failure to meet these needs could have on the long-term development process,

Believing therefore that meeting these needs should be taken fully into consideration in the drafting of a new international development strategy,

Believing moreover that the basic services approach, as elaborated by the United Nations Children's Fund, deserves full support because it contributes to the meeting of essential human needs,

Recognizing the need for all Governments, especially those that are not contributing to the United Nations Children's Fund in relation to their financial capacity, to increase their contributions as soon as possible,

1. Commends the United Nations Children's Fund for its initiative in regard to the elaboration and implementation of the basic services approach for children as part of a comprehensive development strategy;

2. Urges developing countries that have not already done so to incorporate, as appropriate, this concept and approach in their national development plans and strategies;

3. Appeals with a sense of urgency to Governments to increase significantly their contributions, if possible on a multiyear basis, to the United Nations Children's Fund, so that an equitable sharing of voluntary contributions will be achieved and that the target of \$200 million in annual revenue from all sources will be attained as soon as possible, and not later than 1979, the International Year of the Child.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 624-627.
Plenary meeting 2084.

E/AC.24/L.558. Yugoslavia (on behalf of States members of Council belonging to "Group of 77"): draft decision.

E/6039. Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee (on policy review of operational activities for development), draft decision A.

E/6020. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 63rd session (decision 258(LXIII)).

Pledging conference

1977 United Nations Pledging Conference on UNICEF, meetings 1, 2 (A/CONF.86/SR.1,2 and corrigendum) of 3 November 1977.

A/CONF.86/1. Final Act of 1977 United Nations Pledging Conference on UNICEF.

A/CONF.86/2. Government contributions and funds-in-trust pledged or paid to UNICEF for year 1978 as at 30 June 1978. Memorandum by Secretary-General.

Other documents

E/ICEF/INF/39/Rev.1. Checklist of documents issued in connexion with session of Executive Board of UNICEF, Manila, Philippines, 23-26 May and 3 June 1977.

A/32/7/Add.2. UNICEF. Financial report and accounts for year 1976 and reports of Board of Auditors.

A/32/145. Report of ACABQ, section B.

Chapter XIX

Assistance to refugees**Activities of the Office of the
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees**

In 1977, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was required to expand its traditional tasks of providing international protection and material assistance to refugees, while at the same time pursuing special humanitarian assignments and initiating new ones for the benefit of displaced persons.

Activities in 1977**International protection**

The High Commissioner was faced in 1977 with responsibility for an increased flow of refugees, particularly in Africa and Asia.

He also continued promoting accessions to international legal instruments affecting refugees, notably the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol. In 1977, the number of parties to the 1951 Convention rose from 68 to 72, and the number of parties to the 1967 Protocol rose from 63 to 67. Accessions to the 1969 Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa drawn up by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) remained unchanged at 18.

An important development was the adoption by the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts (Geneva, 17 March to 10 June 1977) of Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949. This Protocol related to the protection of victims of international armed conflicts and included provisions of benefit to refugees and stateless persons.

Though a number of countries throughout the world admitted thousands of asylum-seekers, the grant of asylum continued to be problematical. In some places refugees were denied asylum and in others they were admitted only temporarily.

The problem of persons leaving the Indo-Chinese peninsula in small boats and seeking asylum remained acute. As at 31 March 1978,

the total number of such refugees known to UNHCR was nearly 27,000, of whom some 25,000 were resettled or accepted for resettlement. The High Commissioner, jointly with the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, issued an appeal aimed at ensuring that ships' masters observed scrupulously their obligations regarding rescue at sea. The High Commissioner also continued appealing to competent authorities to permit the temporary landing of rescued persons.

The fundamental principles of asylum and non-refoulement (expulsion of or refusal of entry to aliens) were emphasized at the twenty-eighth (October 1977) session of the UNHCR Executive Committee and by the General Assembly at its 1977 session.

Measures to ensure the physical protection of refugees were again required in some countries. While this was primarily the responsibility of the Governments of the countries of residence, UNHCR was nevertheless called upon to investigate and intervene with national authorities in cases, for instance, where refugees were in physical danger or in prolonged detention.

During 1977, procedures for the determination of refugee status in accordance with the definition contained in the 1951 Convention and the 1957 Protocol were established by the authorities of Australia, Canada, Djibouti and Greece. Other countries were considering the matter. The Office of the High Commissioner continued to advise Governments on the issuance to refugees of travel and identity documents.

Efforts aimed at the reunification of refugee families were pursued, either by helping relatives of refugees to receive authorization to leave their country of origin, or by helping them to leave the country of asylum and gain admission to a country of resettlement.

Efforts by UNHCR under the 1951 Convention to promote the economic and social rights of refugees led to an improvement in their position in certain countries. The Office also continued to promote naturalization, as provided for under

the 1951 Convention, notably in Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany and Spain.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany continued its co-operation with UNHCR in providing compensation payments to refugees persecuted under the National Socialist regime on account of their nationality. The Government of Uganda began a 10-year programme of payments to Ugandan Asians outside Uganda to compensate for their loss of assets.

Material assistance to refugees

Despite the fact that some special programmes could be phased out in 1977, the over-all assistance activity of UNHCR had to be considerably expanded once again to meet increased requirements, particularly in Africa and Asia. The general programmes accounted for a total expenditure of \$23.6 million and the special programmes a total of \$87.3 million, for an over-all expenditure of nearly \$111 million as compared with some \$90 million in 1976. The general programmes comprised the former annual programme and the High Commissioner's Emergency Fund, while the special programmes covered UNHCR'S special operations of humanitarian assistance and all other trust funds, including the Refugee Education Account.

As in the past, Governments, particularly those of countries where assistance projects were carried out, contributed in varying degrees to refugees; UNHCR also continued to benefit from the active co-operation and support of other United Nations agencies and programmes as well as of other governmental and non-governmental agencies.

The main permanent solutions for refugees remained voluntary repatriation, resettlement through migration and settlement in the country of asylum. However, relief assistance, particularly under special programmes, represented a major component of assistance programmes and absorbed a sizable share of funds.

ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN AFRICA

At the end of 1977 there were some 1.5 million refugees of concern to UNHCR in Africa. Of an additional 1.8 million displaced persons in 1977, many had returned to their homes by the end of the year. The general programme had to be expanded in the course of the year as a result of major developments, including in particular: the arrival in various countries in southern Africa of South African refugee students following the Soweto (South Africa) riots in 1976; growing numbers of refugees from Namibia, and a major influx from Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), mainly into Mozambique; a large flow of Zairian

refugees into eastern Angola; and increased numbers of refugees from Ethiopia, notably into Djibouti.

Other sizable groups of refugees to whom UNHCR continued to provide assistance were Angolan refugees in Zaire, Ethiopians in the Sudan and refugees from Burundi in the United Republic of Tanzania. Assistance was also given in Botswana, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia, and in a number of other countries, mostly in western Africa.

Under its special programmes of humanitarian aid, UNHCR continued its assistance to Sahrawis in Algeria, with expenditures totalling over \$1,274,500 supplemented by donations of food from governmental and non-governmental sources valued at \$864,770. On the other hand, it was possible to phase out the \$12.1 million United Nations programme of humanitarian assistance to Angola and UNHCR'S special programmes in Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique, with the return to their homes and rehabilitation of former refugees and persons displaced inside these countries.

Part of UNHCR'S assistance to refugees from colonial territories was channelled through national liberation movements recognized by OAU.

Local settlement, mainly rural and aimed at allowing people to become self-supporting within the local community, continued to be the main solution for the majority of refugees. New rural settlements came into being, existing settlements were improved and one was handed over to national authorities. In addition, counselling and educational services were required on a larger scale in order to deal with urban refugees and with the influx of refugee students.

For assistance in Africa under the general programmes in 1977, UNHCR provided over \$13 million, of which nearly \$10 million was for local settlement, mainly in agriculture. Under the special programmes \$22.5 million was provided. This amount included the \$13.3 million made available to Angola and to the Sahrawis in Algeria.

Nearly \$2 million was provided in Mozambique for the special programme for the repatriation and resettlement of returning refugees. Some \$1.6 million for higher secondary and further educational assistance was provided from the Refugee Education Account. From the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, \$170,000 was provided for assistance to individual refugees of South African origin.

ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN THE AMERICAS

Over-all UNHCR expenditure in Latin America in 1977 amounted to some \$5.3 million, of which more than \$3 million was for supplementary

assistance and over \$1 million for resettlement through migration.

Of the 80,000 or so refugees of European origin and some 29,000 of Latin American origin, the latter group continued to require the greater attention, the majority in Argentina. The total number of refugees of Latin American origin, of whom a considerable proportion were Chileans, remained more or less constant in 1977 since resettlement to other parts of the world was offset by new arrivals. Resettlement through migration remained the only possible solution in very many cases, followed by local settlement where feasible. Interim temporary assistance measures figured prominently, as did legal counselling and assistance in education.

In 1977, 4,292 refugees and dependants of refugee heads of family abroad were resettled in other countries. At the end of the year some 5,000 refugees were still awaiting a resettlement opportunity.

In Canada and the United States, UNHCR was concerned, *inter alia*, with the promotion of resettlement. By the end of 1977, Canada had admitted almost 7,000 persons since 1975 and the United States some 31,500, mainly displaced persons from Indo-China, but also small groups of Lebanese and refugees from the Caribbean and Latin America.

ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN ASIA AND WESTERN ASIA

In 1977, UNHCR'S activities in Asia continued to centre on special operations on behalf of the large and increasing number of displaced persons in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon and Viet Nam and for the growing number of Indo-Chinese displaced persons in Thailand and other countries in South-East Asia. Resettlement in third countries was the most suitable long-term solution for the latter, and during 1977 some 25,000 displaced persons from Indo-China were resettled in various countries, mainly France and the United States. By 31 March 1978, however, 106,300 such persons in various countries still awaited permanent solutions.

In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, UNHCR continued the programme begun in 1974 of assistance for rehabilitating displaced population. The programme involved transportation by road, river or air and initial installation assistance. Of some 121,000 persons who returned to their villages in 1977, some 105,000 received assistance from UNHCR. To meet immediate needs, household equipment, tools and food were distributed. Plans for longer-term rehabilitation were under preparation. Expenditure by UNHCR in 1977 totalled \$1,532,000, including as major items \$675,000 for transportation to the villages

and provision of resettlement kits, and \$405,000 for emergency food supplies.

In Thailand, the number of displaced persons from the Indo-Chinese peninsula stood at 97,600 at 31 December 1977: nearly 79,000 were from the Lao People's Democratic Republic, 15,000 from Democratic Kampuchea and 3,600 from Viet Nam. During the year UNHCR assisted the departure of 14,021 such persons to countries of resettlement. Assistance activities, based on an agreement with the Government of Thailand, were directed towards care and maintenance of the existing case-load, the immediate needs of new arrivals and measures to facilitate the resettlement of those wishing to emigrate to third countries.

In view of the large numbers involved, arrangements were made to accommodate the displaced persons in Thailand in temporary relief centres constructed in various provinces on sites chosen by the Thai Government. Preparations were also made for the implementation of several self-help projects. Expenditure under UNHCR'S special programme in Thailand totalled nearly \$9,084,000 in 1977, of which some \$5,360,000 was for care and maintenance and nearly \$2.9 million for assistance towards resettlement.

Under the special programme in Viet Nam in 1977, assistance was mainly for consolidating earlier rehabilitation efforts, in consultation with the national authorities. This included agricultural machinery, establishment of a buffalo breeding farm, continued assistance in poultry breeding and assistance to the fishing community. In addition to regular aid, emergency supplies of food, clothing, shelter material and medical equipment were required. Total expenditure in Viet Nam came to nearly \$3,475,000, including \$1,415,000 for assistance in rehabilitation of displaced fishermen, \$590,300 for agricultural assistance and \$500,000 for constructing and equipping hospitals and dispensaries.

Special assistance activities by UNHCR in Lebanon in 1977, undertaken within the framework of a programme of United Nations assistance, were again directed to bringing essential relief assistance, particularly in the first months of the year. Needs at that time were mainly for domestic utensils, blankets, tarpaulins, tents and medical supplies.

This emergency phase ended in mid-1977, when UNHCR appealed to Governments for contributions towards a programme for the return of the displaced persons and their rehabilitation in their own villages. In consultation with the Lebanese Government, 25 villages were selected to form part of the rehabilitation programme, its principal objectives being to provide shelter,

reinforce village infrastructure in such sectors as health, water supply and education, and encourage resumption of economic and social activities.

As with the emergency phase, UNHCR'S rehabilitation programme came within the wider framework of United Nations assistance in Lebanon. It thus benefited from the co-operation of the United Nations Children's Fund, concerned with water supply and school equipment, of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for the provision of fertilizers needed to restore agricultural production, and of the World Food Programme (WFP), which implemented a number of "food-for-work" projects linked to the reconstruction of housing and restoration of public utilities.

Major financial commitments of UNHCR under its special humanitarian action in Lebanon in 1977 were approximately \$642,000 for emergency needs, \$185,000 for initial measures connected with the return and rehabilitation programme and some \$145,000 for transport.

Activities in Lebanon under UNHCR'S general programmes were again affected by events in the area, which impeded local settlement or resettlement elsewhere of refugees in Lebanon. Efforts in 1977 were thus essentially directed to re-establishing effective counselling services and to providing immediate assistance as required.

Under its special programmes in Asia, UNHCR'S expenditure in 1977 totalled nearly \$18,560,000, while expenditure under the general programmes totalled some \$1,148,000.

ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN EUROPE

As in past years, UNHCR'S assistance to refugees in Europe was of a marginal nature, since these refugees were greatly assisted by national Governments and by non-governmental organizations.

European refugees continued to seek and receive asylum in various countries, while non-European refugees, mainly from Indo-China, Latin America and Africa, were accepted for permanent settlement by many European countries.

Indo-Chinese displaced persons constituted the largest group settling in Europe in 1977, and France alone continued to admit approximately 1,000 of these persons each month. In addition, nearly 1,000 refugees from Latin America were admitted for permanent settlement throughout Europe, mainly in Austria, Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Facilities were provided for the reception and transit of refugees, for settlement, vocational training and counselling. Some individual finan-

cial assistance was provided, notably to refugees in Greece, Italy, Spain and Turkey.

A UNHCR branch office was opened in Portugal to help displaced persons from former Portuguese territories and other groups.

A total of \$1,822,000 was expended by UNHCR in various European countries (excluding Cyprus) in 1977 under the general programmes.

At the request of the United Nations Secretary-General, the High Commissioner continued throughout 1977 to act as Co-ordinator of United Nations Humanitarian Assistance for Cyprus, a function he had performed since August 1974, following the events of that summer on the island. This assistance was required to bring continued help to persons who were still displaced and in need, including some 155,500 Greek Cypriots, 37,250 Turkish Cypriots and 700 Maronite Cypriots.

With the continued help of the World Health Organization, WFP and the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus, substantial supplies of food and medical consignments were made available throughout the island. Further measures were also taken to reactivate farms, small businesses and local crafts, and to promote a number of low-cost housing projects to replace temporary accommodations. Groups such as the very young, the handicapped and the old, requiring specific forms of assistance, once more received the special attention of the Co-ordinator. (See also p. 368.)

Legislative action

On 4 August 1977, the Economic and Social Council, on the proposal of its President, transmitted (by decision 276(LXIII)) to the General Assembly the annual report of UNHCR covering the period 1 April 1976 to 31 March 1977. Mauritania reserved its position on several paragraphs of the report relating to assistance activities in Africa.

On 29 July 1977, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolutions on assistance to Mozambique (2094(LXIII)), to Botswana (2095(LXIII)) and to Lesotho (2096(LXIII)). Recognizing the plight of the refugees and the additional burden imposed upon those countries by the continuing refugee influx, the Council, inter alia, requested the High Commissioner to strengthen further his humanitarian assistance programmes on behalf of refugees and urged the international community to provide him speedily with the necessary means to carry out these programmes.

The General Assembly, on 13 December 1977, also adopted resolutions calling for assistance to Mozambique (32/95), Botswana (32/97) and Lesotho (32/98), and by each resolution requested UNHCR to strengthen humanitarian programmes

to these States and urged the international community to provide the High Commissioner with the necessary means. (For texts of these resolutions, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

On 8 December 1977, the General Assembly, after considering the report of UNHCR, adopted resolution 32/67 without vote.

By this resolution, the Assembly expressed deep satisfaction at the efficient manner in which the High Commissioner and his staff continued to accomplish their humanitarian tasks and requested him to continue to provide assistance to refugees and displaced persons.

The Assembly asked United Nations agencies and programmes to support, and urged Governments to co-operate with, the High Commissioner in promoting permanent and speedy solutions through voluntary repatriation and assistance in rehabilitation of returnees, integration in countries of asylum or resettlement in other countries.

Governments were also urged to facilitate the High Commissioner's efforts in the field of international protection through accessions to and effective implementation of international and regional instruments relating to refugees, by following humanitarian principles in granting asylum and by ensuring that they were scrupulously observed.

Finally, the Assembly called upon Governments to contribute generously to the financing of the High Commissioner's activities.

On 16 November 1977, the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee had approved without vote the text of the resolution, which was sponsored by 51 Members.

(For list of sponsors and text of resolution 32/67, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In a further action on 8 December, the General Assembly recalled that it had decided to review in 1977 whether or not UNHCR should be continued beyond 1978.¹ Considering the outstanding work of UNHCR in providing international protection and material assistance to refugees and displaced persons, in promoting permanent solutions to their problems, and in dealing effectively with various humanitarian tasks, the Assembly decided to continue UNHCR for a further five years from 1 January 1979. It would review, no later than at its regular 1982 session, the arrangements for the Office to determine whether it should be continued beyond 31 December 1983.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 32/68, adopted without vote on the basis of a 51-power text approved without vote by the Assembly's Third Committee on 16 November 1977. (For list of sponsors and text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Also on 8 December 1977, the General Assembly

adopted without vote resolution 32/69, by which it noted with regret that the High Commissioner, Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, would shortly be relinquishing his duties, and expressed appreciation for the effective and dedicated manner in which he had performed his functions. On 16 November, the Third Committee had approved the text by acclamation; it was sponsored by 67 Members. (For text of resolution and list of sponsors, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

At the same meeting (by decision 32/314), the Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, elected Poul Hartling as High Commissioner for a five-year term beginning on 1 January 1978.

On 8 December 1977, the General Assembly also adopted without vote resolution 32/70, by which it commended the assistance programmes to refugees in southern Africa already being implemented by the High Commissioner, urged Governments to provide him with the necessary facilities to assist those refugees and requested United Nations agencies and non-governmental and voluntary organizations to extend to him maximum support. Finally, the Assembly requested the High Commissioner to continue to co-operate with OAU and to keep it informed of UNHCR activities.

The draft text of this resolution, sponsored by 45 Members, was approved without vote by the Third Committee on 16 November 1977. (For list of sponsors and text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Conference on territorial asylum

Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 9 December 1975,² a Conference of Plenipotentiaries was convened by the Secretary-General in Geneva from 10 January to 4 February 1977 to consider and adopt a convention on territorial asylum. Articles were provisionally adopted on the granting of asylum, on definition of categories of persons to whom the convention should apply, on non-refoulement, and on the activities of refugees in the country of asylum. However, the Conference was unable to agree upon a convention in the time allotted, and in its report recommended that the General Assembly convene another session.

During the discussion in the Assembly, it was noted that the High Commissioner was continuing to consult with Governments on the question. The Chairman of the Third Committee proposed

¹ See Y.U.N., 1972, p. 411, text of resolution 2957 (XXVII) of 12 December 1972.

² See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 556, text of resolution 3456 (XXX).

that the High Commissioner keep the Secretary-General informed of progress in consultations with Governments so that at its next session the Assembly might have more information available to it to decide the appropriate time to reconvene

the Conference. On 16 November 1977, it was decided without objection that since the Committee was not seized with a proposed resolution or decision, this summation would appear in the Third Committee's report.

GOVERNMENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS PAID OR PLEDGED TO THE UNHCR ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES FOR 1978

(as at 31 May 1978; in US dollars)

Country	General programmes	Special programmes	Total	Country	General programmes	Special programmes	Total
Algeria	20,000	—	20,000	Malaysia	1,500	—	1,500
Argentina	25,000	—	25,000	Malta	972	—	972
Australia	560,605	1,588,712	2,149,317	Mauritania	4,132	—	4,132
Austria	45,882	3,032	48,914	Mauritius	15,000	—	15,000
Bahamas	3,456	—	3,456	Mexico	10,000	—	10,000
Belgium	277,778	855,775	1,133,553	Monaco	200	—	200
Botswana	1,087	—	1,087	Morocco	9,974	—	9,974
Brazil	10,000	—	10,000	Nepal	2,367	—	2,367
Burma	—	1,768	1,768	Netherlands	2,399,974	4,020,447	6,420,421
Burundi	3,350	—	3,350	New Zealand	77,250	3	77,253
Canada	809,524	458,631	1,268,155	Niger	1,033	—	1,033
Chile	10,000	—	10,000	Nigeria	29,050	—	29,050
Colombia	4,514	—	4,514	Norway	2,748,296	3,910,965	6,659,261
Cyprus	3,550	3,369	6,919	Oman	6,000	—	6,000
Denmark	1,475,864	2,116,911	3,592,775	Pakistan	2,505	—	2,505
Egypt	4,285	—	4,285	Panama	859	—	859
Finland	231,017	57,285	288,302	Papua New Guinea	—	12,285	12,285
France	620,025	—	620,025	Peru	1,284	—	1,284
Gabon	1,613	—	1,613	Philippines	2,000	27,000	29,000
Germany, Federal	—	—	—	Portugal	5,000	—	5,000
Republic of	1,961,375	1,514,233	3,475,608	Republic of Korea	5,000	—	5,000
Ghana	5,311	4,974	10,285	Romania	—	10,000	10,000
Greece	30,000	10,000	40,000	Saudi Arabia	8,000	—	8,000
Guinea	506	—	506	Senegal	6,198	—	6,198
Holy See	2,500	—	2,500	Seychelles	—	255	255
Iceland	10,000	—	10,000	Sudan	7,545	—	7,545
India	11,765	3,000	14,765	Sweden	4,008,092	4,541,508	8,549,600
Indonesia	2,000	—	2,000	Switzerland	580,981	320,813	901,794
Iran	10,000	—	10,000	Syrian Arab Republic	1,000	—	1,000
Ireland	50,884	55,456	106,340	Thailand	8,000	—	8,000
Israel	10,000	—	10,000	Trinidad and Tobago	1,500	4,000	5,500
Italy	36,723	10,400	47,123	Tunisia	2,950	—	2,950
Ivory Coast	3,512	—	3,512	Turkey	7,000	—	7,000
Jamaica	550	—	550	Uganda	5,386	662,181	667,567
Japan	80,467	531,915	612,382	United Arab Emirates	—	5,000	5,000
Kenya	862	—	862	United Kingdom	1,528,696	2,785,517	4,314,213
Kuwait	20,000	—	20,000	United Republic of Cameroon	500	—	500
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2,000	—	2,000	United Republic of Tanzania	3,403	—	3,403
Lebanon	—	130,000	130,000	United States	1,521,000	39,802,000	41,323,000
Liberia	5,000	—	5,000	Venezuela	5,000	—	5,000
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	20,000	—	20,000	Yugoslavia	20,000	21,000	41,000
Liechtenstein	8,097	1,940	10,037	Zaire	3,500	—	3,500
Luxembourg	7,857	12,176	20,033	Zambia	5,128	—	5,128
Madagascar	1,022	—	1,022	Total	19,434,256	63,482,551	82,916,807

Documentary references

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Plenary meeting 2085.

E/5987 and Corr.1. Report of UNHCR (A/32/12 and Corr.1).
E/6020. Resolutions of Economic and Social Council, 63rd session, (decision 276 (LXIII)).

General Assembly—32nd session

Ad Hoc Committee of General Assembly for Announcement of Voluntary Contributions to Programme of UNHCR, meeting of 18 November 1977 (A/AC.189/SR.1 and corrigendum).

General Committee, meeting 4.
Third Committee, meetings 45-49.
Plenary meetings 93, 98.

A/32/12 and Corr.1. Report of UNHCR.
A/32/12/Add.1. Addendum to report of UNHCR (report of 28th session of Executive Committee of High Commissioner's Programme, Geneva, 4-12 October 1977).
A/C.3/32/L.26. Angola, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Federal

Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Italy, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Senegal, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Third Committee on 16 November 1977, meeting 49.

A/32/352. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 32/67, as recommended by Third Committee, A/32/352, adopted without vote by Assembly on 8 December 1977, meeting 98.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the activities of his Office and having heard his statement,

Recalling its resolution 31/35 of 30 November 1976 and taking into account the additional responsibilities assumed by the High Commissioner in different parts of the world for the benefit of an increasing number of refugees and displaced persons,

Recognizing the eminently humanitarian character of the various activities of the High Commissioner and the importance of permanent solutions being promoted by his Office, including voluntary repatriation, local integration or resettlement in other countries,

Concerned by infringements of the basic human rights of refugees and the urgent need on the part of Governments to ensure their effective and continued protection,

Recognizing the need for further accessions to and effective implementation by Governments of the relevant international instruments, including in particular the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees,

Commending the increasing number of Governments contributing to the High Commissioner's programmes and emphasizing the need for a wider sharing of the financial burden to provide the vital humanitarian assistance required by refugees and displaced persons,

1. Expresses its deep satisfaction at the efficient manner in which the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and his staff continue to accomplish their humanitarian tasks;

2. Requests the High Commissioner to continue to provide humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons of concern to his Office, including those in urgent need of help in Africa, Asia and Latin America;

3. Further requests United Nations agencies and programmes to render the fullest possible support to the High Commissioner's humanitarian tasks;

4. Urges Governments to extend the necessary co-operation to the High Commissioner in promoting permanent and speedy solutions to the problems facing his Office through voluntary repatriation and assistance in rehabilitation of returnees, integration in countries of asylum or resettlement in other countries as needed;

5. Further urges Governments to facilitate the efforts of the High Commissioner in the field of international protection, inter alia:

(a) By considering accession to the relevant international and regional instruments established for the benefit of refugees;

(b) By elaborating appropriate procedures at the national level for the effective implementation of the provisions of these instruments;

(c) By following humanitarian principles with respect to the granting of asylum and ensuring that these are scrupulously observed, including the principle of non-refoulement of refugees;

6. Calls upon Governments to contribute generously towards the financing of the High Commissioner's humanitarian activities in view of the universal character of the problems facing his Office and the need for a wider financial support of the programmes being undertaken by him.

A/C.3/32/L.27. Angola, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Central African Empire, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Senegal, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Third Committee on 16 November 1977, meeting 49.

A/32/352. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 32/68, as recommended by Third Committee, A/32/352, adopted without vote by Assembly on 8 December 1977, meeting 98.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2957 (XXVII) of 12 December 1972, in which it decided to review, not later than at its thirty-second session, the arrangements for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with a view to determining whether the Office should be continued beyond 31 December 1978,

Recognizing the need for concerted international action on behalf of the increasing numbers of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the High Commissioner,

Considering the outstanding work which has been performed by the Office of the High Commissioner in providing international protection and material assistance to refugees and displaced persons as well as in promoting permanent solutions to their problems,

Noting with deep appreciation the effective manner in which the Office of the High Commissioner has been dealing with various essential humanitarian tasks entrusted to it,

1. Decides to continue the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for a further period of five years from 1 January 1979;

2. Decides to review, not later than at its thirty-seventh session, the arrangements for the Office of the High Commissioner with a view to determining whether the Office should be continued beyond 31 December 1983.

A/C.3/32/L.29. Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Central African Empire, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, approved by acclamation by Third Committee on 16 November 1977, meeting 49.

A/32/352. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 32/69, as recommended by Third Committee, A/32/352, adopted without vote by Assembly on 8 December 1977, meeting 98.

The General Assembly,

Noting with deep regret that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees will shortly be relinquishing his duties,

Recognizing the progress achieved under his guidance in promoting humanitarian solutions to the problems of refugees and displaced persons in various parts of the world,

Considering his unrelenting efforts to alleviate human suffering through the special humanitarian tasks entrusted to him in addition to the original functions of his Office,

1. Expresses its sincere appreciation and thanks to Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan for the effective and dedicated manner in which he has performed his functions as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

2. Extends its good wishes to him for success in his future undertakings.

A/32/250/Add.3. Fourth report of General Committee, para. 3.

A/32/252/Add.3. Allocation of agenda items for 32nd regular session of General Assembly, para. 3.

A/32/401 and Add.1. Election of UNHCR. Note by Secretary-General.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/314).

A/C.3/32/L.30. Angola, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Central African Empire, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Third Committee on 16 November 1977, meeting 49.

A/32/352. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution IV.

Resolution 32/70, as recommended by Third Committee, A/32/352, adopted without vote by Assembly on 8 December 1977, meeting 98.

The General Assembly,

Noting the information provided by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the assistance activities of his Office on behalf of refugees in southern Africa,

Noting with deep concern the increasing number of refugees

from Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe and recognizing the burden thus imposed upon the receiving countries,

Noting the continuing efforts of the High Commissioner to extend adequate assistance to these refugees, particularly in neighbouring African States,

Recognizing the close co-operation existing between the Organization of African Unity and the High Commissioner,

1. Commends the programmes of assistance already being implemented by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and requests him further to strengthen measures for the benefit of refugees in southern Africa;

2. Urges Governments to contribute generously towards the programmes of the High Commissioner and to provide him with the necessary facilities required to assist the refugees in southern Africa, inter alia by providing opportunities for local settlement, education and vocational training;

3. Requests United Nations agencies and programmes, non-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies to extend maximum support to the High Commissioner in his efforts;

4. Requests the High Commissioner to continue his co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and to keep it currently informed of these assistance activities.

Conference on Territorial Asylum

A/CONF.78/12. Report of United Nations Conference on Territorial Asylum, Geneva, 10 January-4 February 1977. (Annex IV: Check list of documents of Conference.)

A/32/352. Report of Third Committee, paras. 11-13.

Other documents

A/32/7/Add.5. Voluntary funds administered by UNHCR. Accounts for year ended 31 December 1976 and report of Board of Auditors.

UNHCR (information tabloid): Nos. 1 (February 1977), 2 (April), 3 (June), 4 (July), 5 (October), 6 (December).

UNHCR Information Material: 1977. UNHCR publication.

Chapter XX

International drug control

The year 1977 was marked by a growth of interest in the drug problem by Governments. International co-operation was considerably strengthened, with increasing numbers of seizures and larger amounts seized in the fight against illicit drug traffic. Also, more and improved measures were taken to reduce both supply and demand for illicit drugs.

The first measures were taken during the year to implement the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, which had come into force on 16 August 1976. The abuse of psychotropic substances, constantly growing, was causing problems of equally great concern as the abuse of the traditional narcotic drugs.

Implementation of drug control treaties

Ratifications, accessions, acceptances and successions

During 1977, seven nations became parties to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances—Costa Rica, Greece, Guyana, Monaco, Pakistan, Senegal and Zaire—bringing the total to 48 parties.

Mexico, Peru and Spain became parties to the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961. At the end of 1977, parties to the Single Convention, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, totalled 59 (the total included countries which had already been parties to the unamended Single Convention and, by adherence to the 1972 Protocol, had also become parties to the amended Single Convention). The total number of parties to the unamended Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, was 109 at the end of 1977.

In view of the fact that adherence by States to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances lagged far behind adherence to the treaties concerned with the control of narcotic drugs, the General Assembly, by resolution 32/126 adopted on 16 December 1977, reiterated its appeal to all States not parties to the 1971 Convention to take steps to accede to it. (See also section below on DRUG ABUSE AND MEASURES TO REDUCE ILLICIT DEMAND.)

Reports of Governments

In 1977, Governments submitted to the Secretary-General 124 annual reports for 1976 on

the work and the implementation of international treaties on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, in accordance with the requirements of international drug-control treaties. One hundred and forty-two national legislative texts on narcotics communicated to the Secretary-General were published in 1977.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

During its twenty-seventh session, held from 7 to 25 February 1977 in Geneva, Switzerland, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs considered in detail the world situation with regard to drug abuse and measures to reduce illicit demand. It reviewed the illicit drug traffic and action taken against it, including the work of its Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East and of the Third Meeting of Operational Heads of National Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies, Far East Region.

It also considered matters related to the submission of annual reports by Governments, the action of international organs and organizations and the problem of co-ordination, the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1976, and scientific narcotics research, including a report on the work of the United Nations Narcotics Laboratory and collaborating national institutions and scientists.

Special attention was devoted by the Commission to problems related to maintaining the supply of legal opiates. The Commission studied at length measures to implement the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances. The Commission also considered the work of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) and the operations financed by it.

When the Economic and Social Council discussed the allocation of resources for international drug control at its April-May 1977 session, it had before it a draft text prepared by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs by which the Council would, among other things, request the Secretary-General, in preparing the next biennial budget and medium-term plans, to give above-average priority to international drug control programmes and to ensure that the necessary resources were allocated under the United Nations regular budget to the relevant Secretariat units to deal with the increased workload.

When this text was discussed in the Council's

Social Committee, the USSR proposed an amendment to delete reference to ensuring that resources were allocated from the budget. The amendment was defeated by 19 votes to 8, with 10 abstentions. The text as a whole was then approved by 38 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, on 3 May 1977.

At a Council plenary meeting, Greece, after consultations, proposed an amendment deleting the operative paragraph assigning above-average priority to drug control programmes and substituting a recommendation for the allocation of necessary resources from the United Nations regular budget. Accepting this amendment, the Council adopted the text without a vote on 13 May 1977 as its resolution 2081 (LXII). It thereby recalled discussions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on adequate priority for narcotics control, observed that previous arguments for this priority were still valid, particularly in view of the recent entry into force of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances; and recommended that the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the General Assembly ensure that the necessary resources were allocated for international drug control under the United Nations regular budget, bearing in mind the importance of the programme.

By another action (decision 224(LXII)) on 13 May 1977, the Council, without a vote, took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. The Social Committee, on the proposal of its Chairman, had approved the decision without a vote on 3 May 1977. By the same decision, the Council elected to defer consideration of a proposal by the Commission to schedule certain regional drug-control meetings for its Sub-Commission and operational heads of narcotics law enforcement agencies.

International Narcotics Control Board

During 1977, the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) met in Geneva, from 12 to 27 May and from 12 October to 4 November. Its annual report to the Economic and Social Council for 1976 reviewed the development of international drug control since 1968, when it had succeeded the Permanent Central Board and the Drug Supervisory Body. The Board gave special attention in its report to more than 15 countries where control problems associated with drug abuse, illicit traffic or the uncontrolled or illicit production of narcotic raw materials were the most serious.

During 1977, the Board reviewed the current world situation, noting major problems with abuse of four groups of substances: opiates, cannabis, cocaine and psychotropics.

On 13 May 1977, the Council adopted without vote resolution 2068(LXII) by which it inter alia

expressed appreciation to the members of the Board for their distinguished service in international drug control, commended the Board for its comprehensive and valuable 1976 report, and recommended that all Member States give it urgent attention. The draft resolution had been approved without a vote by the Social Committee on 3 May 1977. It was sponsored by the United Kingdom.

Drug abuse and measures to reduce illicit demand

Reviewing the extent of drug abuse and its main trends, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its February 1977 session noted that heroin addiction showed a continuing upward trend. There was an over-all widespread abuse of cannabis with a considerable number of cannabis offences reported and growing amounts of liquid cannabis seized. Cocaine was increasingly abused, mainly in the Americas and Europe; a worldwide increase was also noted in the abuse of psychotropic substances, mostly sedative hypnotics and amphetamines. Methaqualone, amphetamines and hallucinogens were predominantly abused by young people. Multiple drug abuse was emerging as the most common pattern of drug-taking, but traditional use of opium, cannabis and coca leaves persisted in a number of countries. The Commission reviewed a preliminary report of the Secretariat on a study of measures to reduce illicit demand and approved a draft resolution thereon for adoption by the Economic and Social Council.

Among the activities undertaken in 1977 were pilot studies on drug abuse assessment carried out in collaboration with Governments of several countries, co-operation with specialized agencies, in the execution of demand-reduction programmes in a number of developing countries, and analysis of the extent, patterns and trends of drug abuse by regions of the world and the characteristics of national programmes aimed at reducing illicit demand.

On 13 May 1977, the Economic and Social Council expressed satisfaction that the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other specialized agencies had co-operated in preparing the report of the Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs on the study of measures to reduce illicit demand for drugs, and recommended its publication, as well as continuation of the study with financial aid from the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control.

This action was taken with the adoption of resolution 2064(LXII), by 42 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions. The draft resolution had been recommended

by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and approved by the Council's Social Committee on 3 May 1977 by 30 votes to 0, with 6 abstentions.

Also on 13 May 1977, the Council invited the Secretary-General to ensure that the specialized bodies and agencies of the United Nations devoted special attention and priority to combating drug abuse in Africa, particularly south of the Sahara, and requested him to report on this to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 1979.

This action was taken by resolution 2065(LXII), adopted by 41 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions. The resolution had been submitted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and approved by the Social Committee on 3 May 1977 by 35 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions.

Later in the year, the General Assembly by its resolution 32/124 invited UNFDAC to initiate, in collaboration with WHO and other United Nations bodies, action to design models for prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers, and to study the feasibility of establishing treatment and rehabilitation centres to care for and to train personnel in this field.

These actions were taken on 16 December 1977, by a recorded vote of 125 to 0, with 11 abstentions. The resolution had been approved by the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee on 8 December 1977, by a vote of 106 to 0, with 9 abstentions. The sponsors were Austria, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ghana, Honduras, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Singapore, Spain, Thailand and the United States.

(See also section below on CO-ORDINATION OF AID TO AREAS OF ILLICIT PRODUCTION.)

Also on 16 December, the Assembly *inter alia* invited Governments to take measures against drug abuse, including early prevention of drug addiction, health education programmes, provision of treatment, and rehabilitation programmes. It asked them to evaluate drug programmes and intensify research into causes of drug abuse. It called for greater co-operation of Governments and United Nations bodies in programmes for reducing illicit drugs demand and for exchanging information. It urged Governments to inform the United Nations about the extent, patterns and new trends in drug abuse and about programmes to reduce illicit demand. The Assembly also asked the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, to strengthen facilities to assist Governments in reducing such demand. (See also section below on ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN DRUGS.)

These actions were taken in adopting resolution 32/126, by a recorded vote of 125 to 0, with 11 abstentions. The resolution was approved by

the Third Committee on 7 December 1977 by 118 votes to 0, with 15 abstentions. The sponsors were France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden and Thailand.

(For texts of resolutions and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Illicit traffic in drugs

During its February 1977 session, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs reviewed the illicit drug traffic situation for 1975 and 1976 and noted some marked fluctuations in the quantities of drugs reported seized. In 1975, heroin seizures throughout the world increased by 44 per cent, thanks to greater operational co-operation on regional and interregional levels. During 1976, the flow of heroin into Europe, principally from South-East Asia, continued to increase, with seizures 130 per cent above those for 1975. The cocaine problem remained centred in the Americas. Many regions continued to face substantial traffic in cannabis, cannabis resin and liquid cannabis, and a greater weight of psychotropic substances was seized. There was also an increase in diversions from licit channels by way of theft and forgery of prescriptions.

The main routes from producing to consuming areas remained substantially unchanged in 1975 with, however, more devious routes being taken by many illicit couriers in order to avoid enforcement measures. The age group 15 to 25 years predominated in reports on persons implicated in drug offences. A substantial drop in opium seizures in Asia and the Far East and noticeable heroin trafficking from Asia indicated that more heroin was being manufactured near the centres of illicit opium production.

At the same time, the Commission noted the improved measures taken by many Governments to counter the illicit drug traffic and noted the fruitful regional, interregional and international co-operation emerging in many parts of the world.

Acting on this matter, the General Assembly, by its resolution 32/126 of 16 December 1977 (see above), urged Governments to strengthen their narcotics agencies, improve the exchange of narcotics information with other countries, and co-operate with international narcotics-control bodies. It asked those bodies to assist Governments in all possible ways.

Co-ordination of aid to areas of illicit production

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs noted with satisfaction the positive results obtained in projects supported by UNFDAC in areas faced with illicit

production of narcotic raw materials, such as Afghanistan, Pakistan and Thailand, and confirmed its view that the Fund should continue to serve as a catalyst, emphasizing the pilot nature of those projects which, if successful, should be taken over by Governments and their results applied on a wider scale, with the technical and financial backing of the international community.

Subsequently, the Economic and Social Council, on 3 May 1977, adopted resolution 2066(LXII), by which it urged Governments concerned with crop replacement projects in areas of illicit production of narcotic raw materials to include such projects in development programmes when seeking international aid. It also urged Governments, organizations and international institutions to give special attention to such projects, and asked the Secretary-General to transmit the resolution to all concerned.

The resolution was adopted by 44 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions. It had been recommended by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and was approved by the Social Committee on 3 May 1977 by 36 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions.

In a related action, the Council, recalling a Commission recommendation which urged restriction of cultivation of the poppy, and endorsing that recommendation, requested the Secretary-General to publicize the Commission's consideration of the subject and asked Member States to comment on the issue. This action was set forth in resolution 2067(LXII), adopted by 45 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions, on 13 May 1977. The resolution was approved by the Social Committee on 3 May by a vote of 36 to 0, with 5 abstentions. It was sponsored by Canada, Mexico, Norway and Yugoslavia.

(For text of resolutions, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By its resolution 32/124 of 16 December 1977 (see above), the General Assembly also acted on this matter. It invited all bodies engaged in development assistance to support UNFDAC projects to substitute legal crops for crops of narcotic materials.

The Assembly also invited Governments seeking international aid to include such projects in their development programmes.

Scientific research

The United Nations Narcotics Laboratory continued in 1977 to focus its attention on isolating and determining the components of khat (*Catha edulis* Forsk) and on methods of identifying narcotic and psychotropic substances. In October, a meeting of experts was convened by the Laboratory in Hong Kong to discuss the feasibility of

using chemical characteristics of heroin to identify its sources and to track its movement. The Laboratory also continued to co-ordinate research on the chemical composition of cannabis smoke.

Considerable progress was made in studies designed to maximize the yield of phenanthrene alkaloids (for codeine) per unit of cultivated area. Training in methods for the identification and analysis of drugs was provided at the Laboratory for fellowship holders from Antigua, India, Iran, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand and Turkey. With the assistance of UNFDAC, laboratory equipment, chemicals and technical literature were provided for national laboratories in areas affected by illicit traffic.

United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control

Contributions to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control in 1977 amounted to \$7.5 million, bringing the total since UNFDAC was established in 1971 to \$30.5 million contributed by 74 Governments. This financing was adequate to meet projected expenditure for 1978.

In addition to the continuation of existing programmes and projects, a programme agreement was concluded with the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Consultations on possible assistance were held with the Governments of Nepal and Tunisia. Technical assistance missions were undertaken, with Fund support, in Malaysia and in three countries of Africa south of the Sahara.

On 16 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted resolution 32/125, by which it endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 2066 (LXII) of 13 May 1977 (see above) on co-ordination of aid in areas of illicit production of narcotic raw materials, reiterated its appeal to Governments for sustained contributions to UNFDAC by giving due consideration to the economic and social development provided by drug control programmes financed by the Fund, and urged international organizations and institutions to co-operate with the United Nations by financially supporting drug control programmes which included sectors dealing with the economic and social development of the areas covered by those programmes.

The resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 125 to 0, with 11 abstentions. The text was approved by the Third Committee on 7 December 1977 by 115 votes to 0, with 14 abstentions. It was sponsored by Australia, Bolivia, Canada, Ghana, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, Thailand and the United States. (For text of resolution and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Documentary references

Implementation of drug control treaties

**RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,
ACCEPTANCES AND SUCCESSIONS**

Multilateral Treaties in Respect of Which the Secretary-General Performs Depositary Functions. List of Signatures, Ratifications, Accessions, etc., as at 31 December 1977. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.V.6 and corrigendum.

E/5933 and Corr.1,2. Report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its 27th session, Geneva, Switzerland, 7-25 February 1977, Chapter IX.

REPORTS OF GOVERNMENTS

E/5933 and Corr.1,2. Report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its 27th session, Chapter IV, paras. 231-242.

E/NA.1976. National authorities empowered to issue certificates and authorizations for import and export of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

E/NF.1976 and Add.1. Manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Notes by Secretary-General.

E/NR.1976/Summary. Summary of annual reports of Governments relating to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (1976).

E/NS.1977/Summary 1-4. Summary of reports on illicit transactions and seizures of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances received by Secretary-General from 1 January to 31 December 1977. Note by Secretary-General.

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Social Committee, meetings 806-808.
Plenary meeting 2059.

E/5933 and Corr.1,2. Report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its 27th session, Chapter XII.

E/5933, Chapter I. Draft resolution II, as recommended by Commission for action by Economic and Social Council, approved by Social Committee on 3 May 1977, meeting 808, by 38 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

E/5966. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 2081 (LXII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/5966, and as orally amended by Greece following consultations among Council members, adopted without vote by Council on 13 May 1977, meeting 2059.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the discussions which took place at the twenty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and General Assembly resolution 3445 (XXX) of 9 December 1975, on adequate priority for narcotics control, as well as General Assembly resolution 31/125 of 16 December 1976, on accession to and implementation of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances,

1. Observes that the arguments previously put forward are still valid and in particular that they have become even more cogent in view of the recent entry into force of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances;

2. Recommends that the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the General Assembly should ensure that the necessary resources shall be allocated under the regular budget of the United Nations for international drug control, bearing in mind the importance of this programme.

E/5933 and Corr.1,2. Report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its 27th session, Geneva, Switzerland, 7-25 February 1977. (Chapter I B: Draft decision proposed by Commission for action by Economic and Social Council; Chapter XI: Publications of

Division of Narcotic Drugs; Chapter XVI: Resolutions (1 (XXVII)-5 (XXVII)), decisions (1 (XXVII)-8 (XXVII)), recommendation 1 (XXVII) and forms 1-3 adopted by Commission at its 27th session; Annex V: List of documents.)

E/5966. Report of Social Committee, draft decision.

E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977 and 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 224 (LXII)).

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Social Committee, meetings 806-808.
Plenary meeting 2059.

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1976 (E/INCB/33). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.XI.2.

E/5912. Report of INCB for 1976 (Summary).

E/5933 and Corr.1,2. Report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its 27th session, Geneva, 7-25 February 1977, Chapter VI.

E/AC.7/L.730. United Kingdom: draft resolution, approved without vote by Social Committee on 3 May 1977, meeting 808.

E/5966. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution VI.

Resolution 2068 (LXII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/5966, adopted without vote by Council on 13 May 1977, meeting 2059.

The Economic and Social Council,
Having considered the report of the International Narcotics Control Board on its work in 1976,
Recalling its resolution 2000 (LX) of 12 May 1976,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the members of the International Narcotics Control Board for their distinguished service in international drug control;

2. Expresses its appreciation, in particular, of the service of those members whose terms of office expired during 1977, and of the outstanding contribution rendered by M.J. Dittert, who has retired after forty years service to the Board, the last ten years as its Secretary;

3. Commends the Board for its comprehensive and valuable report on its work in 1976;

4. Recommends that report to the urgent attention of all Member States.

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1977 (E/INCB/37). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.XI.2.

**Drug abuse and measures
to reduce illicit demand**

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Social Committee, meetings 806-808.
Plenary meeting 2059.

E/5933 and Corr.1,2. Report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its 27th session, Geneva, 7-25 February 1977, Chapters II and X.

E/5933, Chapter I A. Draft resolution I, as recommended by Commission for adoption by Economic and Social Council, approved by Social Committee on 3 May 1977, meeting 808, by 30 votes to 0, with 6 abstentions.

E/5966. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 2064 (LXII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/5966, adopted by Council on 13 May 1977, meeting 2059, by 42 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs on the study of measures to reduce illicit demand for drugs, of which the Commission on Narcotic Drugs took note at its twenty-seventh session,

Considering that efforts to combat addiction to the narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances covered by the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and by the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, call for an attack on the problem at the three levels of demand, supply and illicit traffic,

Being of the opinion that the solutions to the problem of reducing demand are multiple, interdisciplinary and, very often, still at an experimental stage,

Convinced that progress can be achieved only through international and interagency co-operation at all levels,

1. Expresses satisfaction at the fact that the specialized agencies, in particular the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, have co-operated in the preparatory work for the report of the Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs on the study of measures to reduce illicit demand for drugs;

2. Recommends that the Secretary-General should publish the report of the Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the papers referred to in paragraph 4 thereof, and should continue that study on the same lines as hitherto, in co-operation with the World Health Organization and the other specialized agencies concerned and with the financial assistance of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control;

3. Recommends also that the publication envisaged in paragraph 2 above should include an introduction outlining the reservations of a technical nature which emerged from the statements of some delegations at the twenty-seventh session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

E/5933, Chapter I A. Draft resolution III, as recommended by Commission for adoption by Economic and Social Council, approved by Social Committee on 3 May 1977, meeting 808, by 35 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions.

E/5966. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 2065 (LXII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/5966, adopted by Council on 13 May 1977, meeting 2059, by 41 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling resolution II adopted by the United Nations Conference to consider amendments to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, in which the Conference states that the fulfilment by the developing countries of their obligations under the Convention will be facilitated by adequate technical and financial assistance from the international community,

Recognizing that many African countries, particularly those south of the Sahara, lack the resources to enable them to fulfil their obligations under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and under the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances,

Taking note of the efforts so far made by certain specialized bodies of the United Nations to prevent and combat drug abuse in some African Countries,

Noting that despite these efforts the actual situation in the field with regard to drug abuse is beginning to show undeniable signs of gravity,

1. Invites the Secretary-General to ensure that the various specialized bodies of the United Nations and the specialized agencies shall devote special attention to the African countries, particularly those south of the Sahara, and assign to them some measure of priority in their programmes designed to combat narcotic drug abuse, particularly in such fields as epidemiological and sociological surveys, technical assistance, personnel training,

regional seminars, regional co-operation, treatment, social rehabilitation and reintegration, information and education and crop replacement;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its twenty-eighth session on the measures taken or planned.

General Assembly—32nd session

Third Committee, meetings 57, 60, 61, 63, 64, 72, 73.

Plenary meeting 105.

A/C.3/32/L.46. Austria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand, United States: draft resolution.

A/C.3/32/L46/Rev.1. Austria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ghana, Honduras, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Spain, Thailand, United States: revised draft resolution, approved by Third Committee on 8 December 1977, meeting 73, by 106 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

A/32/458. Report of Third Committee (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution VIII.

Resolution 32/124, as recommended by Third Committee, A/32/458, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1977, meeting 105, by recorded vote of 125 to 0, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: None

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Viet Nam.

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 2064 (LXII), 2065 (LXII) and 2066 (LXII) of 13 May 1977, and other resolutions on the dangers of drug abuse,

Acknowledging articles 38 and 38 bis of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961,

Recognizing the growing threat caused by the spread of drug abuse in many parts of the world, the impact of this situation on social and economic development, agriculture and many other areas, and the resultant increase in crime and corruption,

Aware that drug abuse has serious adverse effects on the quality of life of individuals and upon the societies in which they live,

Concerned by the fact that drug trafficking exploits every individual with which it comes in contact,

Realizing that the concerted effort of States is required in dealing with this problem, and that the international effort in this respect should be strengthened,

Noting that agencies of the United Nations system are addressing attention through various programmes to the reduction of drug supply and demand,

Bearing in mind that the initial purpose of the introduction of drugs into society was to improve the health and well-being of individuals,

Recognizing the urgent need to make individuals and Governments more aware of the dangers of drug abuse and the need for increased attention to the field of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation,

1. Invites the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to initiate, in collaboration with the World Health Organization and other appropriate agencies and bodies of the United Nations, actions to design models for prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, taking into account the diversity of cultures in which drug abuse exists, for the purpose of identifying and demonstrating the best techniques for assisting drug abusers in order to facilitate the work of national authorities in reducing drug abuse;

2. Further invites the above-mentioned organizations to study the feasibility of establishing treatment and rehabilitation centres to care for individuals suffering from addiction and abuse and to train persons to apply the best methodologies in this field;

3. Invites the United Nations Development Programme and other appropriate agencies and bodies of the United Nations, as well as international or multilateral financial institutions engaged in development assistance, to co-operate with and assist the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, in accordance with requests by Governments, in the commissioning of pilot projects aimed at providing farmers who had relied on growing narcotic raw materials as their principal source of income with other ways and means of income in areas where the illicit cultivation and production of narcotic raw materials shall gradually be eradicated in accordance with the decisions of the Governments concerned;

4. Invites Governments to consider including projects designed to promote economic alternatives for farmers and others who are dependent on illicit production of narcotic substances, as additional and integrated components in their economic development programmes when applying for technical and financial assistance from multilateral institutions;

5. Requests the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to study at its next session the possibility of launching a meaningful programme of international drug abuse control strategy and policies, including the possibility of integrating therein existing policies or envisaged development assistance programmes;

6. Suggests that the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-fourth session give special consideration to all problems related to drug abuse.

A/C.3/32/L.50. France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Sweden, Thailand: draft resolution, approved by Third Committee on 7 December 1977, meeting 72, by 118 votes to 0, with 15 abstentions.

A/32/458. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution X.

Resolution 32/126, as recommended by Third Committee, A/32/458, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1977, meeting 105, by recorded vote of 125 to 0, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New

Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

The General Assembly,

Recalling relevant articles of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as well as of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances,

Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolutions 1932 (LVIII) and 1934 (LVIII) of 6 May 1975, 2002 (LX) of 12 May 1976, 2064 (LXII), 2067 (LXII) and 2081 (LXII) of 13 May 1977, as well as the relevant recommendations of the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

Recognizing the serious health, social and economic problems caused by drug abuse,

Noting with satisfaction the considerable results achieved by national law enforcement agencies, by increasing regional and interregional collaboration and in co-operation with the competent international organizations and bodies, in intercepting more and more the actual movement of drug contraband,

Noting with great concern that the continuing international illicit traffic in both narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances causes the death of many human beings or severely infringes upon their health and thus is detrimental to many societies,

Convinced that measures to reduce illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, must be taken concurrently with measures to reduce illicit supply of, and illicit traffic in, drugs,

Convinced also that intensified and co-ordinated efforts by all competent agencies and organizations concerned with the fight against illicit drug traffic, at the national, regional and international levels, could bring about better results in the interception of such traffic,

1. Urges every Government to intensify its efforts in that respect by strengthening and co-ordinating its law enforcement agencies responsible for intercepting the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, by providing them with the best and most expeditious ways and means of exchange of relevant operational information with the respective authorities of other countries and by co-operating to the fullest extent possible with the international organizations working in this field, in order to achieve the best possible results and to avoid waste of time and manpower;

2. Calls upon those international organizations and bodies, such as INTERPOL, the International Criminal Police Organization, and the Customs Co-operation Council, to assist, in all possible ways and in the most co-ordinated manner avoiding duplication, the respective law enforcement agencies of all Governments, in particular by providing them with all available operational information related to the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

3. Invites Governments to take all appropriate measures against drug abuse, including in particular the early prevention of drug addiction and health education programmes, as well as to provide facilities for treatment and rehabilitation of persons addicted to drugs;

4. Invites Governments to carry out evaluation of their drug prevention programmes in order to assess their efficiency as well as to expand and intensify research in the fields of epidemiology and knowledge of causes and motives of drug abuse with regard to both pharmacological and sociological aspects;

5. Calls for more extensive and effective co-operation of Governments and competent bodies of the United Nations and spe-

cialized agencies in order to facilitate appropriate designing and implementation of programmes aimed at reducing illicit demand for drugs and at furthering exchange of experience and information among scientists and experts from various nations who are actively engaged in this field;

6. Reiterates its appeal to all States not yet parties to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances to take steps to accede to it and requests the Secretary-General to transmit this appeal to all Governments concerned;

7. Urges Governments to provide, in addition to the data already furnished in their annual reports to the Secretary-General, other relevant information on the extent, patterns and any new trends in the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as information on programmes undertaken to reduce illicit demand for drugs;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to strengthen and expand to the extent possible, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, the facilities available to provide Governments which request its assistance in their work to reduce illicit demand for drugs.

Illicit traffic in drugs

E/5933 and Corr.1.2. Report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its 27th session, Geneva, 7-25 February 1977, Chapter III.

Co-ordination of aid to areas of illicit production

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Social Committee, meetings 806-808.
Plenary meeting 2059.

E/5933 and Corr.1.2. Report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its 27th session, Geneva, 7-25 February 1977, Chapter X.

E/5933, Chapter I A. Draft resolution IV, as recommended by Commission for action by Economic and Social Council, approved by Social Committee on 3 May 1977, meeting 808, by 36 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions.

E/5966. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution IV.

Resolution 2066 (LXII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/5966, adopted by Council on 13 May 1977, meeting 2059, by 44 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,
Recalling paragraph 4 of its resolution 1559 (XLIX) of 11 November 1970,

Recognizing the importance of economic and social measures in the struggle against drug abuse,

Convinced that projects concerned with providing farmers and others dependent on the illicit cultivation of narcotic plants with alternative economic and social opportunities can make, as part of a national development programme including control measures, an important contribution to the progressive elimination of such dependence and can help to meet countries' own economic and social needs, as well as the world demand for food,

Convinced that narcotics-related projects, including projects developed on a pilot basis and aimed at replacing such illicit cultivation of raw materials by alternative economic opportunities, if acceptable on their economic merit to the multilateral institutions, could generate supplementary assistance for national economic and social development programmes of the Governments concerned and help to meet obligations under the international drug control treaties,

1. Urges the Governments concerned with crop replacement projects to take into account the strong desirability of including such projects as referred to above as additional and integrated components in their development programmes when applying for technical or financial assistance or both from multilateral institutions for the realization of those projects;

2. Invites all Governments, the competent United Nations organs and organizations, the specialized agencies and other international or multilateral financial institutions, when considering applications for development assistance from Governments

concerned in the progressive elimination of such illicit cultivation, to give special attention, to the extent feasible, to such programmes and projects;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Governments, to the executive heads of the United Nations bodies and agencies concerned, including the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the World Food Programme, the World Bank and other international or multilateral financial institutions engaged in development assistance.

E/5933 and Corr.1.2. Report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its 27th session, Geneva, 7-25 February 1977, Chapters VIII and XVI C (recommendation 1 (XXVII)).

E/AC.7/L.729. Canada, Mexico, Norway, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by Social Committee on 3 May 1977, meeting 808, by 36 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions.

E/5966. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution V.

Resolution 2067 (LXII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/5966, adopted by Council on 13 May 1977, meeting 2059, by 45 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,
Recalling recommendation 1 (XXVII) on restriction of the cultivation of the poppy, adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its twenty-seventh session,

1. Endorses recommendation 1 (XXVII) of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to all Governments the opinions and proposals submitted during the debate on these issues at the twenty-seventh session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the sixty-second session of the Economic and Social Council;

3. Invites Member States to submit, through the Secretary-General, comments on this issue to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its twenty-eighth session and to the International Narcotics Control Board.

Scientific research

E/5933 and Corr.1.2. Report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its 27th session, Geneva, 7-25 February 1977, Chapter VII.

United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control

E/5933 and Corr.1.2. Report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its 27th session, Geneva, 7-25 February 1977, Chapter X.

General Assembly—32nd session

Third Committee, meetings 57, 60, 61, 63, 64, 72.

Plenary meeting 105.

A/C.3/32/L.48. Australia, Bolivia, Canada, Ghana, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, Thailand, United States: draft resolution, approved by Third Committee on 7 December 1977, meeting 72, by 115 votes to 0, with 14 abstentions.

A/32/458. Report of Third Committee (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution IX.

Resolution 32/125, as recommended by Third Committee, A/32/458, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1977, meeting 105, by recorded vote of 125 to 0, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait,

Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its earlier appeals for voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control in resolutions 3012 (XXVII) and 3014 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 3146 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3278 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974 and 3446 (XXX) of 9 December 1975, as well as similar appeals by the Economic and Social Council in resolutions 1664 (LII) of 1 June 1972, 1937 (LVIII) of 5 May 1975 and 2004 (LX) of 12 May 1976,

Noting with interest Economic and Social Council resolutions 2066 (LXII) of 13 May 1977 on the co-ordination of technical and financial assistance in areas of illicit production of narcotic raw materials and 2067 (LXII) of 13 May 1977 on the restriction of cultivation of the poppy,

Realizing that many programmes of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control aiming at the reduction of illicit cultivation and production of narcotic raw materials require, to a large extent, socio-economic development action as a condition for and a complement of their primary drug control aspects, and help Governments assisted by such programmes, in particular by multi-sectoral country programmes, in the economic and social development of the geographical areas concerned,

Convinced that such drug control-related programmes, which contribute to the general economic and social development of the areas covered by them, merit support from Governments and international or multilateral organizations and institutions concerned with providing economic and social development aid,

1. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 2066 (LXII) on the co-ordination of technical and financial assistance in areas of illicit production of narcotic raw materials;

2. Reiterates its appeal to Governments for sustained contributions to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control by giving due consideration to the economic and social development provided in drug control programmes financed by the Fund;

3. Urges all international or multilateral organizations and institutions concerned with providing economic and social development aid to co-operate with the United Nations by supporting financially the implementation of such drug control programmes which include sectors dealing with the economic and social development of the areas covered by those programmes;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Governments and of international or multilateral organizations and institutions concerned with providing economic and social development aid and to invite them to co-operate in its best possible implementation.

Other documents

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1977, of its 3rd special session and of its 62nd and 63rd sessions, Chapter VI D.

Bulletin on Narcotics (quarterly), Vol. XXIX, Nos. 1-4.

Estimated World Requirements of Narcotic Drugs and Estimates of World Production of Opium in 1977. Statement Issued by the International Narcotics Control Board under Article 5 of the 1931 Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, as Amended by the 1946 Protocol, and under Article 12 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 (E/INCB/34). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.XI.1; and Supplements 1-3 and 3/Add.1 and 4-12. U.N.P. Sales Nos.: E/F/S.77.XI.1/Supp.1-3 and Supp.3/Add.1 and Supp.4-12.

Chapter XXI

United Nations disaster relief**Assistance activities in 1977****Aid to Sudano-Sahelian populations**

During 1977, the United Nations Sahelian Office (UNSO), an organization within the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), implemented priority projects and continued planning and resource mobilization for the medium-term and long-term rehabilitation and development programmes of the eight drought-stricken Sudano-Sahelian countries: Cape Verde, Chad, the Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Senegal and the Upper Volta.

Since its organization in 1974, UNSO has maintained close working relationships, through its field office at Ouagadougou, Upper Volta, with these drought-stricken countries and their regional organization, the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel, in order to support their efforts to achieve three main objectives: to mitigate the effects of future drought; to achieve self-sufficiency in food staples; and to accelerate socio-economic development.

The United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities provided \$44 million in 1977 for priority projects, carried out by specialized agencies of the United Nations under the supervision of UNDP, namely: to complete feasibility studies for construction and maintenance of 3,200 kilometres of feeder roads in the Sahel; to initiate construction of feeder roads in Cape Verde, Chad, the Gambia, Mali, the Niger and the Upper Volta and to prepare for road building in Mauritania and Senegal; to strengthen regional agro-meteorological and hydrological services; to study telecommunications and radio for rural development; to convene a seminar on forest development; to plan a regional inventory of water points and earth dams; to study herd reconstitution in the Kanem area in Chad; to plan development of the Sahel's continental fishery resources; to plan grain storage, including silo construction, in Mauritania; to equip and operate 36 existing deep-bore wells in Mauritania in co-operation with the African Development Bank; to finance a phase of a water-control plan in northern Senegal; to continue work on an underground water supply project in Cape Verde; to increase the supply of improved seeds for food crops; and to construct water points for livestock in the Gambia.

In addition to these activities through the Trust Fund, UNSO consulted with the Permanent Inter-State Committee, the Office for Special Relief Operations of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Food Programme and the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator about providing food and agricultural aid to Cape Verde, the Gambia and Senegal. Harvest prospects were monitored in Mauritania, parts of Mali, and the Upper Volta.

The activities of UNSO were reported by the Secretary-General to the Governing Council of UNDP at its June/July 1977 session and later in the year to the Economic and Social Council.

On 3 August 1977, the Economic and Social Council noted with appreciation UNSO's role in helping to combat the effects of drought and in mobilizing resources and implementing the Permanent Committee's recovery programme, and expressed appreciation for the method of work adopted by UNSO. The Council also expressed its gratitude to contributors to that Committee's programme, and urged them to continue to contribute. It asked Governments, especially those of developed countries, to give financial and technical support to efforts to move relief materials from the port of Douala, United Republic of Cameroon, to the drought area. In addition, the Council requested UNSO to continue its close co-operation with the Permanent Committee, and its co-ordination efforts between United Nations programmes and bodies in the implementation of medium- and long-term assistance programmes.

The Council's decisions were embodied in resolution 2103(LXIII), which was adopted without vote. The draft resolution was approved without vote by the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee on 26 July 1977. Sponsors were Canada, France, Mauritania, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Senegal, Tunisia and Uganda.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

On 19 December 1977, the General Assembly urged Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations to respond immediately to a new drought emergency in the Sahel, and requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO to apply the experience gained in relief opera-

tions in continuing to produce forecasts, and to provide adequate assistance to overcome problems of supply, storage and distribution. It also expressed gratitude to all contributors to the Permanent Inter-State Committee's recovery programme and urged all to continue to respond favourably, both with regard to emergency measures and implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery plan. The Assembly specifically urged States to aid efforts to strengthen transport infrastructure and facilities, with particular emphasis on movement of foodstuffs from ports to the land-locked Sahelian countries.

Among other things, the Assembly then asked UNSO to continue its close co-operation with the Permanent Committee and its efforts to ensure co-operation and co-ordination between United Nations programmes and bodies, and asked the Secretary-General to continue his action aimed at mobilizing the financial resources necessary for the implementation of the medium- and long-term projects identified by that Committee.

These decisions were embodied in Assembly resolution 32/159, adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which had approved the text without vote on 30 November 1977. The text was sponsored by Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, France, the Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Senegal, Tunisia and the Upper Volta.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By another action, taken on 19 December 1977, the General Assembly stressed the need for immediate implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification adopted by the United Nations Conference on Desertification (Nairobi, Kenya—August/September 1977) (see p. 509). To facilitate this implementation, it invited the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to consider measures to improve institutional arrangements in the Sudano-Sahelian region, including establishment of a subregional UNEP office to support efforts to combat desertification in that region.

This action was embodied in resolution 32/170. (For text of resolution, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

Aid to Ethiopia

At its April-May 1977 session, the Economic and Social Council's attention was drawn to fears of the Ethiopian authorities that their resources of food and transport would be insufficient to deal with deteriorating conditions. Reporting to the Council in May 1977, the United Nations Disaster

Relief Co-ordinator warned of possible food shortages in certain regions of Ethiopia. He noted that Ethiopia had experienced serious crop shortfalls in 1977, owing to the drought in 1976 in the provinces of Wollo and Tigre and the Rift Valley. Grain import requirements for 1977 were estimated at 200,000 tons. Commercial imports of 100,000 tons had been arranged and 53,000 tons had been committed as food aid; donors were asked to make up a shortfall of some 50,000 tons. The food shortage was further complicated by the lack of trucks for distribution.

The Government of Ethiopia had purchased 200 trucks and appealed for 150 additional vehicles to the international donor community through the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO). Also UNDRO participated in a joint assessment mission with the World Food Programme (WFP) and FAO.

On 5 May 1977, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 2047(LXII), by which it noted with concern that crop failures in Ethiopia could cause a crisis before the harvest in October. The Council: requested the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the Administrator of UNDP, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and other United Nations organizations and specialized agencies to intensify their assistance to Ethiopia; appealed to Governments of Member States and to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue and increase their assistance to Ethiopia for relief, rehabilitation and recovery of the drought-stricken areas; and decided to keep the matter under review.

The resolution, adopted by the Council without vote, was proposed by Afghanistan, Argentina, Bangladesh, Cuba, Jamaica, Kenya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Nigeria, the Philippines, Rwanda, the Upper Volta and Yugoslavia. (For text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

A report on assistance to Ethiopia, submitted by the Secretary-General to the 1977 session of the General Assembly, called attention to the continuing critical need for trucks. It noted that until the main harvest in December 1977, food would continue in short supply, especially in the areas of Wollo, Tigre and Wollega, and in the cities, where prices for all cereals except wheat had increased by more than 50 per cent in 12 months.

The report also pointed out that food aid would be required during 1978, but that this would have to be supported by transport which could not currently be provided from within the country. Food aid in quantities beyond the estimated harvest/requirement shortfall would also be needed for refugees and war victims.

On 8 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted a resolution by which, among other things,

it requested the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the Administrator of UNDP, UNICEF and other United Nations organizations and specialized agencies to intensify their assistance to Ethiopia and to implement the relevant Assembly and Council resolutions.

The Assembly also appealed to Governments of Member States, to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and to all voluntary agencies to increase their assistance to the people of Ethiopia, and called upon all concerned to ensure that this international assistance be used solely for relief and rehabilitation. Finally, it called for reports on implementation.

The Assembly's decisions were contained in resolution 32/55, adopted without vote. The Second Committee had approved the resolution without vote on 18 November 1977, as sponsored by 75 Member States.

(For text of resolution and list of sponsors, see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

Other assistance activities

According to a report by the Secretary-General on UNDR0, in early January 1977 torrential rains in eastern Bolivia caused extensive flooding in two provinces, killing 10 people and affecting 70,000. For emergency needs, UNDR0 allocated \$5,000, and other members of the international community reported contributions totalling \$35,083.

A cyclone struck three provinces of Madagascar in February 1977, killing 30 people, making 15,000 homeless and causing extensive damage to crops and infrastructure. An UNDR0 representative visited Madagascar and reported on food needs and the help needed in reconstruction of roads, rural health stations, schools and communications facilities. An emergency allocation of \$20,000 was made by UNDP, and other assistance reported to UNDR0 totalled \$30,000.

In February 1977, heavy rains caused flooding in Mozambique, affecting thousands of acres of agricultural land and causing damage to infrastructure. Fifty people were reported dead and 400,000 were affected; thousands of cattle were reported drowned. An UNDR0 representative visited Mozambique to assist the UNDP resident representative in co-ordinating relief. An international appeal for medicines, food, blankets and clothing was launched by UNDR0, which also contributed \$20,000. Other contributions in cash or goods were provided by UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, the World Health Organization (WHO), the Red Cross and bilateral donors.

On 4 March 1977, a severe earthquake struck Romania, causing 1,570 deaths (mainly in Bucharest), injuring 11,300 and making nearly 35,000

families homeless. The cost of the damage was estimated at more than \$830 million. An UNDR0 allocation of \$20,000 was used for medical relief supplies. Together with the League of Red Cross Societies, UNDR0 provided information on further relief requirements. Aid was provided by UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and WHO; aid was also given by Governments, national Red Cross/Red Crescent societies and by other voluntary agencies and private donors.

In April 1977, a number of villages and a town were destroyed by a volcanic eruption in the Comoros. An UNDR0 contribution of \$15,000 was used for emergency health needs; the League of Red Cross Societies provided blankets, food and medicine.

In early 1977, an outbreak rate of smallpox in Somalia reached alarming proportions, and the Government requested assistance from the United Nations. On behalf of the Government of Somalia and WHO, UNDR0 launched an appeal for vehicles, spare parts and communications equipment to support field teams from WHO, the Somali Red Crescent Society and volunteers. International donors provided 4-wheel-drive trucks which were airlifted to Somalia. By November 1977, the outbreaks had been contained.

Severe flooding in north-eastern Peru in April 1977 caused 17 deaths and made hundreds homeless; UNDR0 allocated \$4,749 for local purchase of relief items.

In early May, a series of tornadoes struck Bangladesh. Floods caused the loss of over 350,000 tons of rice and damaged jute production. Following an appeal made through UNDR0, several Governments contributed medicines to supplement supplies provided by WHO and UNICEF.

At the request of the Government, a joint UNDR0/UNICEF/WFP/FAO/WHO mission visited Haiti in May 1977 to assess the food situation, which had worsened steadily since a 1975 drought. About 400,000 people were affected, of whom about 250,000 were in urgent need; about 150,000 were being assisted by United States voluntary agencies and WFP. Later in 1977, United States voluntary agencies and donor Governments increased their food-for-work projects, and contributions were made by UNDP and UNICEF. A second United Nations joint mission in September 1977 noted that the situation was improving slowly, aided by relief operations and by rain.

A cyclone and torrential rain caused extensive damage in Oman in June 1977, killing 105 people and causing numerous injuries and extensive losses of farm animals. The Government appealed for outside help through UNDR0, and contribu-

tions for emergency needs were provided. A representative of UNDR0 assisted in the co-ordination of assistance and UNDR0 allocated \$20,000 for the local purchase of tents.

An earthquake followed by tsunamis struck Indonesia in August 1977, causing loss of life and numerous injuries and making 20,000 homeless; UNDR0 contributed \$19,300 for relief work; UNICEF and WFP also provided assistance, as well as Governments and voluntary agencies.

After heavy rains and floods caused considerable damage on the island of St. Vincent in October 1977, UNDR0 allocated \$20,000.

In October 1977, the Government of the Upper Volta requested UNDR0'S help following the destruction of drinking-water reservoirs after heavy rains; UNDR0 granted \$17,000 for building materials; WFP also provided assistance.

Widespread flooding in two river valleys in Somalia in November 1977 caused damage to many villages, roads and crops, and affected 40,000 persons. A joint UNDP/WFP mission surveyed the area, accompanied by an UNDR0 expert and a representative of the League of Red Cross Societies. Medical supplies and services were provided by the Somali Red Crescent Society and UNICEF; WFP authorized an emergency project for 20,000 people and the United States Government contributed supplies. An UNDR0 contribution of \$20,000 was used for the relief operation.

In November 1977, southern India was hit by two cyclones and a severe cyclonic storm, causing over 20,000 deaths and making hundreds of thousands homeless. At least 300,000 acres of crops were destroyed, extensive damage occurred to infrastructure and communications, and there were heavy livestock losses. Relief operations were undertaken by the Government and the Indian Red Cross Society. Aid was also provided by UNICEF, CARE, Church World Service, Catholic relief services, and by the World Council of Churches. A series of reports on the situation was issued by UNDR0 which also provided a total of \$30,220 for the purchase of relief items; many Governments, organizations and voluntary agencies also contributed.

In late 1977, UNDR0 allocated \$20,000 to supplement the efforts of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission of the Government of Ethiopia following loss of crops by floods. In another action, UNDR0 and UNDP provided \$17,000 and \$20,000, respectively, to the Government of Peru for the purchase of new medical equipment for the flood-damaged regional hospital in Cuzco.

Measures to expedite international relief

In 1971, the General Assembly invited Governments that were potential recipients of disaster

relief assistance to consider legislative or other measures to facilitate the receipt of aid in times of emergency, including overflight and landing rights and necessary privileges and immunities for relief units.¹ A report on this matter was prepared jointly by UNDR0 and the League of Red Cross, Red Crescent, and Red Lion and Sun Societies.

Proposed measures to expedite and improve the delivery of international relief assistance were contained in an annex to the annual report of the Secretary-General on the activities of UNDR0. Thirteen proposals concerned: designation of a single national relief authority in each country; simplified consular and customs documentation requirements; waiving of restrictions on food imports; visas for relief personnel; the shipping of relief items; free air freight; overflight and landing rights; and access to communications facilities.

On 3 August 1977, the Economic and Social Council, after considering the report of the Secretary-General, adopted a resolution by which it called for action by all concerned to facilitate international relief. The Council requested the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, in co-operation with Governments, United Nations bodies and appropriate intergovernmental organizations and voluntary agencies, particularly the International Red Cross, to pay special attention to promoting measures designed to expedite international relief. The Council asked that a progress report be made at its second regular session in 1978.

The Council also called upon Governments, intergovernmental agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned with relief operations to give due consideration to the recommendations in the report of the Secretary-General, with a view to adopting legislative, administrative and operational measures to speed the delivery of international relief.

The Council's decisions were set forth in resolution 2102(LXIII), adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, which had approved the text by consensus on 21 July 1977. Sponsors were Denmark, Finland, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States and Zaire. An amendment proposed by France was withdrawn after informal consultations and resubmitted as a draft decision. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Council adopted the French-sponsored decision (253(LXIII)) on 3 August 1977. It thereby noted with satisfaction that the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator had concluded co-

¹ See Y.U.N., 1971, pp. 477-79, text of resolution 2816(XXVI) of 14 December 1971.

operation agreements with a number of specialized agencies, and asked him to undertake further agreements of this kind, particularly in disaster prevention, so as to achieve greater cohesion.

The Council adopted decision 253(LXIII), without vote, on the recommendation of the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, which had approved the text without vote on 21 July 1977.

On 8 December 1977, the General Assembly, taking note of the Secretary-General's report on the activities of UNDR0, endorsed the Economic and Social Council resolution of 3 August 1977 calling for facilitation of international relief assistance. The Assembly invited Governments of disaster-prone countries to undertake planning and preparation for the provision of relief to victims of natural disasters, in co-operation with the international community and with the assistance of UNDR0.

The resident representatives of UNDP, in co-operation with UNDR0 and appropriate specialized agencies, were urged by the Assembly to co-operate with Governments that wished to include in their country programmes projects to reduce the impact of disasters and lessen their long-term socio-economic effects.

The General Assembly, reaffirming its resolution of 21 December 1976² by which, *inter alia*, it recognized the need for a sound financial basis for UNDR0, decided to examine UNDR0'S future finances at its regular 1978 session, with a view to the further transfer of appropriate costs from voluntary funding to the United Nations regular budget.

These Assembly decisions were embodied in resolution 32/56, adopted without vote. The draft resolution, sponsored by 42 Members, had been approved without vote by the Second Committee on 30 November 1977. (For text of resolution and list of sponsors, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Following the adoption of the resolution, statements were made by several Member States. France and Italy said that, although they had joined in the consensus, they did not agree that financing for UNDR0 should be transferred from voluntary funding to the regular budget. The USSR also held this view, while the United States believed that not more than 50 per cent of certain UNDR0 administrative expenses might be charged to the United Nations regular budget.

² See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 518-19, text of resolution 31/173.

Documentary references

Assistance activities in 1977

AID TO SUDANO-SAHELIAN POPULATIONS

Economic and Social Council—63rd session

Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 617, 618, 620, 622.

Plenary meeting 2084.

DP/252 and Corr.1. Implementation of medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in Sudano-Saharan region. Report of Secretary-General.

E/6013/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 24th session, Geneva, 13 June-1 July 1977, Chapter V (decision of 27 June 1977).

E/AC.24/L.555. Canada, France, Mauritania, Netherlands, Nigeria, Senegal, Tunisia, Uganda: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved without vote on 26 July 1977, meeting 622.

E/6038. Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee.

Resolution 2103(LXIII), as recommended by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, E/6038, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1977, meeting 2084.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, particularly General Assembly resolutions 3253(XXIX) of 4 December 1974, 3512(XXX) of 15 December 1975 and 31/180 of 21 December 1976 and Council resolution 1918(LVIII) of 5 May 1975,

Considering that the nature and scope of the needs of the countries of the Sudano-Saharan region make it necessary for the international community to continue and to strengthen its action

of solidarity in support of the recovery efforts and economic development of those countries,

Noting with appreciation the role played by the United Nations Sahelian Office in helping to combat the effects of the drought and to implement the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme adopted by the States members of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and to mobilize the necessary resources to finance priority projects,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Saharan region,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General, which gives an account of the efforts made to implement the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Saharan region;

2. Expresses its appreciation for the method of work adopted by the United Nations Sahelian Office and for the results achieved;

3. Expresses its gratitude to the Governments, United Nations bodies, intergovernmental organizations, private organizations and individuals that have contributed to the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme drawn up by the States members of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel;

4. Urges all Governments, United Nations bodies, intergovernmental organizations, private organizations and individuals to continue to respond favourably and on a continuing basis, either bilaterally or through the United Nations Sahelian Office or any other intermediary, to the request made by the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and by the Governments of the Sudano-Saharan countries;

5. Urges also Member States, particularly developed countries and those in a position to do so, to consider giving urgent financial and technical support to the current efforts in the evacuation of international relief materials from the port of Douala to

the land-locked and drought-affected countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region;

6. Requests the United Nations Sahelian Office to continue its close co-operation with the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and its efforts to ensure co-operation and co-ordination between the United Nations programmes and bodies, with a view to the implementation of medium-term and long-term assistance programmes;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to continue to report to the General Assembly through the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the Economic and Social Council on the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region.

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meetings 42, 52.
Plenary meeting 107.

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1977, of its 3rd special session and of its 62nd and 63rd sessions, Chapter VII G.

A/32/254. Implementation of medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in Sudano-Sahelian region. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/32/L.56. Austria, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, France, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Tunisia, Upper Volta: draft resolution.

A/C.2/32/L.56/Rev.1. Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, France, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Tunisia, Upper Volta: revised draft resolution, adopted without vote by Second Committee on 30 November 1977, meeting 52.

A/32/265/Add.3 and Add.3/Corr.1. Report of Second Committee (part IV) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution IV.

Resolution 32/159, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/265/Add.3 and Add.3/Corr.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 19 December 1977, meeting 107.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2816(XXVI) of 14 December 1971, 2959(XXVII) of 12 December 1972 and 3054(XXVIII) of 17 October 1973,

Recalling further its resolutions 3253(XXIX) of 4 December 1974, 3512(XXX) of 15 December 1975 and 31/180 of 21 December 1976 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1918 (LVIII) of 5 May 1975 and 2103(LXIII) of 3 August 1977,

Taking note of the decision of 27 June 1977 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme concerning the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region,

Deeply concerned at the magnitude of the effects of the new drought prevailing in the Sudano-Sahelian region and, in particular, at the serious shortage of food and the livestock losses,

Taking note of the declaration adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel at its special session held at Niamey on 26 and 27 October 1977,

Mindful of the fact that the transport problem, particularly the state of the infrastructure and the inadequacy of the present capacities, constitutes a major obstacle for the countries of the region,

Noting the measures taken by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Food Programme to establish large stockpiles of food in the ports of the Sudano-Sahelian region,

Noting the individual and collective efforts made by States members of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel,

Noting with satisfaction the decisive role played by the United Nations Sahelian Office, on the one hand, in helping to combat the

effects of the drought and to implement the priority medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme adopted by the States members of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel, and, on the other hand, in mobilizing the necessary resources to finance priority projects,

Taking note of the expansion of the recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sahel as a result of the adoption by the Council of Ministers of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel, meeting at Ouagadougou from 25 to 28 April 1977, of the drought control and development strategy and programme for the Sahel,

Considering that the nature and magnitude of the needs of the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region, which are among the least developed countries, make it necessary for the international community to continue and to strengthen its action of solidarity in support of the recovery efforts and economic development of those countries,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region,

I

Emergency measures

1. Urges Governments, United Nations agencies and inter-governmental organizations to respond immediately to the appeal made by the Council of Ministers of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel at its special session held at Niamey, in particular by taking emergency measures to meet the requirements for food aid specified in the declaration adopted at Niamey;

2. Calls upon Member States, donor agencies and the competent United Nations agencies to employ special procedures for the transport of this aid and to inform the World Food Programme thereof so that it may co-ordinate shipments to the affected regions;

3. Invites Member States, donor agencies and the competent United Nations agencies to dispatch any evaluation missions required for the purpose of determining accurately the exact requirements of each of the countries concerned;

4. Urges Member States, particularly the developed countries, international financing institutions and intergovernmental organizations to intensify their assistance to the Sudano-Sahelian countries by providing them with increased financial assistance to alleviate the effects of the drought;

5. Requests the Secretary-General and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to apply the experience gained in relief operations in continuing to produce forecasts and to provide adequate assistance to overcome the problems of supply, storage and distribution;

6. Urges the Secretary-General and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to continue to operate the early warning system in order to keep abreast of developments in the situation in the Sudano-Sahelian region;

II

Implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme

1. Takes note with satisfaction on the report of the Secretary-General on the efforts made to implement the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region drawn up by the States members of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel;

2. Expresses its gratitude to the Governments, United Nations agencies, intergovernmental organizations, private organizations and individuals that have contributed to the implementation of the programme;

3. Urges all States to provide financial and technical support for efforts to strengthen transport infrastructures and facilities, with particular emphasis on ensuring uninterrupted movement of food-stuffs and other products from the ports of unloading to

all regions of the land-locked countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region;

4. Also urges all Governments, United Nations agencies, intergovernmental organizations, private organizations and individuals to continue to respond favourably and in a continuing manner, either bilaterally or through the United Nations Sahelian Office or any other intermediary, to requests for assistance from the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and its member States;

5. Draws the attention of Member States and of the Secretary-General to the importance of the meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel held at Banjul from 16 to 19 December 1977, and of the third Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Permanent Inter-State Committee to be held at Banjul on 20 and 21 December 1977;

6. Requests the United Nations Sahelian Office to continue its close co-operation with the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and its efforts to ensure co-operation and co-ordination between United Nations programmes and bodies, with a view to the implementation of the medium-term and long-term assistance programmes;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his action aimed at mobilizing the financial resources necessary for the implementation of the medium-term and long-term projects identified by the States members of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to report to the General Assembly, through the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session on the implementation of section I of the present resolution.

AID TO ETHIOPIA

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Plenary meeting 2054.

E/5919. Assistance to drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia. Report of Secretary-General.

E/L.1763. Afghanistan, Argentina, Bangladesh, Cuba, Jamaica, Kenya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Philippines, Rwanda, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

Resolution 2047(LXII), as proposed by 13 powers, E/L.1763, as orally revised by sponsors, adopted without vote by Council on 5 May 1977, meeting 2054.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General submitted to the Council pursuant to General Assembly resolution 31/172 of 21 December 1976 on the progress made in the implementation of all relevant resolutions regarding assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia,

Noting with concern that in four regions of the drought-sensitive areas of the country crop failures have been reported, and that a crisis could result before the next harvest in October,

Having heard the statement of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator outlining substantial grain import requirements for the year 1977 as well as the urgent need for transport vehicles and associated equipment for the distribution of relief grain,

Having also heard the report of the Assistant Administrator and Regional Director for Africa of the United Nations Development Programme on assistance being provided by the Programme to the Government of Ethiopia in relation to its relief and rehabilitation programmes in the drought-stricken areas of the country,

Taking note of the measures taken by the Government of Ethiopia to deal with emergency relief and rehabilitation in the drought-stricken areas of the country,

Recalling its resolutions 1833(LVI) of 8 May 1974, 1876(LVII)

of 16 July 1974, 1971 (LIX) of 30 July 1975 and 1986(LX) of 6 May 1976, in which the Council, *inter alia*, called upon the Secretary-General to take the necessary action to respond to the requests of the Government of Ethiopia with regard to the immediate, medium-term and long-term needs of the drought-stricken areas, and appealed to the Governments of all Member States, international organizations and voluntary agencies to continue giving their fullest support and assistance in the Government's effort towards rehabilitation and recovery,

Further noting that despite the generous assistance offered to the Government of Ethiopia by the Governments of Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and voluntary agencies, enormous difficulties of rehabilitation and recovery still persist,

1. Requests the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and the other United Nations organizations and the specialized agencies to continue and intensify their assistance to Ethiopia in its relief and rehabilitation effort in their respective areas of competence and to implement promptly the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, 3441 (XXX) of 9 December 1975 and 31/172, and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1833 (LVI), 1876(LVII), 1971 (LIX) and 1986(LX);

2. Appeals to Governments of Member States and to inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and all voluntary agencies to continue and increase their assistance to the Government of Ethiopia for relief, rehabilitation and recovery of the drought-stricken areas;

3. Decides to keep the matter under review.

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meetings 42, 50.
Plenary meeting 98.

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1977, of its 3rd special session and of its 62nd and 63rd sessions, Chapter III A.

A/32/198. Assistance to drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/32/L.30 and Corr.1. Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.2/32/L.30/Rev.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: revised draft resolution, as further orally amended by sponsors, approved without vote by Second Committee on 18 November 1977, meeting 50.

A/32/404. Report of Second Committee (on UNDRO), draft resolution I.

Resolution 32/55, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/404, adopted without vote by Assembly on 8 December 1977, meeting 98.

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia, prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 31/172 of 21 December 1976 on the progress made in the implementation of all relevant resolutions of the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council,

Having heard the statement of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator outlining substantial grain-import requirements for the year 1977 as well as the urgent need for transport vehicles and associated equipment for the distribution of relief grain,

Noting the statement of the Assistant Administrator and Regional Director for Africa of the United Nations Development Programme on assistance being provided by the Programme to the Government of Ethiopia in relation to its relief and rehabilitation programmes in the drought-stricken areas of the country,

Noting also the statement of the Commissioner for Relief and Rehabilitation of Ethiopia outlining the measures taken by the Government of Ethiopia to deal with emergency relief and rehabilitation in the drought-stricken areas of the country,

Noting with deep concern that a major crop failure as well as a critical shortage of transport vehicles have caused a serious crisis of food shortages in the drought-prone areas,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 1833(LVI) of 8 May 1974, 1876(LVII) of 16 July 1974, 1971(LIX) of 30 July 1975 and 1986(LX) of 6 May 1976, in which the Council, inter alia, called upon the Secretary-General to take the necessary action to respond to the requests of the Government of Ethiopia with regard to the immediate, medium-term and long-term needs of the drought-stricken areas, and appealed to the Governments of all Member States, international organizations and voluntary agencies to continue giving their fullest support and assistance in the Government's effort towards rehabilitation and recovery,

Further noting that, despite the generous assistance offered to the Government of Ethiopia by the Governments of Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and voluntary agencies, enormous difficulties of rehabilitation and recovery still persist,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia;

2. Requests the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and other United Nations organizations and specialized agencies to continue and intensify their assistance to Ethiopia in its relief and rehabilitation efforts in their respective areas of competence and to implement promptly the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, 3441 (XXX) of 9 December 1975 and 31/172 of 21 December 1976 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1833(LVI), 1876(LVII), 1971(LIX) and 1986(LX);

3. Appeals to Governments of Member States and to inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and all voluntary agencies to continue and increase their assistance to the people of Ethiopia for relief, rehabilitation and recovery of the drought-stricken areas;

4. Calls upon all concerned to ensure that the international assistance provided be used for the sole purpose of relief and rehabilitation;

5. Invites the Secretary-General, the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session and to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of paragraphs 2 to 4 above and of other relevant resolutions of the Assembly and the Council.

organizational session for 1977, of its 3rd special session and of its 62nd and 63rd sessions, Chapter VII F. A/32/64 and Corr. 1. UNDRO. Report of Secretary-General. (Chapter III: Mobilization and co-ordination of relief.)

Measures to expedite international relief

Economic and Social Council—63rd session

Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 613, 615, 616, 618.

Plenary meeting 2084.

A/32/64 and Corr.1. UNDRO. Report of Secretary-General.

E/AC.24/L.547. Denmark, Finland, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved by consensus by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee on 21 July 1977, meeting 618.

E/AC.24/L.548. France: amendment to 9-power draft resolution, E/AC.24/L.547.

E/6035. Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee (on assistance in cases of natural disaster and other disaster situations), draft resolution.

Resolution 2102(LXIII), as recommended by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, E/6035, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1977, meeting 2084.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2816(XXVI) of 14 December 1971 on assistance in cases of natural disaster and other disaster situations, which established the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and which, inter alia, recognized the need to ensure prompt, effective, and efficient responses in times of natural and other disaster situations that would bring to bear the resources of the United Nations system, prospective donor countries, and voluntary agencies,

Recalling further paragraph 1 (a) of Assembly resolution 2816 (XXVI), which authorized the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, on behalf of the Secretary-General, to establish and maintain the closest co-operation with all organizations concerned and to make all feasible advance arrangements with them for the purpose of ensuring the most effective assistance,

Recalling in particular paragraph 8 of the same resolution, which invited recipient Governments, inter alia, to appoint a single national disaster relief Co-ordinator to facilitate the receipt of international aid in times of emergency and to consider appropriate legislative or other measures to facilitate the receipt of aid, including overflight and landing rights,

Aware that obstacles and impediments to the speedy delivery of international relief assistance continue to come to the attention of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and of the League of Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies and other relief agencies,

Noting with satisfaction the annual report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and the oral statement made by the Co-ordinator to the Council at its sixty-third session,

Noting in particular annex II of the report of the Secretary-General, containing a survey, prepared jointly by the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and the League of Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies, of obstacles and impediments to the delivery of international relief and the movement of relief personnel, based on the accumulated experience of a number of Governments and intergovernmental and voluntary agencies concerned with relief activities,

Noting further the recommendations made in that annex regarding measures for surmounting such obstacles and impediments, and the suggestions for further measures to expedite relief and the movement of relief personnel,

1. Commends the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator for his efforts on behalf of the victims of disasters;

2. Requests the Co-ordinator to continue these efforts and, in

OTHER ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its

co-operation with Governments, United Nations bodies and appropriate intergovernmental organizations and voluntary agencies, and particularly the International Red Cross, to pay special attention to the promotion of measures designed to remove obstacles and to expedite international relief assistance, and to report on the progress made in this regard to the Council at its sixty-fifth session;

3. Calls upon Governments, intergovernmental agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned with relief operations to give due consideration to the implementation of the recommendations contained in annex II of the annual report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, with a view to the adoption of appropriate legislative, administrative or operational measures for the purpose of removing obstacles and expediting international relief assistance to the victims of disasters;

4. Transmits the annual report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session.

E/AC.24/L.548. France: amendment to 9-power draft resolution, E/AC.24/L.547, resubmitted as draft decision.

E/6035. Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, draft decision.

E/6020. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 63rd session (decision 253(LXIII)).

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meetings 42, 48, 49, 51, 52.
Plenary meeting 98.

A/32/64 and Corr.1. UNDRO. Report of Secretary-General, Annex II.

A/C.2/32/L.52. Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Madagascar, Mauritania, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Somalia, Sudan, Surinam, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 30 November 1977, meeting 52.

A/32/404. Report of Second Committee (on UNDRO), draft resolution II.

Resolution 32/56, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/404, adopted without vote by Assembly on 8 December 1977, meeting 98.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2816(XXVI) of 14 December 1971, establishing the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, 3243(XXIX) of 29 November 1974 on the strengthening of that Office, 3440(XXX) of 9 December 1975, which provides, inter alia, for measures to be taken in support of the activities of the Office, and 3532(XXX) of 17 December 1975 on the financing of emergency relief assistance and technical co-operation activities of the Office,

Recalling also section II, paragraph 14, of its resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975,

Reaffirming its resolution 31/173 of 21 December 1976 in which, inter alia, it recognized the need for the maintenance of the activities of the core programme of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and provided for measures for securing a sound financial basis for the Office as well as for a review by the Economic and Social Council in 1978 of alternative sources of funding for the technical co-operation activities of the Office,

Bearing in mind that the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, as a permanent body within the United Nations system, is responsible, inter alia, for co-ordinating international disaster relief assistance,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator;

2. Commends the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator for his efforts on behalf of the victims of disasters;

3. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 2102 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977 on measures to expedite international relief;

4. Invites Governments of disaster-prone countries to undertake measures of planning and preparedness for the provision of relief to victims of natural disasters and to co-ordinate their efforts with those of, and co-operate with, the international community, and requests the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to assist those countries in this work to the extent possible;

5. Urges resident representatives of the United Nations Development Programme, in collaboration with the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and appropriate specialized agencies, to co-operate with and assist Governments that wish to include in their country programmes projects to reduce the impact of disasters and lessen their long-term socio-economic effects;

6. Reaffirms that the Secretary-General should continue to have the capacity to contribute emergency relief assistance to countries as a first response to disaster situations;

7. Decides to examine at its thirty-third session the question of future financial arrangements for ensuring a sound financial basis for the core programme of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator with a view to including in the draft programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981 proposals for a further transfer of appropriate costs from voluntary funding to the United Nations regular budget;

8. Requests the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to take the present resolution into consideration when formulating its recommendations on the medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983.

Other documents

Disaster Prevention and Mitigation. A Compendium of Current Knowledge. Vol. 3: Seismological Aspects (UNDRO/22/76/VOL.III); Vol. 4: Meteorological Aspects (UNDRO/22/76/VOL.IV); Vol. 5: Land Use Aspects (UNDRO/22/76/VOL.V). UNDRO Monthly, Nos. 1-10 (March-December 1977).

UNDRO Newsletter, No. 1 (August 1976); Nos. 2-4 (January, May and September 1977).

A/C.5/32/49 and Corr.1. Trust Fund for Strengthening UNDRO. Report of Secretary-General.

Chapter XXII

Social questions**Social policy and development planning****Unified approach to development**

Responding to a General Assembly request of 28 November 1975,¹ the Secretary-General reported on the application by Governments of a unified approach to development analysis and planning, based on information provided by 20 Governments. The report was submitted to the January/February 1977 session of the Commission for Social Development, held in Geneva, and to the April 1977 session of the Committee for Development Planning, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

The information provided by the Governments was presented in summary form in the Secretary-General's report under three headings: (a) the approaches used in the formulation of development goals; (b) the approaches used in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of policies, programmes and projects for achieving development goals; and (c) the requirements for analytical and statistical information.

On 4 February 1977, the Commission for Social Development decided to review on a regular basis the progress made by Member States and organizations of the United Nations system in applying a unified approach to development analysis and planning. It recommended a draft resolution on the subject for adoption by the Economic and Social Council.

The Committee for Development Planning, at its April 1977 session, also examined and noted the report, and at the same time drew attention to the study prepared by the United Nations Secretariat entitled "Planning for development: goals and policies of developing countries for the second half of the 1970s" which, it felt, also shed light on the integrated approaches to development planning adopted in developing countries.

On 13 May 1977, the Economic and Social Council urged Member States to continue to carry out a periodic evaluation of achievements in social fields resulting from their development planning, and to inform the Secretary-

General of such progress, especially in connexion with the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.²

The Council invited the Secretary-General and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) to use information supplied by Governments in carrying out projects on a unified approach to development analysis and planning, and to focus on specific developmental issues, such as the distribution of income, consumption and services, employment and popular participation in the development effort.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 2071(LXII), adopted without vote. The text was approved without vote by the Social Committee on 28 April 1977, as recommended by the Commission for Social Development. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In response to an Economic and Social Council request of 3 August 1976,³ the Secretary-General prepared a report on pilot projects to be undertaken by the Secretariat and by UNRISD on the practical application of a unified approach to development analysis and planning, which was submitted to the Council in 1977.

In adopting decision 275(LXIII) on 4 August 1977, the Council took note of the report. The text, adopted without vote, had been approved by the Economic Committee on 3 August.

On 8 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted, without vote, decision 32/418 by which it took note of the Secretary-General's report. It also invited those countries that had not done so to respond to the Secretary-General's aide-memoire of 27 February 1976 on a unified approach to development analysis and planning, and requested the Secretary-General to present a new report in 1979 on the basis

¹ See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 681-82, text of resolution 3409(XXX).

² See Y.U.N., 1970, pp. 319-29, resolution 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing text of Strategy.

³ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 548.

of those replies. The decision had been approved by the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee on 1 December 1977, on the proposal of the Chairman.

National experience in measures for social progress

Mobilization of national resources

On 14 January 1977, the Economic and Social Council, with the adoption of decision 204(ORG-77), referred to the Commission for Social Development a resolution of the General Assembly of 30 November 1976⁴ concerning national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress.

The Commission, at its January/February 1977 session, had before it a note by the Secretary-General on the subject which called attention to the report he had submitted to the Assembly in 1976. That report had analysed 50 replies by Governments to a questionnaire on various aspects of country experience in carrying out fundamental social and economic changes.

The Commission approved a draft resolution on the question for adoption by the Economic and Social Council. By this resolution, which the Council adopted on 13 May, Member States were requested to prepare monographs on national experience in mobilizing national resources for purposes of social progress and development, for consideration by the Commission for Social Development at its 1979 session.

The resolution (2070(LXII)) was adopted without vote after approval without vote by the Social Committee on 28 April. An oral drafting amendment was made by Afghanistan in the Social Committee. (For text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Distribution of national income

The Commission for Social Development also had before it in January/February 1977 a report of the Secretary-General on the meeting of an expert group on levels of living, equity and the distribution of social consumption in developing countries and a Secretariat paper on public expenditure on social services in developing countries. The report of the expert group contained recommendations for future activities on income distribution. The Secretariat's report analysed data and the broad impact of public expenditures on education and health in developing countries for the period 1969-1974.

The Commission approved the text of a draft resolution on this matter for adoption by the Economic and Social Council. On 13 May 1977, with the adoption of this text, the Council requested the Commission to continue its activities on issues related to the distribution of national income, in particular on income tax reforms and other tax reforms, the role of trade unions and the effects of inflation on low-income groups. It also asked the Secretary-General to provide the Commission with all available information on the effects of inflation on low-income groups and the Council invited him to report through it to the General Assembly in 1978 on the findings of various agencies and organs of the United Nations system relating to the distribution of national income. It also asked the Assembly, as a one-time measure, to put on the agenda of its regular 1978 session an item on the importance of the equitable distribution of national income for economic and social development.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 2074(LXII) adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Social Committee, which approved the text without vote on 28 April. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Social and institutional reform to increase food production and distribute it more equitably

In its discussions concerning social and institutional reform as a means of increasing domestic food production and distributing it equitably among the population, the Commission for Social Development considered at its 1977 session a joint report of the secretariats of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank).

The report gave a perspective of the food situation and examined the institutional, social and behavioural constraints impeding increases in small-farm food production. It also examined government policies to overcome problems of equitable distribution and consumption, particularly approaches to social marketing and food distribution outside the market system, and provided conclusions and recommendations for consideration.

Subsequently, the Commission approved the text of a draft resolution on the matter for adoption by the Economic and Social Council.

⁴ Ibid., p. 552, text of resolution 31/38.

The text was adopted without vote by the Council on 13 May 1977, as resolution 2073(LXII). The Council thereby recommended, among other things, that Member States should:

- give attention not only to the production but also to the distribution of food;

- assign high priority to rural development, including land reform, as appropriate, in order to increase agricultural production, ensure an adequate food supply and its equitable distribution among the population, and achieve greater impact of the essential inputs, including social services and infrastructure, on food production in rural communities;

- strengthen the institutional framework in developing countries so as to build up national capacity to mobilize local resources and directly to ensure the participation of small farmers in food production;

- mobilize women and youth more effectively into rural development and food production efforts by providing special programmes for their organization, training and participation;

- improve action research jointly among agricultural and social scientists in order to design more effective programmes at the community and area levels, particularly in linking social and cultural change with the introduction of better agricultural technologies, incentives and planning at the grass-roots level; and

- take immediate action for implementation of the resolutions adopted by the 1974 World Food Conference.

The Council also requested the Secretary-General to review the experiences of Member States in promoting food production and ensuring more equitable food distribution, to collaborate with the United Nations system in disseminating information on reforms and other innovative approaches to this matter and to keep the Commission and the World Food Council informed of progress in this regard.

The Council acted on the recommendation of its Social Committee, which had approved the text without vote on 28 April after amending the draft proposed by the Commission for Social Development.

A Ukrainian SSR amendment included democratic agrarian reform, recommended in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development⁵ and other resolutions, as a necessary change for accelerating food production and equitable distribution; another added increased agricultural production, adequate food supply and equitable distribution as reasons for States to assign, as recommended, high priority to rural development.

Amendments jointly sponsored by Algeria, Jamaica, Mauritania, Mexico, Nigeria, Venezuela and Yugoslavia (subamended by Austria, by Denmark, by Mexico and by the United States) *inter alia* added references to the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,⁶ the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,⁷ and to resolutions of the World Food Conference. An Iranian amendment deleted paragraphs referring to consideration and endorsement of major conclusions and recommendations of the joint secretariat report, and the Federal Republic of Germany added a consequential drafting amendment.

(For text of resolution 2073(LXII), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Later in the year, on 19 December 1977, the General Assembly, with the adoption of decision 32/443 B, *inter alia* took note of the joint report of the secretariats of the United Nations, ILO, FAO and the World Bank on social and institutional reform as a means of increasing domestic food production and distributing it equitably.

The decision was adopted on the recommendation of the Second Committee, which approved the text on 13 December, on the proposal of the Chairman.

(See also CHAPTER XII, QUESTIONS RELATING TO FOOD PROBLEMS.)

Implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development

Following consideration, at its 1977 session, of several reports on the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,⁸ the Commission for Social Development approved the text of a draft resolution concerning implementation for adoption by the Economic and Social Council.

On 13 May 1977, the Council adopted without a vote as its resolution 2069(LXII) the text recommended by the Commission and thereby recommended its adoption by the General Assembly. Resolution 2069(LXII) had been approved by the Social Committee without a vote on 28 April.

On 16 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted that text without vote as its resolution 32/117.

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1969, pp. 433-38, resolution 2542(XXIV) of 11 December 1969, containing text of Declaration.

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 324-32, resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing texts of Declaration and Programme of Action.

⁷ Ibid., pp. 402-7, resolution 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing text of Charter.

⁸ See footnote 5.

By this resolution, the Assembly urged all Governments to take due account of their ultimate responsibility of ensuring the social progress and well-being of their people, *inter alia* by adhering to the principles espoused in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development. It asked the Secretary-General to submit in 1979 a comprehensive report on the implementation of the Declaration during the period 1969-1979 by Governments, international organizations and agencies concerned with development, and it decided to mark the tenth anniversary of the Declaration at its 1979 session.

Resolution 32/117 was adopted on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee which approved it by consensus on 7 December.

(For texts of resolutions 2069(LXII) and 32/117, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Reinforcing the social development sector in the United Nations

At its 1977 session, the Commission for Social Development considered the question of how the social development sector within the United Nations might be reinforced in the context of the preparation of a new development strategy and of the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations.

The Commission made several recommendations in the form of draft resolutions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council. It recommended that the Council ask the Secretary-General to appoint a small working group of experts to study and make recommendations regarding the operational effectiveness of social development activities within the United Nations, the effectiveness of existing United Nations co-ordination machinery and the future role of the social development component within the United Nations, with a view to strengthening the social development input in the preparation of a new development strategy.

It also recommended that the Council call for a special session of the Commission to consider the report of the working group on the reinforcement of the social development sector within the United Nations.

The draft resolutions recommended by the Commission were considered by the Economic and Social Council at its April/May 1977 session. During discussions in the Council's Social Committee, a series of amendments were made to the first draft which ultimately provided, among other things, that the working

group would be appointed by the President of the Council as an *ad hoc* working group of the Council and that the working group would report directly to the Council.

These amendments were variously sponsored: by the United States, subamended by the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and Yugoslavia; jointly by seven powers (Algeria, Jamaica, Mauritania, Mexico, Nigeria, Venezuela and Yugoslavia), subamended by the Netherlands; and by the USSR. Following their approval, the Social Committee approved the text without vote on 29 April 1977. The second draft resolution proposed by the Commission was not acted on as it had been superseded by the approved text.

Thus on 13 May 1977, the Council adopted without vote resolution 2079(LXII) by which it expressed its desire to ensure that the social development sector within the United Nations be accorded continuing high priority and recommended that the President of the Council appoint an *ad hoc* working group of 10 experts to study and make appropriate recommendations with regard to the operational effectiveness of the social development activities within the United Nations, the effectiveness of United Nations co-ordination machinery and the future role of the social development component within the United Nations so as to strengthen input towards a new development strategy.

It further recommended that the Secretary-General transmit the working group's report to the Commission for comments and to the Council at its first 1978 session, taking into account the General Assembly's decisions at its 1977 session regarding preparations for a new international development strategy.

On 4 August 1977 the Council decided without vote (decision 273(LXIII)) that its resolution 2079(LXII) of 13 May should not be put into effect until such time, at its January 1978 organizational session, as it had reviewed the implications thereof in the light of the outcome of the work on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system. The draft decision had been recommended by the Council's Economic Committee, which approved the text without vote on 28 July 1977. Its sponsors were the States members of the Economic and Social Council belonging to the "Group of 77."

Training for social development

On a proposal of the Commission for Social Development, the Economic and Social Council on 13 May 1977 adopted a resolution by which it: called on governmental and non-govern-

mental organizations, institutions and associations to intensify their efforts in the field of training for social development; invited them to provide financial and material assistance to that end and provide support for the establishment, maintenance and expansion of research and training centres for social development at the regional level; urged that such regional training centres in social development co-operate closely with other intergovernmental, regional and national training centres in their regions to enable them to train front-line workers in national institutions; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a survey of training issues directly related to the objectives of social welfare within the series of periodic international surveys of training in the field of social development.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 2080(LXII) adopted without vote as approved by the Council's Social Committee, without vote, on 29 April 1977. (For text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Co-ordination of the results of world conferences on social development

On 13 May 1977, the Economic and Social Council adopted without vote resolution 2072(LXII). The Council thereby, among other things, requested the Secretary-General to continue to identify and consolidate the common elements of declarations, recommendations, resolutions and plans of action of a number of conferences held during the 1970s, in the context of social development and the formulation of a new international development strategy, and to submit the result of his analyses to the General Assembly at its 1977 session. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The action had been proposed to the Council by the Commission for Social Development. The text drafted by the Commission was amended in the Council's Social Committee and approved without a vote on 28 April. The amendments were proposed jointly by Algeria, Jamaica, Mauritania, Mexico, Nigeria, Venezuela and Yugoslavia (subamended by Afghan-

istan, by Argentina and by Brazil), and by the Netherlands and New Zealand.

Other aspects of social development and policy

Research and training in regional development

The United Nations Research Institute for Social Development began in 1977 to review the approaches that developing countries had taken to involve the poor majority in the development process and to disseminate that information to interested countries.

The United Nations Centre for Regional Development was evaluated in 1977. It was decided that emphasis would be reduced on country and field work, and increased on classroom exercises and formal training.

At its 1977 session, the Commission for Social Development, after reviewing the work of UNRISD, urged it to give due emphasis to its co-ordinating and catalytic roles in connexion with data collection, documentation and information and other scientific work which facilitated research on the local, national and regional levels. It also urged that UNRISD devote its resources and capacity to supporting and undertaking field research by national and regional research bodies.

On 12 May 1977, the Economic and Social Council, with the adoption of resolution 2061(LXII), inter alia requested UNRISD to co-operate with other United Nations bodies in preparing an inventory of social and economic indicators relevant to the analysis of the status of women. (For text of resolution 2061(LXII), refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

Adoption law

On 16 December 1977, by decision 32/437, the General Assembly, having been unable for lack of time to consider the item entitled "United Nations conference for an international convention on adoption law," decided to include it on the provisional agenda of its regular 1978 session. The draft decision had been recommended by the Assembly's Third Committee, where it had been approved without vote on 9 December.

Documentary references

Unified approach to development

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Social Committee, meetings 797, 799, 803.
Plenary meeting 2059.

E/CN.5/540. Application by Governments of unified approach to

development analysis and planning. Report of Secretary-General.

E/5915. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 25th session, Geneva, 17 January-4 February 1977, Chapter II (resolution 3(XXV)).

E/5915, Chapter I A. Draft resolution III, as recommended by Commission for Social Development for adoption by

Economic and Social Council, approved without vote by Social Committee on 28 April 1977, meeting 803.
E/5964 and Corr.1. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 2071(LXII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/5964 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 13 May 1977, meeting 2059.

The Economic and Social Council,
Recalling General Assembly resolution 3409(XXX) of 28 November 1975 on a unified approach to development analysis and planning and Economic and Social Council decision 162(LXI) of 3 August 1976 on suggestions for pilot projects on the practical application of a unified approach to development analysis and planning,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the application by Governments of a unified approach to development analysis and planning,

Noting with concern that only a limited number of countries replied to the aide-memoire sent by the Secretary-General on a unified approach,

Recognizing that development planning is a continuing process within which evaluation of results achieved is a matter of high priority,

1. Urges Member States to continue to carry out a periodic evaluation of the social results of their development planning;

2. Further urges Member States to inform the Secretary-General of their progress in implementing social aspects of national development plans, in particular of measures taken and results achieved or expected, especially in connexion with the review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, contained in General Assembly resolution 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970;

3. Invites the Secretary-General and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, in carrying out projects on a unified approach to development analysis and planning, to take the information supplied by Governments into account and to focus on specific developmental issues, such as the distribution of income, consumption and services, employment and popular participation in the development effort.

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Economic Committee, meetings 795, 808.
Plenary meeting 2085.

E/5939 and Corr.1. Report of Committee for Development Planning on its 13th session, Headquarters, New York, 11-21 April 1977, Chapter III B.

E/5974. Projects on practical application of unified approach to development analysis and planning. Report of Secretary-General.

E/6047. Report of Economic Committee (on assessment of progress made in implementation of General Assembly resolutions 2626(XXV), 3202(S-VI), 3281(XXIX) and 3362(S-VII)), draft decision C, para. (d).

E/6020. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 63rd session (decision 275(LXIII), para. (d)).

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meeting 53.
Plenary meeting 98.

A/32/408. Report of Second Committee.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/418).

National experience in measures for social progress

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Social Committee, meetings 797-799, 803, 804.
Plenary meeting 2059.

MOBILIZATION OF NATIONAL RESOURCES

E/5915. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 25th session, Geneva, 17 January-4 February 1977, Chapter II (resolution 2(XXV)).

E/5915, Chapter I A. Draft resolution II, as recommended by Commission for Social Development for adoption by Economic and Social Council and as orally amended by Afghanistan, approved without vote by Social Committee on 28 April 1977, meeting 803.

E/5964 and Corr.1. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 2070(LXII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/5964 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 13 May 1977, meeting 2059.

The Economic and Social Council,
Considering the mobilization of national resources as an important factor in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for purposes of social progress,

Mindful of article 16 of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, contained in General Assembly resolution 2542(XXIV) of 11 December 1969, in which it is stated that social progress and development in countries require:

(a) Maximum mobilization of all national resources and their rational and efficient utilization; promotion of increased and accelerated productive investment in social and economic fields and of employment; orientation of society towards the development process,

(b) Progressively increasing provision of the necessary budgetary and other resources required for financing the social aspects of development,

(c) Achievement of equitable distribution of national income, utilizing, inter alia, the fiscal system and government spending as an instrument for the equitable distribution and redistribution of income in order to promote social progress,

(d) The adoption of measures aimed at prevention of such an outflow of capital from developing countries as would be detrimental to their economic and social development,

Recalling its resolution 1139(XLI) of 29 July 1966, in which it called upon the Commission for Social Development, inter alia, to pay particular attention to the question of mobilizing national resources,

1. Decides to include in the agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the Commission for Social Development a separate item entitled "Mobilization of national resources for purposes of social progress and development";

2. Requests Member States to give particular attention in reports submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 31/38 of 30 November 1976 to information on the question of mobilizing national resources for purposes of social progress and development;

3. Invites Member States to prepare monographs on national experience in mobilizing national resources for purposes of social progress and development for consideration by the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-sixth session.

DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL INCOME

E/5915. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 25th session, Geneva, 17 January-4 February 1977, Chapter V (resolution 6(XXV)).

E/5915, Chapter I A. Draft resolution VI, as recommended by Commission for Social Development for adoption by Economic and Social Council, approved without vote by Social Committee on 28 April 1977, meeting 804.

E/5964 and Corr.1. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution VI.

Resolution 2074(LXII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/5964 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 13 May 1977, meeting 2059.

The Economic and Social Council,
Recalling its resolutions 1086 D (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965 and 1322(XLIV) of 31 May 1968, concerning the distribution of national income,

Recalling also the Declaration on Social Progress and Development contained in General Assembly resolution 2542(XXIV) of 11 December 1969, the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, contained in General Assembly resolution 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970, the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in General Assembly resolution 3201(S-VI) of 1 May 1974 and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in General Assembly resolution 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974,

Being concerned about poverty, inequality, social injustice, unemployment and the underemployment which still exist in many countries,

Considering that an equitable distribution of national income contributes to social justice and economic development, in particular eradication of poverty the causes of which may be assessed in a variety of ways,

Believing that close attention should be devoted to these issues,

1. Expresses its appreciation of the efforts of the Commission for Social Development and of the Expert Group on Levels of Living, Equity and the Distribution of Social Consumption in Developing Countries;

2. Requests the Commission for Social Development to continue its activities on issues related to the distribution of national income, in particular on income tax reforms and other tax reforms, the role of trade unions and the effects of inflation on low-income groups;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a note for the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-sixth session containing all available information on the effects of inflation on low-income groups;

4. Invites the Secretary-General to submit a report through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session on the findings of various specialized agencies and organs of the United Nations system, relating to the distribution of national income;

5. Requests the General Assembly to include as a one-time measure an item entitled "Importance of the equitable distribution of national income for economic and social development" in the agenda of its thirty-third session.

Social and institutional reform
to increase food production
and distribute it more equitably

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Social Committee, meetings 797-799, 803, 804.
Plenary meeting 2059.

E/CN.5/537. Joint report of secretariats of United Nations, ILO, FAO and World Bank.

E/5915. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 25th session, Geneva, 17 January-4 February 1977, Chapter IV (resolution 5(XXV)).

E/5915, Chapter I A. Draft resolution V, as recommended by Commission for Social Development for adoption by Economic and Social Council, as amended by Ukrainian SSR (E/AC.7/L.722, as orally subamended by sponsor) and by 7 powers (E/AC.7/L.723, as orally subamended by Austria,

by Denmark, by United States and by sponsors) and as further orally amended by Iran and by Federal Republic of Germany, approved without vote by Social Committee on 28 April 1977, meeting 804.

E/AC.7/L.722. Ukrainian SSR: amendments to draft resolution V recommended by Commission for Social Development in E/5915.

E/AC.7/L.723. Algeria, Jamaica, Mauritania, Mexico, Nigeria, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: amendments to draft resolution V recommended by Commission for Social Development in E/5915.

E/5964 and Corr.1. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution V.

Resolution 2073(LXII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/5964 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 13 May 1977, meeting 2059.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order contained in General Assembly resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974 and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States contained in General Assembly resolution 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, as well as General Assembly resolution 3362(S-VII), of 16 September 1975, on development and international economic co-operation, in section V, paragraph 3, of which the Assembly stated that particular attention should be given to improvement in the systems of distribution of food-stuffs,

Noting with concern that food production is not keeping up with the growth of demand in developing countries,

Mindful that the problem of balancing food demand and supply can be solved by, inter alia, raising production levels in the developing countries, finding more equitable ways of distributing food and implementing various resolutions on this subject adopted by the World Food Conference,

Mindful also that to this end it will be necessary to bring about social and institutional changes to accelerate food production and to distribute it equitably among the population, including democratic agrarian reform, as recommended in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, contained in General Assembly resolution 2542(XXIV) of 11 December 1969, and in other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council,

1. Recommends to Member States:

(a) In formulating development strategies, policies and measures, to give attention not only to the production but also to the distribution of food, and to conceive plans and programmes in these areas as interrelated aspects of a single comprehensive system in each country;

(b) To give due priority to the collection of information on the food needs of various population groups, and to an in-depth study of damage caused by deficient nutrition, as a means of formulating strategies for major groups;

(c) To assign high priority to rural development, including land reform, as appropriate, in order to increase agricultural production, ensure an adequate food supply and its equitable distribution among the population, and achieve greater impact of the essential inputs, including social services and infrastructure, on food production in rural communities;

(d) To strengthen the institutional framework in developing countries so as to build up national capacity to mobilize local resources and directly to ensure the participation of small farmers in food production;

(e) To mobilize women and youth more effectively into rural development and food production efforts by providing special programmes for their organization, training and participation;

(f) To improve action research jointly among agricultural and social scientists in order to design more effective programmes at the community and area levels, particularly in linking social and cultural change with the introduction of

better agricultural technologies, incentives and planning at the grass-roots level;

(g) To provide increased resources for education and training at the grass-roots level, including special techniques of non-formal or multiplier training of farmers, women and youth to accelerate their collaboration in food production and nutrition;

(h) To create specialized planning teams in national planning organizations to prepare strategies and reform measures for national food systems, including aspects of production, distribution and consumption in terms of costs and benefits for the society as a whole;

(i) To take immediate action for the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the World Food Conference and thus assist the developing countries in their efforts to increase food production;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Bank to assist Governments, upon their request, in preparing and implementing such strategies, policies and measures;

3. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To review, in collaboration with the relevant specialized agencies and organs of the United Nations system, the experiences of Member States in promoting increased food production and ensuring a more equitable distribution of food among the population;

(b) To collaborate with the United Nations system in documenting and disseminating information on social and institutional reforms and other innovative approaches and programmes designed to increase food production and distribute it equitably among the population;

(c) To keep the Commission for Social Development and the World Food Council informed, as appropriate, of progress being made in this regard and to bring to the attention of the Commission, in particular, relevant policies and programmes adopted by Member States which could usefully be disseminated through it to other Member States;

4. Decides to bring to the attention of the General Assembly at its thirty-second session the joint report of the secretariats of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Bank on social and institutional reforms as a means of increasing food production and distributing it equitably among the population.

General Assembly—32nd session

Second Committee, meeting 60.

Third Committee, meetings 55, 62, 64.

Plenary meeting 107.

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1977, of its 3rd special session and of its 62nd and 63rd sessions, Chapter VI A.

A/32/139. Note by Secretary-General.

A/32/265/Add.3 and Add.3/Corr.1. Report of Second Committee (part IV) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft decision II, para. (a).

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/443 B, para. (a)).

Implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development

Economic and Social Council—62nd session

Social Committee, meetings 797-799, 803.

Plenary meeting 2059.

E/5915. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 25th session, Geneva, 17 January-4 February 1977, Chapter II (resolution 1(XXV)).

E/5915, Chapter I A. Draft resolution I, as recommended by

Commission for Social Development for adoption by Economic and Social Council, approved without vote by Social Committee on 28 April 1977, meeting 803.

E/5964 and Corr.1. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 2069(LXII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/5964 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 13 May 1977, meeting 2059.

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

[For text, see text of General Assembly resolution 32/117 below.]

General Assembly—32nd session

Third Committee, meetings 54, 55, 57, 60-64, 71.

Plenary meeting 105.

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1977, of its 3rd special session and of its 62nd and 63rd sessions, Chapter VI A.

A/32/215. Note by Secretary-General. Annex: draft resolution recommended by Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2069(LXII) of 13 May 1977, approved by consensus by Third Committee on 7 December 1977, meeting 71.

A/32/458. Report of Third Committee (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution I.

Resolution 32/117, as recommended by Third Committee, A/32/458, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1977, meeting 105.

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, contained in its resolution 2542(XXIV) of 11 December 1969, for the formulation and implementation of national policies and measures conducive to rapid social and economic progress,

Recalling its resolution 2543(XXIV) of 11 December 1969 on the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development and other United Nations documents bearing on socio-economic development, in particular the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in its resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974,

Convinced that in conformity with the Declaration on Social Progress and Development the primary task of all States and international organizations is to eliminate all obstacles to social progress, in particular such evils as inequality, exploitation, war, colonialism and racism,

Conscious of the fact that further social development contributes to peaceful coexistence, detente and the strengthening of international peace and security,

Recalling that 1979 will mark the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration,

1. Urges all Governments to take due account of their ultimate responsibility of ensuring the social progress and well-being of their people, inter alia by adhering to the principles espoused in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development;

2. Recommends that international organizations and agencies concerned with development should continue to consider the Declaration as an important international document in the formulation of strategies and programmes designed to achieve social progress and development;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council, essentially from the information already avail-

able, a comprehensive report, in lieu of an annex to the 1978 Report on the World Social Situation as provided for in Assembly resolution 2543(XXIV), on the implementation of the Declaration during the period 1969-1979 by Governments, international organizations and agencies concerned with development;

4. Decides, in order to mark the tenth anniversary of the Declaration, to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session a separate item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development."

Reinforcing the social development sector in the United Nations

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Social Committee, meetings 797-799, 803, 805.
Plenary meeting 2059.

E/5915. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 25th session, Geneva, 17 January-4 February 1977, Chapters I A (draft resolution XII), XI (resolution 11(XXV) and XII (resolution 13(XXV)).

E/5915, Chapter I A. Draft resolution X, recommended by Commission for Social Development for adoption by Economic and Social Council, as amended by United States (E/AC.7/L.720, para. 1, as orally subamended by Ukrainian SSR, by USSR and by Yugoslavia), and by 7 powers (E/AC.7/L.725, as orally subamended by Netherlands and by sponsors), and as further orally amended by USSR, approved without vote by Social Committee on 29 April 1977, meeting 805.

E/NGO/56. Statement submitted by NGOs in consultative status with Economic and Social Council.

E/AC.7/L.720. United States: amendments to draft resolution X recommended by Commission for Social Development in E/5915.

E/AC.7/L.721. Mexico: amendments to, inter alia, draft resolution X recommended by Commission for Social Development in E/5915.

E/AC.7/L.725. Algeria, Jamaica, Mauritania, Mexico, Nigeria, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: amendments to draft resolution X recommended by Commission for Social Development in E/5915.

E/5964 and Corr.1. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution XI.

Resolution 2079(LXII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/5964 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 13 May 1977, meeting 2059.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1139(XLI) of 29 July 1966 in which it adopted the present mandate and present designation of the Commission for Social Development,

Bearing in mind that the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System, established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975, is considering various proposals relating, inter alia, to the institutional and structural machinery for dealing with social development activities within the United Nations,

Desiring to ensure that the social development sector within the United Nations shall be accorded, on a continuing basis, the high priority it deserves considering the gravity and urgency of the problems in this sector,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 31/182 of 21 December 1976 on preparations for a new international development strategy,

Mindful of the need to incorporate the social aspects of development in the formulation of a new international development strategy, taking fully into account the resolutions on the establishment of the new international economic order,

1. Recommends that the President of the Economic and

Social Council should appoint an ad hoc working group composed of ten experts from Member States, taking into account the principle of equitable geographical distribution, to study, bearing in mind the work under way on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, and to make appropriate recommendations for improvement, inter alia, with regard to:

(a) The operational effectiveness of social development activities within the United Nations;

(b) The effectiveness of existing United Nations co-ordination machinery with respect to such activities;

(c) The future role of the social development component within the United Nations with a view to strengthening the social development input in the preparation of a new development strategy;

2. Recommends also that the Secretary-General should transmit the report of the working group to the members of the Commission for Social Development for comments and that the report, together with those comments, should be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-fourth session taking into account the decision of the General Assembly at its thirty-second session on the subject of preparations for a new international development strategy;

3. Recommends that the Commission for Social Development, at its twenty-sixth session, should give the report of the working group priority consideration in its agenda.

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Economic Committee, meetings 803, 808.
Plenary meeting 2085.

E/AC.6/L.600. Yugoslavia (on behalf of States members of Economic and Social Council belonging to "Group of 77"): draft decision.

E/6047. Report of Economic Committee (on assessment of progress made in implementation of General Assembly resolutions 2626(XXV), 3202(S-VI), 3281(XXIX) and 3362(S-VII)), draft decision A.

E/6020. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 63rd session (decision 273(LXIII)).

Training for social development

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Social Committee, meetings 797, 799, 805.
Plenary meeting 2059.

E/5915. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 25th session, Geneva, 17 January-4 February 1977, Chapter XI (resolution 12(XXV)).

E/5915, Chapter I A. Draft resolution XI, as recommended by Commission for Social Development for adoption by Economic and Social Council, approved without vote by Social Committee on 29 April 1977, meeting 805.

E/5964 and Corr.1. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution XII.

Resolution 2080(LXII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/5964 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 13 May 1977, meeting 2059.

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind that many of the objectives defined in its resolutions and those of the Commission for Social Development concerning such topics of social development as programmes and policies for youth, the improvement of the situation of the aged and the disabled, the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders and, in general, the promotion of the developmental objectives of social welfare, depend for their successful realization not only on material resources but also on the skills and capacities of those responsible for planning and implementing, administratively and practically, national social welfare programmes,

Conscious that such skills and capacities can be elicited, stimulated and improved by training suitably adapted to the level and type of workers involved, including in particular para-professional workers and volunteer workers required to provide services on the scale needed in many developing countries,

Aware that the shortage of workers with the necessary levels of knowledge and skill still constitutes a major constraint to the successful accomplishment of social welfare programmes in many countries,

Welcoming the proposals for training contained in the programme objectives for the period 1978-1981, in particular the improvement of training opportunities for youth workers and the studies leading to the production of a report on innovative approaches to the training of trainers, supervisors and field workers in social welfare,

1. Calls upon Governments, professional institutions and associations and other non-governmental organizations to intensify their efforts in the field of training for social development;

2. Invites Governments and intergovernmental and other bodies which are in a position to provide financial and material assistance for such purposes, to provide support for the establishment, maintenance and expansion of research and training centres for social development at the regional level, especially in those regions which do not yet have them;

3. Urges all regional training centres in social development established in collaboration with the United Nations to co-operate closely with other intergovernmental, regional and national training centres which may exist in their regions in the training of higher level manpower so that the latter may in turn train front-line workers in national institutions;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, within the series of periodic international surveys of training for social development, a survey of training issues directly related to the objectives of social welfare.

Co-ordination of the results of world conferences on social development

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Social Committee, meetings 797-799, 803, 804.
Plenary meeting 2059.

E/5915. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 25th session, Geneva, 17 January-4 February 1977, Chapter III (resolution 4(XXV)).

E/5915, Chapter I A. Draft resolution IV, recommended by Commission for Social Development for adoption by Economic and Social Council, as amended by 7 powers (E/AC.7/L.724, as orally subamended by Afghanistan, by Argentina, by Brazil and by sponsors), and as further orally amended by Netherlands and New Zealand, approved without vote by Social Committee on 28 April 1977, meeting 804.

E/AC.7/L.721. Mexico: amendments to, inter alia, draft resolution IV recommended by Commission for Social Development in E/5915.

E/AC.7/L.724. Algeria, Jamaica, Mauritania, Mexico, Nigeria, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: amendments to draft resolution IV recommended by Commission for Social Development in E/5915.

E/5964 and Corr.1. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution IV.

Resolution 2072(LXII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/5964 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 13 May 1977, meeting 2059.

The Economic and Social Council,
Recalling General Assembly resolution 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,
Recalling also the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic

Order contained in General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States contained in General Assembly resolution 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, and General Assembly resolution 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling further the results achieved at the major conferences of the United Nations and the specialized agencies held during the current decade on world economic and social problems,

Noting its resolution 1927(LVIII) of 6 May 1975 on the implementation of the International Development Strategy, in which it reaffirmed the importance of the role of the Commission for Social Development especially as regards the final review and appraisal of the Strategy and the importance of including social aspects of development in a strategy for the 1980s,

Noting also General Assembly resolution 31/182 of 21 December 1976 on preparations for a new international development strategy,

Mindful of the general consensus on the importance of a unified approach to development analysis and planning,

Mindful also of the need to incorporate the social aspects of development in the formulation of a new international development strategy, taking fully into account the resolutions on the establishment of the new international economic order,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of the Committee for Development Planning and of the intergovernmental bodies responsible for the formulation of a new international development strategy the declarations, recommendations and resolutions on the establishment of the new international economic order of the General Assembly and of world conferences such as the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, the World Population Conference, the World Food Conference, the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the World Conference of the International Women's Year, Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, the fourth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Tripartite World Conference on Employment, Income Distribution, Social Progress and the International Division of Labour, and the United Nations Water Conference;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to analyse systematically the declarations, recommendations, resolutions and plans of action of the conferences mentioned in paragraph 1 above by identifying and consolidating their common elements, seen in the context of social development and relevant to the formulation of a new international development strategy;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit the results of such work to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session in the report to be submitted in pursuance of Assembly resolution 31/182.

Other aspects of social development and policy

RESEARCH AND TRAINING IN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

E/5915. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 25th session, Geneva, 17 January-4 February 1977, Chapters I B (resolution 10(XXV)) and X.

ADOPTION LAW

General Assembly—32nd session
Third Committee, meeting 76.
Plenary meeting 105.

A/32/131. United Nations conference for an international convention on adoption law. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.3/32/L.72 and Corr.1. Draft decision.

A/32/443. Report of Third Committee.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/437).

Report of Commission for Social Development

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Social Committee, meetings 797-799, 803-805.
Plenary meeting 2059.

E/5915. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 25th session, Geneva, 17 January-4 February 1977. (Annex III: List of documents before Commission at its 25th session.)

E/5964 and Corr.1. Report of Social Committee, draft decision B.

E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977, 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 225(LXII)).

Housing, building and planning

Technical aid and studies in 1977

In addition to the development of settlement policies and planning, the aim of technical assistance projects in housing, building and planning under way in 1977 was the amelioration of living conditions of the urban poor through the upgrading of slums and squatter settlements and establishing and strengthening the institutional arrangements to underpin these programmes. Improvement of traditional methods of construction and strengthening the building industry to cope with the expanding requirements of developing countries was another area of concentration. The limited available resources for human settlements programmes were used for a small number of large-scale projects that were felt to have potential for impact on socio-economic development.

During 1977, 201 experts, including 43 associate experts, worked on assignments in housing, building and physical planning in 42 countries and territories, two regional projects and one interregional project. These included: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bangladesh, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Colombia, Cyprus, the eastern Caribbean islands, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

A total of 64 United Nations fellowships were granted in 1977 to nationals of 16 countries: Argentina, Bangladesh, Chad, Democratic Yemen, Guyana, India, the Ivory Coast, Nigeria, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, the Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta and Yugoslavia.

Sponsored by the United Nations Environ-

ment Programme (UNEP) and the Government of Indonesia, a workshop on integrated improvement of urban marginal settlements was organized by the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning at Bandung from 26 September to 1 October 1977. It was attended by 79 participants from Asia and the Pacific.

An ad hoc group of 16 experts from nine countries met at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 28 November to 2 December 1977 to consider strategies for the improvement of different types of lower-income urban settlements.

An ad hoc expert group meeting on physical improvement of slums and squatter settlements was held in collaboration with the Government of the Bahamas, the University of Miami, Florida International University and the Sunbelt USA and Caribbean Regions of the Emerging Professionals International Conference, at Nassau from 31 January to 4 February 1977. There were eight experts from eight countries, and observers from five countries attending.

An ad hoc expert group meeting on criteria for the selection of appropriate building technologies was held in collaboration with the Government of Jordan at Amman from 10 to 14 December 1977. The meeting was attended by nine experts from eight countries, and observers from 10 countries.

An ad hoc expert group meeting on national settlement analysis and policy formulation was held from 14 to 18 November 1977 at United Nations Headquarters, attended by experts from 11 countries. Also, an ad hoc expert group meeting on human settlements information dissemination and exchange was held from 28 November to 2 December 1977 at the International Labour Organisation headquarters at Geneva, attended by experts from nine countries.

Total expenditures in 1977 amounted to \$9,072,097 of which \$646,465 came from the United Nations regular budget, \$5,932,124 from the United Nations Development Pro-

gramme, \$64,932 from UNEP and \$2,428,576 from funds-in-trust. Fifty large-scale projects were continued or started: in Africa, 18; the Americas, 9; Asia and the Pacific, 14; Europe, 2; West Asia, 5; and two interregional. There were also under execution 22 small-scale projects: in Africa, 11; the Americas, 4; Asia and the Pacific, 5; Europe, 1; and West Asia, 1.

Publications by the Centre included Human Settlements Performance Standards, The Social Impact of Housing, Land for Human Settlements, and the quarterly newsletter, Human Settlements. (See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES for other publications.)

Trust Fund for Documentation on Housing, Building and Planning

The Economic and Social Council by a decision of 5 August 1966⁹ approved the establishment in New Delhi of an international institute for documentation on housing, building and planning. On 28 May 1968,¹⁰ it requested the Secretary-General to seek funding from Member States. Because contributions were negligible, the Secretary-General suggested in a note to the Council that the Trust Fund for Documentation on Housing, Building and Planning be cancelled and the funds released contributed to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation. The Council took no action on this, but since it referred the draft resolution on human settlements (see below) to the General Assembly, the Secretariat suggested in a note that the Assembly take up the matter in connexion with its consideration of institutional arrangements for international co-operation in the field of human settlements.

On 19 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted, without a vote, decision 32/443 A by which it requested the Secretary-General to cancel the Trust Fund for Documentation and authorized him to contribute the funds released to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), established by Assembly resolution 32/162 of 19 December 1977. The draft decision had been approved by the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee on 13 December, without a vote, on the proposal of its Chairman.

Institutional arrangements for international co-operation in human settlements

On 4 August 1977, the Economic and Social Council adopted without vote decision 262(LXIII) by which, without prejudging the final position that Member States might take on the matter, it transmitted to the General Assembly a draft resolution on the question of institutional arrangements for international co-operation in the field of human settlements, endorsing recommendations of the 1976 Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements. The question had been debated by an ad hoc sessional committee whose Chairman submitted the draft decision.

The General Assembly, on 19 December 1977, adopted resolution 32/162 by which it established an intergovernmental Commission on Human Settlements and a secretariat to service the Commission.

The Assembly decided that the Economic and Social Council should transform the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning into a 58-member Commission on Human Settlements. The main objectives of the Commission were to: assist countries and regions in increasing and improving their own efforts to solve human settlements problems; promote greater international co-operation in order to increase the availability of resources of developing countries and regions; promote the integral concept of human settlements and a comprehensive approach to human settlements problems in all countries; and strengthen co-operation and co-participation in this domain among all countries and regions.

The Assembly further decided that a new secretariat would be established in the United Nations to service the Commission on Human Settlements and to serve as a focal point for human settlements action and co-ordination, to be named the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat).

(For further details, see p. 515; for text of resolution 32/162, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

⁹ See Y.U.N., 1966, p. 376, text of resolution 1166(XLI).

¹⁰ See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 504-5, text of resolution 1301(XLIV).

Documentary references

Trust Fund for Documentation on Housing, Building and Planning

E/6011. United Nations International Institute for Documentation on Housing, Building and Planning, New Delhi. Note by Secretary-General.

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meeting 60.
Plenary meeting 107.

A/C.2/32/L.4. Report of Economic and Social Council. Note by Secretariat.

A/32/265/Add.3 and Add.3/Corr.1. Report of Second Committee (part IV) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft decision I.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/443 A).

Other documents

Human Settlements, Vol. VII, Nos. 1-4 (January/April, September and December 1977).

Evaluation of the Binational Rural Housing Demonstration Project in Colombia and Ecuador. Inter-Agency Committee on Housing and Urban Development for Latin America. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.IV.3.

Indicators of the Quality of Urban Development. Report of the Meeting of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts, held at

United Nations Headquarters from 8 to 12 December 1975. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.IV.4.

The Social Impact of Housing. Goals, Standards, Social Indicators and Popular Participation. Report of an Interregional Seminar on the Social Aspects of Housing, Holte, Denmark, 14-27 September 1975. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.IV.5.

Human Settlements Performance Standards. Report of an Expert Group Meeting, United Nations Headquarters, 15-19 December 1975. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.IV.7.

Repair of Buildings Damaged by Earthquakes. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.IV.8.

Land for Human Settlements. Some Legal and Economic Issues. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.IV.12.

The Role of Housing in Promoting Social Integration. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.IV.9.

Social services

Technical aid activities

During 1977, an adviser on the rehabilitation of the disabled visited Bermuda, Cyprus, Gabon, Romania, Sierra Leone and the Sudan. Two experts in rehabilitation were provided to Iran and Pakistan, and five experts in the fields of social welfare, aging, child and family welfare, in-service training and social defence and correctional services were assigned to Iran. One on the social situation and needs of women was provided to Bahrain.

In the field of rehabilitation, five fellowships were awarded in 1977 to Israelis for study in the United States and three to Pakistanis who studied in Iran. Twelve fellows from Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Burma, Iraq, Jordan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Pakistan, the Philippines and Poland studied aspects of rehabilitation in the USSR. Fellowships in social welfare were awarded to one national of Israel and one of the Netherlands for study in the United States.

Publications in 1977 included: *The Aging in Slums and Uncontrolled Settlements*; *Recent Trends in Legislation concerning Rehabilitation Services for Disabled Persons in Selected Countries*; *Rehabilitation of the Disabled: The Social and Economic Implications of Investments in This Field*; and *Social Barriers to the Integration of Disabled Persons into Community Life*.

International Year for Disabled Persons

The Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly in 1977 a report on the 1981 International Year for Disabled Persons, as requested by the Assembly on 13 December 1976.¹¹ The report contained a draft programme for the Year, based on the Secretary-General's consultations with Member States and international organizations concerned.

In the draft programme, the Secretary-General proposed, among other things, that the

principal United Nations bodies dealing with social questions should consider, in their scheduled sessions in 1981, a long-term programme of action aimed at (a) the implementation of the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons¹² and the Declaration on the Rights of Mentally Retarded Persons,¹³ (b) the implementation of the objectives of the International Year as enumerated by the General Assembly on 16 December 1976¹⁴ and (c) assisting developing countries in designing national programmes for these purposes.

On 16 December 1977, the Assembly: approved the Secretary-General's proposals for preparatory work on the International Year for Disabled Persons for the period 1978-1979; authorized him to undertake the measures required to implement those proposals, including information activities through 1981; decided to establish an intergovernmental Advisory Committee for the International Year for Disabled Persons, composed of representatives of 15 Member States, with the task of considering the proposed programme for the Year and consulting thereon with Member States and specialized agencies; requested the Secretary-General to convene the Advisory Committee by March 1979 and to report on that meeting to the General Assembly's regular 1979 session; appealed to Member States for generous voluntary contributions for the Year; encouraged Member States and organizations concerned to take specific action in the preparation of the observance of the Year and decided to include the matter in the provisional agenda of its regular 1979 session.

¹¹ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 558, text of resolution 31/82.

¹² See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 691-92, resolution 3447(XXX) of 9 December 1975, containing text of Declaration.

¹³ See Y.U.N., 1971, p. 368, resolution 2856(XXVI) of 20 December 1971, containing text of Declaration.

¹⁴ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 558, text of resolution 31/123.

These actions were taken by resolution 32/133, adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee. On 9 December 1977,

the Third Committee had approved without vote a text sponsored by 39 Member States.

(For text of resolution and list of sponsors, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Documentary references

International Year for Disabled Persons

General Assembly—32nd session
Third Committee, meetings 73, 75.
Fifth Committee, meeting 64.
Plenary meeting 105.

A/32/288. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.3/32/L.51. Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, India, Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United States, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 9 December 1977, meeting 75.

A/C.3/32/L68, A/C.5/32/89, A/32/478. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Third Committee in A/32/437. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/32/437. Report of Third Committee.

Resolution 32/133, as recommended by Third Committee, A/32/437, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1977, meeting 105.

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolution 31/123 of 16 December 1976, by which it proclaimed the year 1981 International Year for Disabled Persons and decided to devote that year to the realization of a set of objectives, including:

(a) Helping disabled persons in their physical and psychological adjustment to society,

(b) Promoting all national and international efforts to provide disabled persons with proper assistance, training, care and guidance, to make available to them opportunities for suitable work and to ensure their full integration into society,

(c) Encouraging study and research projects designed to facilitate the practical participation of disabled persons in daily life, for example by improving their access to public buildings and transportation systems,

(d) Educating and informing the public of the rights of disabled persons to participate in and contribute to various aspects of economic, social and political life,

(e) Promoting effective measures for the prevention of disability and for the rehabilitation of disabled persons,

Recalling, in particular, paragraph 4 of its resolution 31/123 in which it requested the Secretary-General to elaborate, in consultation with Member States, the specialized agencies and the organizations concerned, a draft programme for the International Year for Disabled Persons,

Recalling its resolution 31/93 of 14 December 1976 on the medium-term plan, in paragraph 6 of which it urged organs to refrain from undertaking new activities not programmed in the medium-term plan and the subsequent programme budget unless a pressing need of an unforeseeable nature arises as determined by the General Assembly,

Having considered with satisfaction the report of the Secretary-General on the International Year for Disabled Persons and the draft programme for the Year annexed thereto,

1. Approves the proposals of the Secretary-General, contained in his report, for preparatory work for the period 1978-1979;

2. Authorizes the Secretary-General to undertake the measures required to implement these proposals, including the necessary information activities prior to and during the International Year for Disabled Persons;

3. Decides that the International Year for Disabled Persons represents such a pressing need of an unforeseeable nature;

4. Decides to establish an Advisory Committee for the International Year for Disabled Persons, composed of the representatives of fifteen Member States to be appointed, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, by the Chairman of the Third Committee, in concurrence with the regional groups;

5. Decides that the task of the Advisory Committee shall be to consider, and to consult with Member States and specialized agencies on, the draft programme for the International Year for Disabled Persons prepared by the Secretary-General;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to convene the Advisory Committee no later than March 1979 at the Headquarters of the United Nations and to submit the report on that meeting to the General Assembly for consideration at its thirty-fourth session;

7. Appeals to Member States to make in due time generous voluntary contributions for the International Year for Disabled Persons;

8. Encourages Member States and the organizations concerned to take specific action in the preparation of the observance of the International Year for Disabled Persons;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session the item entitled "International Year for Disabled Persons."

Other documents

Social Barriers to the Integration of Disabled Persons into Community Life. Report of an Expert Group Meeting, Geneva, 28 June to 5 July 1976. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.IV.6.

Rehabilitation of the Disabled. The Social and Economic Implications of Investments in This Field. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.IV.11 and corrigendum.

Recent Trends in Legislation concerning Rehabilitation Services for Disabled Persons in Selected Countries. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.IV.1.

Social defence

Technical aid activities

The technical co-operation activities of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice were devoted during 1977

to the development of preventive strategies to minimize the effects of criminality on social and economic development.

During the year, the United Nations spon-

sored conferences and seminars designed to promote collaborative efforts in crime prevention and the treatment of offenders. These were held at Rome, Italy (10-14 January), Reno, Nevada, United States (23-27 May), San Jose, Costa Rica (31 August-2 September), Uppsala, Sweden (4-7 October) and Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (10-14 October).

The United Nations continued to collaborate with and provide technical support to the regional institutes for crime prevention and the treatment of offenders. The institutes were in Costa Rica, Egypt and Japan.

Four experts in crime prevention and the treatment of offenders were assigned to Jamaica and Sri Lanka. Two associate experts were assigned to the Latin American regional institute in Costa Rica. Two fellowships were awarded to Sri Lanka and one to Kenya.

Publications in 1977 included the *International Review of Criminal Policy*, No. 33, 1977, and *The Place of Criminal Justice in Developmental Planning: Monographs of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Section*.

Crime prevention and criminal justice

Crime prevention and control

At its 1977 session, the General Assembly considered a report of the Secretary-General on crime prevention and control, based on detailed quantitative data and other information provided by Member States.

Three general conclusions were set out. First, crime was increasingly a major problem in many countries. Second, in view of the seriousness of crime, which extended across national frontiers, international co-operation must be strengthened. Third, the United Nations had a primary and unique role to play in the development and promotion of relevant research and in the elaboration of policy guidelines and planning strategies in this field.

On 8 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 32/60, by which it requested the Economic and Social Council to consider in a comprehensive manner at its first regular 1978 session the question of crime prevention and control, with a view to further co-ordination of the activities of United Nations bodies, and invited the Council to request the Commission for Social Development to consider the functions and long-term programme of work of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control and to submit its suggestions and proposals to the Council.

The General Assembly also decided that the

members of the Committee should be professional and scientific experts in the field, elected by the Council on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. It entrusted the Committee with preparing United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders by submitting appropriate proposals to the Council. The Assembly endorsed a recommendation of the 1975 Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, requesting the Committee to review the provisional rules of procedure of the Congress.

On 16 November 1977, the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee had approved the resolution without vote, as sponsored by Argentina, Benin, Cuba, Cyprus, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Iraq, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR, the Upper Volta, Uruguay and Viet Nam. Amendments by Australia and by the United States were accepted by the sponsors.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Report of Fifth Congress on Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The Commission for Social Development, at its January/February 1977 session held at Geneva, considered the report of the 1975 Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, together with a draft resolution on this subject proposed by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its 1976 session.¹⁵ The Commission recommended to the Economic and Social Council the submission to the General Assembly of this draft resolution.

However, the Council, on 13 May 1977, with the adoption of resolution 2075(LXII), approved instead a text sponsored by Greece. By this text, the Council submitted to the Assembly three draft resolutions of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, endorsed Committee recommendations on human rights in the administration of justice and recommended that the Secretary-General give urgent consideration to certain recommendations of the Committee on its work programme. This resolution was adopted without vote following approval of the text without vote by the Social Committee on 28 April. (For text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Later in the year, on 8 December, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (32/59)

¹⁵ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 559.

dealing with the report of the Fifth Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. It thereby requested the Secretary-General to implement to the fullest extent possible the conclusions of the Fifth Congress, stressed the need for intensive international and regional co-operation and co-ordination in crime prevention and control, and urged that technical assistance in crime prevention and control be made available to Governments requesting it.

The Assembly requested Member States to give maximum support to the conclusions of the Fifth Congress and to provide information to the Secretary-General on the measures taken in this respect so that he could prepare a report for submission to the Sixth Congress in 1980 and to the General Assembly at its 1980 session.

The Assembly also drew the attention of Member States to the existence of the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence¹⁶ and urged them to contribute to it. It further requested the Secretary-General to make preparations for the 1980 Congress, inter alia by commissioning consultant reports and organizing regional preparatory meetings.

The Assembly adopted resolution 32/59 without vote, on the recommendation of its Third Committee, which on 16 November 1977, also without vote, had approved a draft text proposed by its Chairman. This text replaced the draft submitted by the Economic and Social Council in an annex to its resolution 2075(LXII) of 13 May 1977, as well as amendments thereto which had been submitted by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Costa Rica, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Kenya, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, the Philippines, Sweden, Thailand and Uruguay, and also by Australia and Austria.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Prevention of crime and improvement of treatment of offenders

The Commission for Social Development at its 1977 session also considered a report on ways to prevent crime and improve the treatment of offenders, prepared by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control in response to a General Assembly request of 18 December 1972.¹⁷ The Commission recommended that the Economic and Social Council submit to the Assembly the draft resolution proposed by the Committee on this subject.

With the adoption of resolution 2075(LXII) on 13 May 1977 (see section above), the Coun-

cil among other things transmitted to the Assembly the draft resolution proposed by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on the subject of preventing crime and treating offenders.

On 8 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted resolution 32/58 by which, inter alia, it took note of the report on ways to prevent crime and improve the treatment of offenders as a guideline for future United Nations activities, invited Member States to use the report in formulating national crime prevention policies and strategies, and urged Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations to support the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence and the international and regional institutes in crime prevention and control.

The Assembly adopted the resolution, without vote, on the recommendation of its Third Committee, which on 16 November 1977, also without vote, approved a draft text proposed by the Chairman. This text replaced the draft transmitted by the Economic and Social Council.

(For texts of resolutions, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Application and implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners

The recommendations of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on the range of application and the implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, prepared in response to an Economic and Social Council resolution of 12 May 1976,¹⁸ were submitted to the 1977 session of the Commission for Social Development. The Commission, after considering the report, proposed to the Council, inter alia, the adoption of a draft resolution proposed by the Committee on this subject.

The Council considered the reports of the Commission for Social Development and of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control. On 13 May 1977, the Council adopted without vote, on the recommendation of its Social Committee, resolution 2076(LXII) by which it decided to add a new rule, 95, to the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners approved by the Council on 31 July 1957,¹⁹ in order to widen their scope to all categories

¹⁶ See Y.U.N., 1965, pp. 409-10, text of resolution 1086 B (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965.

¹⁷ See Y.U.N., 1972, p. 391, text of resolution 3021(XXVII).

¹⁸ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 601-2, text of resolution 1993(LX).

¹⁹ See Y.U.N., 1957, p. 254, text of resolution 663 C (XXIV).

of detainees, in particular to any person deprived of liberty, regardless of whether a criminal charge had been lodged against that individual. The new rule also mentioned the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights²⁰ and warned against the application of re-educational or rehabilitative measures to persons not convicted of any criminal offence.

The Council adopted a text sponsored by Portugal, rather than the text transmitted by the Commission. The text was approved by the Social Committee without a vote on 28 April 1977.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Code of conduct for law enforcement officials

The Commission for Social Development at its 1977 session also considered a draft code of conduct for law enforcement officials, prepared by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control in response to a General Assembly request of 9 December 1975.²¹ It recommended to the Economic and Social Council the submission to the General Assembly of the draft resolution proposed by the Committee on this subject.

With the adoption of resolution 2075(LXII) on 13 May 1977 (see subsection above on REPORT OF FIFTH CONGRESS ON PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS), the Council among other things transmitted to the Assembly this draft resolution. (For text of resolution 2075(LXII), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of its Third Committee, decided without vote, by decision 32/419 of 8 December 1977, to request the Secretary-General to transmit the draft code of conduct for law enforcement officials to all Governments for their examination and comments and to examine the draft code, together with the comments received, at its regular 1978 session.

Human rights in the administration of justice

The Economic and Social Council, by resolution 2075(LXII) of 13 May 1977, *inter alia* endorsed the recommendations made by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its 1976 session concerning the formulation of new standards for ensuring human rights and freedoms in the administration of justice (see subsection above on REPORT OF FIFTH CONGRESS ON PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS).

In December 1977, the General Assembly adopted several resolutions dealing with the protection of human rights, including protection against torture: resolution 32/62 on the drawing up of a draft convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; resolution 32/63 concerning a questionnaire on the implementation of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;²² resolution 32/64 on unilateral declarations by Member States against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; and resolution 32/121 on the protection of the human rights of certain categories of prisoners. (For further details, see p. 713, and, for texts of resolutions, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

Capital punishment

On 8 December 1977, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the main objective to be pursued in the field of capital punishment was that of progressively restricting the number of offences for which the death penalty might be imposed, with a view to the desirability of abolishing this punishment. The Assembly urged Member States to provide the Secretary-General with information for his 1980 reports on capital punishment and invited the Economic and Social Council to report to the Assembly on this question in 1980. Further, the Assembly called upon the Sixth (1980) United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to discuss the question of capital punishment and requested the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to undertake the necessary preparations for this discussion.

The Assembly's action was embodied in resolution 32/61, which was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Third Committee. The draft resolution, sponsored by Austria, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Honduras, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Senegal, Sweden and Venezuela, was approved by the Third Committee without vote on 16 November 1977. Oral amendments proposed by the USSR were taken into consideration in revisions to

²⁰ See Y.U.N., 1966, pp. 418-32, resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966, annexing text of Covenant.

²¹ See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 625-26, text of resolution 3453(XXX).

²² *Ibid.*, pp. 624-25, resolution 3452(XXX) of 9 December 1975, annexing text of Declaration.

the text made by the sponsors. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

A letter from Portugal to the Secretary-General

Documentary references

Crime prevention and criminal justice

CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL

General Assembly—32nd session
Third Committee, meetings 34, 38-41, 49.
Plenary meeting 98.

A/32/199. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.3/32/L.19. Argentina, Benin, Cuba, Cyprus, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Iraq, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Viet Nam: draft resolution, as amended by Australia (A/C.3/32/L.22) and orally amended by United States and sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 16 November 1977, meeting 49.

A/C.3/32/L.22. Australia: amendments to 18-power draft resolution, A/C.3/32/L.19.

A/32/359. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 32/60, as recommended by Third Committee, A/32/359, adopted without vote by Assembly on 8 December 1977, meeting 98.

The General Assembly,
Noting with concern the increase of crime in many parts of the world,

Conscious that crime in its various forms hampers the economic, social and cultural development of peoples and threatens the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Reaffirming the right of each State to formulate and implement its national policies and programmes in the field of crime prevention and control in accordance with its own needs and priorities,

Recognizing the importance of co-operation among Member States and the efforts made by the international community in the field of crime prevention and control, as well as the need to co-ordinate the action of United Nations bodies in order to achieve greater effectiveness in this field,

Noting the importance of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders and the necessity of their thorough preparation,

Recalling its resolution 415(V) of 1 December 1950 concerning United Nations activities in the field of crime prevention and control, and taking into account the considerable changes which have taken place in the United Nations since that time,

Noting with satisfaction the report of the Secretary-General on crime prevention and control,

1. Requests the Economic and Social Council to consider in a comprehensive manner at its sixty-fourth session the question of crime prevention and control with a view to further co-ordination of the activities of United Nations bodies in this field, in particular the preparation every five years of a United Nations congress on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, the publication of the International Review of Criminal Policy and the provision of technical assistance to interested Member States, at their request;

2. Entrusts the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control with the function of preparing the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders by submitting appropriate proposals to the Eco-

nomal and Social Council concerning, inter alia, the place and time of the congresses, the provisional agenda, participants and preparation of the necessary documentation;

3. Endorses the recommendation of the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, which requested the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to review at its fifth session the provisional rules of procedure of the Congress with a view to bringing them into conformity with current practice in other United Nations bodies, conferences and congresses convened under the auspices of the United Nations, and requests the Committee to submit the revised draft rules of procedure to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-sixth session;

4. Decides further that the members of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control should be elected by the Economic and Social Council for a term of four years, with half the membership being elected every two years, on the basis of the principle of equitable geographical distribution, from among experts who possess the necessary qualifications and professional or scientific knowledge in the field and are nominated by Member States;

5. Invites the Economic and Social Council to request the Commission for Social Development to consider the question of the functions and long-term programme of work of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control with a view to further improving United Nations activities in this field, and to submit its suggestions and proposals to the Council.

REPORT OF FIFTH CONGRESS ON PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Social Committee, meetings 797, 799, 803, 804.
Plenary meeting 2059.

E/5915. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 25th session, Geneva, 17 January-4 February 1977, Chapter VII.

E/5915, Chapter I A. Draft resolution VII (and Annex, draft resolution I), recommended by Commission for adoption by Economic and Social Council.

E/AC.7/L.726. Greece: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsor, approved without vote by Social Committee on 28 April 1977, meeting 804.

E/5964 and Corr.1. Report of Social Committee (on social development questions), draft resolution VII and Annex (draft resolution I).

Resolution 2075(LXII) and Annex (draft resolution I), as recommended by Social Committee, E/5964 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 13 May 1977, meeting 2059.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Commission for Social Development on its twenty-fifth session, in so far as it concerns the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its fourth session,

1. Submits to the General Assembly draft resolutions I, II and III of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, reproduced in the annex to the present resolution;

2. Endorses the recommendations made by the Commit-

tee on Crime Prevention and Control in its report under the heading "Human rights in the administration of justice";

3. Recommends that the Secretary-General, in the formulation of future work programmes of the United Nations, should give urgent consideration to subitems (a), (b) and (d) of the recommendations made by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control in its report under the heading "Role and function of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control."

ANNEX

Draft resolutions adopted by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control

Report of the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the seriousness of crime problems, which have assumed new forms and dimensions in many countries of the world and are transcending national boundaries,

Concerned about the high social and material cost which crime exacts and the impediment it presents to more wholesome development and a better quality of life for all,

Alarmed at the excesses of those crime control policies which, in certain countries, extend to torture and other abuses negating the basic principles of human rights and of criminal justice itself,

Reaffirming the need to develop effective and equitable policies for crime prevention and control consonant with fundamental human rights and a more rational use of available resources, both human and material,

Recognizing that the various forms of social control for the prevention of crime should take into account differences in traditions, economic and political structures, available resources and levels of development existing among Member States,

Recalling the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention in General Assembly resolution 415(V) of 1 December 1950, the affirmation of United Nations leadership in crime prevention as reflected in Economic and Social Council resolutions 731 F (XXVIII) of 30 July 1959 and 830 D (XXXII) of 2 August 1961 and the call for strengthening international co-operation in crime prevention contained in General Assembly resolution 3021 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972,

Having considered the Report of the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Geneva from 1 to 12 September 1975, and the recommendations made by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its fourth session,

1. Endorses the conclusions of the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;

2. Requests that, in the light of the needs emphasized at the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the Secretary-General implement to the fullest extent possible the conclusions of the Fifth Congress, especially by:

(a) Giving them the widest possible circulation and dissemination and by stimulating international efforts to exchange experience and knowledge;

(b) Gathering and disseminating information concerning crime trends and criminal policies, with special emphasis on economic criminality and abuses of economic power that have a detrimental effect on national economies and international trade, and developing strategies to deal with them;

(c) Providing, to Member States requesting them, advice and assistance for the re-evaluation of their criminal justice systems and for reassessment of the purposes as well as the

effectiveness of such systems in relation to national and local requirements;

(d) Elaborating guidelines for the development and implementation of policies designed to make criminal justice systems more responsive to current social needs, to ensure the strict observance of fundamental human rights and to promote a more rational, consistent and integrated approach to the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders;

(e) Fostering the exchange among countries of information relating to crime and to the functioning of the criminal justice systems and establishing an international system for a unified informational data base;

(f) Transmitting for appropriate action to the Economic and Social Council and its functional commissions, as well as to all other United Nations organs and organizations concerned, those conclusions of the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders that fall within their spheres of competence;

3. Stresses the need for intensive co-operation and co-ordination in crime prevention and control among all the United Nations organs and organizations concerned, especially the United Nations Development Programme, the various regional commissions and institutes and the specialized agencies;

4. Urges that technical assistance in crime prevention and control be made available to Governments requesting it as a matter of urgency, and that high priority be given to the provision of regional and interregional technical advisory services and co-operation, particularly in the light of recent directives of the policy-making bodies of the United Nations focusing on regional and intercountry activities, and the proven success of this approach to crime prevention;

5. Invites Member States to give maximum attention and support to the conclusions of the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and to secure their utmost effect on national laws and practices;

6. Draws the attention of Member States to the existence of the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence, established in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1086 B (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965, and urges them to contribute to it;

7. Appeals to all Member States to support international action for crime prevention, especially through the sharing of costs of international meetings, seminars, workshops and training courses and by acting as hosts to regional research centres, and to furnish to the Secretary-General, in time for submission to the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be held at Sydney in 1980, information relating to the measures taken to implement the conclusions of the Fifth Congress;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures for the preparation of the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and to prepare a report on the information received under paragraph 7 above for submission to the Sixth Congress and to the General Assembly.

General Assembly—32nd session
Third Committee, meetings 34, 38-41, 45, 49.
Fifth Committee, meeting 51.
Plenary meeting 98.

A/32/163. Note by Secretary-General. (Annex: Draft resolution B, submitted by Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2075(LXII) (Annex, draft resolution I) of 13 May 1977, for adoption by General Assembly.)

A/C.3/32/L.18. Argentina, Australia, Austria, Costa Rica, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Kenya, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Sweden, Thailand, Uruguay: amendments to draft resolution B recommended by Economic and Social Council in A/32/163.

A/C.3/32/L.20. Australia and Austria: amendment to draft

resolution B recommended by Economic and Social Council in A/32/163.

A/C.3/32/L.24. Administrative and financial implications of 14-power amendment, A/C.3/32/L.18. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.3/32/L.31. Draft resolutions proposed by Third Committee Chairman, draft resolution B, approved without vote by Third Committee on 16 November 1977, meeting 49.

A/C.5/32/52, A/32/414. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution II recommended by Third Committee in A/32/359. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/32/359. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 32/59, as recommended by Third Committee, A/32/359, adopted without vote by Assembly on 8 December 1977, meeting 98.

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the seriousness of crime problems, which have assumed new forms and dimensions in many countries of the world and are transcending national boundaries,

Concerned about the high social and material cost which crime exacts and the impediment it presents to a more wholesome development and a better quality of life for all,

Alarmed at the excesses of those crime control policies which, in certain countries, extend to torture and other abuses, negating the basic principles of human rights and of criminal justice itself,

Recalling in this context the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, contained in the annex to its resolution 3452(XXX) of 9 December 1975,

Recognizing that the various forms of social control for the prevention of crime should take into account differences in traditions, economic and political structures, available resources and levels of development existing among Member States,

Recalling the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in crime prevention under General Assembly resolution 415(V) of 1 December 1950, which was affirmed in Economic and Social Council resolutions 731 F (XXVIII) of 30 July 1959 and 830 D (XXXII) of 2 August 1961, and in the promotion and strengthening of international co-operation in this field in accordance with Assembly resolution 3021 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972,

Having considered the report of the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Geneva from 1 to 12 September 1975, and the recommendations made by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its fourth session,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to implement to the fullest extent possible the conclusions of the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders by:

(a) Transmitting for appropriate action to the Economic and Social Council and its functional commissions, as well as to all other United Nations organs and organizations concerned, those conclusions of the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders that fall within their spheres of competence;

(b) Giving them the widest possible circulation and dissemination and stimulating international efforts to exchange experience and knowledge;

(c) Gathering and disseminating information concerning crime trends and criminal policies, with special emphasis on economic criminality and abuses of economic power that have a detrimental effect on national economies and international trade, and by developing strategies to deal with them;

(d) Providing to Member States, at their request, advice and assistance for the re-evaluation of their criminal justice systems and for reassessment of the purposes as well as

the effectiveness of such systems in relation to national and local requirements;

(e) Elaborating guidelines for the development and implementation of policies designed to make criminal justice systems more responsive to current social needs, to ensure the strict observance of fundamental human rights and to promote a more rational, consistent and integrated approach to the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders;

(f) Fostering the exchange among countries of information relating to crime and to the functioning of the criminal justice systems;

2. Stresses the need for intensive international and regional co-operation in crime prevention and control, as well as co-ordination, among all the United Nations organs and organizations concerned, especially the United Nations Development Programme, the various regional commissions and institutes and the specialized agencies;

3. Urges that technical assistance in crime prevention and control be made available to Governments requesting it, as a matter of urgency, and that high priority be given to the provision of regional and interregional technical advisory services and co-operation, particularly in the light of recent directives of the policy-making bodies of the United Nations focusing on regional and intercountry activities and the proved success of this approach to crime prevention;

4. Invites Member States to give maximum attention and support to the relevant conclusions of the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and to provide to the Secretary-General, in time for submission to the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be held at Sydney in 1980, information relating to the measures taken in this respect;

5. Draws the attention of Member States to the existence of the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence, established in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1086 B (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965, and urges them to contribute to it;

6. Appeals to all Member States to support international action for crime prevention, especially through the sharing of costs of international meetings, seminars, workshops and training courses and by acting as hosts to regional research centres;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the information received under paragraph 4 above for submission to the Sixth Congress and to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;

8. Further requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures for the preparation of the Sixth Congress, inter alia, through the commissioning of reports by consultant experts, selected with due regard to equitable geographic representation, and the organization of regional preparatory meetings, pursuant to existing practice, for Africa, Asia and Latin America, to which all Governments of the region may send experts and to which the Secretary-General shall invite consultant experts from the region concerned.

PREVENTION OF CRIME AND IMPROVEMENT OF TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Social Committee, meetings 797, 799, 803, 804.
Plenary meeting 2059.

E/5915. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 25th session, Geneva, 17 January-4 February, 1977, Chapter VII.

E/5915, Chapter I A. Draft resolution VII (and Annex, draft resolution II), recommended by Commission for adoption by Economic and Social Council.

E/AC.7/L.726. Greece: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsor, approved without vote by Social Committee on 28 April 1977, meeting 804.

E/5964 and Corr.1. Report of Social Committee (on social development questions), draft resolution VII and Annex (draft resolution II).

Resolution 2075(LXII) and Annex (draft resolution II), as recommended by Social Committee, E/5964 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 13 May 1977, meeting 2059.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Commission for Social Development on its twenty-fifth session, in so far as it concerns the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its fourth session,

1. Submits to the General Assembly draft resolutions I, II and III of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, reproduced in the annex to the present resolution;

2. Endorses the recommendations made by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control in its report under the heading "Human rights in the administration of justice";

3. Recommends that the Secretary-General, in the formulation of future work programmes of the United Nations, should give urgent consideration to subitems (a), (b) and (d) of the recommendations made by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control in its report under the heading "Role and function of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control."

ANNEX

Draft resolutions adopted by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control

Methods and ways likely to be most effective in preventing crime and improving the treatment of offenders

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3021 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, in which it instructed the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to consider the methods and ways likely to be most effective in preventing crime and improving the treatment of offenders, including recommendations on the measures most appropriate in such areas as law enforcement, judicial procedures and correctional practices,

Concerned about the prevailing trends of criminality in many countries of the world, which show the spread of emerging new forms of serious and organized crimes,

Having considered the report entitled "Methods and ways likely to be most effective in preventing crime and improving the treatment of offenders," contained in annex IV to the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its fourth session,

1. Takes note of the above-mentioned report as a guideline for future United Nations activities directed towards the prevention and control of crime and delinquency and the treatment of offenders;

2. Invites Member States to make use of the report in formulating and implementing national crime prevention policies and strategies;

3. Calls upon Member States, as well as international governmental and non-governmental organizations and specialized agencies, to collaborate fully with the United Nations Secretariat and with each other in pursuance of the goals set out in the report;

4. Urges all Member States, as well as international governmental and non-governmental organizations, to support the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence and the international and regional institutes in crime prevention and control;

5. Recommends that the Secretary-General should draw

on the report in formulating proposals for future medium-term plans in crime prevention and criminal justice.

General Assembly—32nd session

Third Committee, meetings 34, 38-41, 45, 49.

Plenary meeting 98.

A/32/163. Note by Secretary-General. (Annex: Draft resolution A, submitted by Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2075(LXII) (Annex, draft resolution II) of 13 May 1977, for adoption by General Assembly.)

A/C.3/32/L.31. Draft resolutions proposed by Third Committee Chairman, draft resolution A, approved without vote by Third Committee on 16 November 1977, meeting 49.

A/32/359. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 32/58, as recommended by Third Committee, A/32/359, adopted without vote by Assembly on 8 December 1977, meeting 98.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3021 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, in which it instructed the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to submit a report on the methods and ways likely to be most effective in preventing crime and improving the treatment of offenders, including recommendations on the measures most appropriate in such areas as law enforcement, judicial procedures and correctional practices,

Concerned about the prevailing trends of criminality in many countries of the world, which show the spread of emerging new forms of serious and organized crime,

1. Takes note of the report entitled "Methods and ways likely to be most effective in preventing crime and improving the treatment of offenders," contained in the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its fourth session, as a guideline for future United Nations activities directed towards the prevention and control of crime and delinquency and the treatment of offenders;

2. Invites Member States to make use of the report, as appropriate, in formulating national crime prevention policies and strategies;

3. Calls upon Member States, as well as international governmental organizations and relevant non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and the specialized agencies, to collaborate fully in pursuance of the goals set out in the report;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to facilitate the collaboration referred to in paragraph 3 above;

5. Urges all Member States, as well as international governmental and non-governmental organizations, to support the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence and the international and regional institutes in crime prevention and control;

6. Recommends that the Secretary-General should draw on the report in formulating proposals for future medium-term plans in crime prevention and criminal justice.

APPLICATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STANDARD MINIMUM RULES FOR THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS

Economic and Social Council—62nd session

Social Committee, meetings 797, 799, 803, 804.

Plenary meeting 2059.

E/5915. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 25th session, Geneva, 17 January-4 February 1977, Chapter VII.

E/5915, Chapter I A. Draft resolution VII (and Annex, draft resolution IV), recommended by Commission for adoption by Economic and Social Council.

E/AC.7/L.727. Portugal: draft resolution, as orally revised by

sponsor, approved without vote by Social Committee on 28 April 1977, meeting 804.
E/5964 and Corr.1. Report of Social Committee (on social development questions), draft resolution VIII.

Resolution 2076(LXII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/5964 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 13 May 1977, meeting 2059.

The Economic and Social Council,
Recalling its resolution 663 C (XXIV) of 31 July 1957 and General Assembly resolution 3144 B (XXV/III) of 14 December 1973,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 3218 (XXIX) of 6 November 1974 and the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment annexed to General Assembly resolution 3452 (XXX) of 9 December 1975,

Aware that despite the increase in the influence of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, violations of the Rules are frequently occurring,

Recalling that in paragraph 6 of its resolution 1993 (LX) of 12 May 1976, the Economic and Social Council requested the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to study the range of application of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and to formulate a set of implementing procedures for these Rules,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its fourth session, as well as the report of the Commission for Social Development on its twenty-fifth session,

Decides that a new section E, entitled "Persons arrested or imprisoned without charge," should be added to part II of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, reading as follows:

"Rule 95

"Without prejudice to the provisions of article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, persons arrested or imprisoned without charge shall be accorded the same protection as that accorded under part I and part II, section C. Relevant provisions of part II, section A, shall likewise be applicable where their application may be conducive to the benefit of this special group of persons in custody, provided that no measures shall be taken implying that re-education or rehabilitation is in any way appropriate to persons not convicted of any criminal offence."

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS

Economic and Social Council-62nd session
Social Committee, meetings 797, 799, 803, 804.
Plenary meeting 2059.

E/5915. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 25th session, Geneva, 17 January-4 February 1977, Chapter VII.

E/5915, Chapter I A. Draft resolution VII (and Annex, draft resolution III), recommended by Commission for adoption by Economic and Social Council.

E/AC.7/L.726. Greece: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsor, approved without vote by Social Committee on 28 April 1977, meeting 804.

E/5964 and Corr.1. Report of Social Committee (on social development questions), draft resolution VII and Annex (draft resolution III).

Resolution 2075 (LXII) and Annex (draft resolution III), as recommended by Social Committee, E/5964 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 13 May 1977, meeting 2059.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Commission for Social Development on its twenty-fifth session, in so far as it concerns the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its fourth session,

1. Submits to the General Assembly draft resolutions I, II and III of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, reproduced in the annex to the present resolutions;

2. Endorses the recommendations made by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control in its report under the heading "Human rights in the administration of justice";

3. Recommends that the Secretary-General, in the formulation of future work programmes of the United Nations, should give urgent consideration to subitems (a), (b) and (d) of the recommendations made by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control in its report under the heading "Role and function of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control."

ANNEX

Draft resolutions adopted by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control

Code of conduct for law enforcement officials

The General Assembly,

Considering that, in accordance with the principles proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Recalling, in particular, the rights and freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Recalling also the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted in its resolution 3452 (XXX) of 9 December 1975,

Recalling further paragraph 3 of its resolution 3453 (XXX) of 9 December 1975, in which it requested the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to elaborate a draft code of conduct for law enforcement officials,

Mindful that the nature of the functions of law enforcement and the manner in which these are exercised have a direct impact on the quality of life of individuals as well as of society as a whole,

Conscious of the difficult task which law enforcement officials are performing conscientiously and with dignity, in compliance with the principles of human rights,

Aware, nevertheless, of the potential of abuse which the exercise of such awesome duties entails,

Recognizing that the establishment of a code of conduct for law enforcement officials is only one of several important measures for providing the citizenry served by law enforcement officials with protection of all their rights and interests,

Aware that there are additional important principles and prerequisites for the humane performance of law enforcement functions, namely:

(a) That, like all agencies of the criminal justice system, every law enforcement agency should be representative of and responsive and accountable to the community as a whole,

(b) That the effective maintenance of ethical standards among law enforcement officials depends on the existence of a well-conceived, popularly accepted and humane system of laws,

(c) That every law enforcement official is part of the criminal justice system, the aim of which is to prevent and control crime, and that the conduct of every functionary within the system has an impact on the entire system,

(d) That every law enforcement agency, in fulfilment of the

first premise of every profession, should be held to the duty of disciplining itself in complete conformity with the principles and standards herein provided and that the actions of law enforcement officials should be responsive to public scrutiny, whether exercised by a review board, a ministry, a procuracy, the judiciary, an ombudsman, a citizens' committee, or any combination thereof, or any other reviewing agency,

(e) That standards as such remain moot unless their content and meaning, through education and training, and through monitoring, become part of the creed of every law enforcement official,

Adopts the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials below, drafted by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its fourth session to serve as a body of principles for observance by law enforcement officials of all nations:

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS

Article 1

Law enforcement officials must at all times fulfil the duty imposed upon them by law, by serving the community and by protecting all persons against illegal acts, consistent with the high degree of responsibility required by their profession.

Commentary:

(a) The term law enforcement official includes all officers of the law, whether appointed or elected, who exercise police powers, especially the powers of arrest and detention;

(b) In countries where police powers are exercised by military authorities, whether uniformed or not, or by state security forces, the definition of law enforcement officials shall be regarded as including officers of such services;

(c) Service to the community is intended to include particularly the rendition of services of assistance to those members of the community who by reason of personal, economic, social or other emergencies are in need of immediate aid;

(d) This provision is intended to cover not only all violent, predatory and harmful acts, but extends to the full range of prohibitions under penal statutes. It extends to conduct by persons not capable of incurring criminal liability.

Article 2

In the performance of their duty, law enforcement officials should respect and protect human dignity and maintain and uphold the human rights of all persons.

Commentary:

(a) The human rights in question derive from national and international law. The human rights under international law are guaranteed under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, and other international instruments;

(b) National commentaries to this provision should identify regional or national provisions identifying these rights.

Article 3

Law enforcement officials may never use more force than necessary in the performance of their duty.

Commentary:

(a) This provision emphasizes that the use of force by law enforcement officials should be exceptional;

(b) While it implies that law enforcement officials may be authorized to use such force as is reasonable under the circumstances for the prevention of crime or in effecting or assisting in the lawful arrest of offenders or suspected

offenders, any force used beyond what is essential for these purposes is not tolerable;

(c) National law ordinarily restricts the use of force by law enforcement officials in accordance with a principle of proportionality. It is to be understood that such national principles of proportionality are to be respected in the interpretation of this provision. In no case, however, should this provision be interpreted to authorize the use of force which is disproportionate to the legitimate objective to be achieved.

Article 4

Matters of a confidential nature in the possession of law enforcement officials should be kept confidential, unless the performance of duty, or the needs of justice, require otherwise.

Commentary:

By the nature of their duties, law enforcement officials obtain information which may be potentially harmful to the interests, and especially the reputation, of others. By law, such information can be utilized only for the conduct of legal proceedings. Any divulgence not made in the performance of duty and not serving the needs of justice is improper.

Article 5

No law enforcement official may inflict, instigate or tolerate any act of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, nor may any law enforcement official invoke exceptional circumstances such as a state of war or a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency as a justification of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Commentary:

(a) This prohibition derives from the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment adopted by the General Assembly, according to which:

"[Such acts] are an offence to human dignity and shall be condemned as a denial of the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and as a violation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights [and other international human rights instruments]";

(b) The Declaration defines torture as follows:

"... torture means any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted by or at the instigation of a public official on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or confession, punishing him for an act he has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating him or other persons. It does not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in or incidental to, lawful sanctions to the extent consistent with the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners";

(c) The terms "cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment" have not been defined by the General Assembly, but should be interpreted to extend the widest possible protection against abuses, whether physical or mental;

(d) The provision is intended to cover all persons who are in any way involved in conduct covered by this provision.

Article 6

Law enforcement officials having custody of persons needing medical attention should secure such attention and take immediate action to meet the needs of the person in custody.

Commentary:

(a) "Medical attention" refers to services rendered by any medical personnel, including certified medical practitioners and paramedics. While in practice the medical per-

sonnel referred to is likely to be attached to the law enforcement operation, the provision should be understood to require law enforcement officials to take into account the judgement of medical personnel from outside the law enforcement operation. This envisages that the person in question has access to medical attention from other medical personnel, including that person's own physician;

(b) All medical personnel must act in conformity with principles of medical ethics.

Article 7

Law enforcement officials must refrain from and rigorously oppose all acts of corruption.

Commentary:

(a) Corruption is intolerable in all phases of life, particularly in the public service agencies. Governments cannot expect to enforce the law among their citizens if they cannot, or will not, enforce their law against their own agents and within their own agencies;

(b) While the definition of corruption must be subject to national law, it should be understood to encompass the commission or omission of an act in the performance of or in connexion with one's duties, in response to gifts, promises or incentives demanded or accepted, or the wrongful receipt of these once the act has been committed or omitted.

Article 8

Law enforcement officials must refrain from and prevent and rigorously oppose all violations of this code by taking appropriate action, to the best of their capability. When violations have occurred, or can be expected to occur, law enforcement officials should report the matter within the chain of command, or take such other actions as are lawfully open to them, including, when necessary, the reporting to any agency with reviewing or remedial power.

Commentary:

(a) The provision seeks to preserve the balance between the need for internal discipline of the agency on which the public safety is largely dependent, on the one hand, and the need for dealing with violations of basic human rights, on the other. A law enforcement official should report violations within the chain of command and take legal action outside the chain of command only when no other remedies are available;

(b) The term "agency with reviewing or remedial power" refers to any agency existing under national law, whether internal to the law enforcement agency, or independent thereof, with statutory, customary or other power to review grievances and complaints arising out of violations within the purview of this code;

(c) While in most countries such agencies are statutory bodies, in some countries the mass media may be regarded as performing similar complaint review functions so that a law enforcement official, on his own initiative, may be justified in bringing his report to public attention by such means, as a last resort, consistent with the laws and customs of the country in question.

Article 9

A law enforcement official who, in fulfilling the obligation of this code, erroneously exceeds the limits of law despite honest and conscientious assessment, is entitled to the full protection afforded by national law.

Article 10

A law enforcement official who complies with the provisions of this code deserves the respect, the full support and the collaboration of the community and of the law enforcement agency in which that official serves, as well as the support of the law enforcement profession.

General Assembly—32nd session

Third Committee, meetings 34-38, 42.

Plenary meeting 98.

A/32/138. Draft code of conduct for law enforcement officials.

Note by Secretary-General. (Annex: Draft resolution submitted by Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2075(LXII) (Annex, draft resolution III) of 13 May 1977 for adoption by General Assembly.)

A/32/355. Report of Third Committee (on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment), draft decision, para. 22.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/419).

Capital punishment

General Assembly—32nd session

Third Committee, meetings 39-41, 49.

Plenary meeting 98.

A/C.3/32/5 and Corr.1. Letter of 28 October from Portugal.

A/C.3/32/L.21. Austria, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Honduras, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Senegal, Sweden, Venezuela: draft resolution.

A/C.3/32/L.21/Rev.1. Austria, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Honduras, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Senegal, Sweden, Venezuela: revised draft resolution, approved without vote by Third Committee on 16 November 1977, meeting 49.

A/32/359. Report of Third Committee (on crime prevention and control), draft resolution IV.

Resolution 32/61, as recommended by Third Committee, A/32/359, adopted without vote by Assembly on 8 December 1977, meeting 98.

The General Assembly,

Having regard to article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which affirms everyone's right to life, and article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which also affirms the right to life as inherent to every human being,

Recalling its resolutions 1396(XIV) of 20 November 1959, 2393(XXIII) of 26 November 1968, 2857(XXVI) of 20 December 1971 and 3011(XXVII) of 18 December 1972, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 934(XXXV) of 9 April 1963, 1574(L) of 20 May 1971, 1656(LII) of 1 June 1972, 1745(LIV) of 16 May 1973 and 1930(LVIII) of 6 May 1975, which confirm the continuing interest of the United Nations in the study of the question of capital punishment with a view to promoting full respect for everyone's right to life,

Concerned at the fact that only thirty-two Governments responded to the questionnaire addressed to them for the preparation by the Secretary-General of the first five-year report of 1975 on capital punishment, submitted in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1745(LIV),

Noting with concern that, notwithstanding the limited progress mentioned in the first five-year report of the Secretary-General of 1975 on capital punishment, it remains extremely doubtful whether there is any progression towards the restriction of the use of the death penalty, thus justifying the conclusions drawn by the Secretary-General in the aforementioned report,

Considering that the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders is to be held in 1980,

Taking note of the request of the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1930(LVIII), to the Secretary-Gen-

eral, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2857(XXVI), to proceed with the report on practices and statutory rules which may govern the right of a person sentenced to capital punishment to petition for pardon, commutation or reprieve, and to report on these questions to the Council at the latest at its sixty-eighth session, together with the basic report of 1980 on capital punishment,

Expressing the desirability of continuing and expanding the consideration of the question of capital punishment by the United Nations,

1. Reaffirms that, as established by the General Assembly in resolution 2857(XXVI) and by the Economic and Social Council in resolutions 1574(L), 1745(LIV) and 1930(LVIII), the main objective to be pursued in the field of capital punishment is that of progressively restricting the number of offences for which the death penalty may be imposed with a view to the desirability of abolishing this punishment;

2. Urges Member States to provide the Secretary-General with relevant information for his preparation of the second five-year report of 1980 on capital punishment and of the report on practices and statutory rules which may govern the right of a person sentenced to capital punishment to petition for pardon, commutation or reprieve;

3. Invites the Economic and Social Council to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on its deliberations and recommendations on the basis of the aforementioned reports of the Secretary-General and of the study to

be submitted by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control in accordance with Council resolution 1930(LVIII);

4. Calls upon the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to discuss the various aspects of the use of capital punishment and the possible restriction thereof, including a more generous application of rules relating to pardon, commutation or reprieve, and to report thereon, with recommendations, to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;

5. Requests the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to give consideration to the appropriate place on the agenda of the Sixth Congress of the issue mentioned in paragraph 4 above, and to prepare documentation on the question;

6. Decides to consider, with high priority, at its thirty-fifth session the question of capital punishment.

Other documents

Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Newsletter, No. 1 (October 1976), No. 2 (July 1977).

The Place of Criminal Justice in Developmental Planning. Monographs of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Section, Vol. I. Published commercially by New York University Press, 113-115 University Place, New York, N.Y. 10003.

International Review of Criminal Policy, No. 33, 1977. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.IV.9.

Popular participation and institutional development

Technical aid activities

During 1977, 17 experts, three associate experts and one consultant provided technical assistance in the fields of popular participation and institutional development to Botswana, the Central African Empire, Democratic Yemen, Guatemala, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Oman, Saudi Arabia and Swaziland.

The projects were concerned with integrated rural development, integration of women in development, community development operations and training, evaluation and research. In addition, two technical advisers stationed at United Nations Headquarters and staff members provided short-term advisory services at the request of Governments, individually or as members of multidisciplinary teams.

Twenty fellowships were awarded to nationals of Botswana, the Central African Empire, Democratic Yemen, the Niger and Saudi Arabia. Placement for them was arranged in Egypt, France, Jordan, the Netherlands, Poland and the Syrian Arab Republic.

The second United Nations correspondence seminar on local- and intermediate-level development was conducted for 38 participants from 17 developing countries. Of these, 20 from eight countries and the Economic Commission for Africa attended a workshop held in Berlin from 15 to 26 August 1977.

Agrarian reform and rural development

At its April/May 1977 session, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 2073(LXII) dealing with social and institutional reform as a means of increasing domestic food production and distributing it equitably among the population. By this action the Council recommended, among other things, that Member States should:

(a) assign high priority to rural development, including land reform, as appropriate, in order to increase agricultural production, ensure an adequate food supply and its equitable distribution among the population, and achieve greater impact of the essential inputs, including social services and infrastructure, on food production in rural communities;

(b) strengthen the institutional framework in developing countries so as to build up national capacity to mobilize local resources and directly to ensure the participation of small farmers in food production;

(c) mobilize women and youth more effectively into rural development and food production efforts by providing special programmes for their organization, training and participation; and

(d) improve action research jointly among agricultural and social scientists in order to design more effective programmes at the com-

munity and area levels, particularly in linking social and cultural change with the introduction of better agricultural technologies, incentives and planning at the grass-roots level.

(For further details, see p. 649; for text of resolution 2073(LXII), refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

Documentary references

A Manual and Resource Book for Popular Participation Training. Vol. One: Introduction. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.IV.4; Vol. Two: Selected Examples of Innovative Training Activ-

ities. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.IV.5; Vol. Three: A Selected Group of Training Approaches. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.IV.6; Vol. Four: Techniques. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.IV.7.

Chapter XXIII

Human rights questions**Action against racism, racial discrimination, apartheid, nazism and racial intolerance**

During 1977, the United Nations continued to take action against racism, apartheid and all forms of racial discrimination.

The implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination was the subject of a resolution recommended by the Economic and Social Council and adopted by the General Assembly. The resolution urged United Nations organs to increase their support for national liberation movements and the victims of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

During the year, preparations for the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination were continued. The Assembly decided that the Conference would be held at Geneva in August 1978.

The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination continued to consider reports submitted by States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which, by the end of the year, had been ratified or acceded to by 97 States.

The Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa reported to the Commission on Human Rights on its mission of investigation to South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe (Southern Rhodesia). The report formed the basis of a resolution of the Economic and Social Council, by which the Council decided that the Working Group, together with the Assembly's Special Committee against Apartheid,

should examine treatment of prisoners in southern Africa and police brutality in South Africa.

By the end of 1977, 38 States had ratified or acceded to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid. The World Conference for Action against Apartheid took place at Lagos, Nigeria, in August 1977. In December, the Assembly proclaimed 1978 as International Anti-Apartheid Year.

The Commission on Human Rights continued drafting a declaration on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance. The Assembly asked the Commission to give priority to completing the declaration.

The Commission continued consideration of the report on the adverse effects on human rights resulting from aid to colonial and racist regimes in southern Africa, prepared by a Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. The Commission asked the Rapporteur to prepare a provisional general list identifying individuals, institutions and representatives of States who were giving political, military or economic aid to those regimes.

The International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was observed on 21 March 1977 at a special meeting held at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

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

International action to combat racism and racial discrimination**Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination****Implementation of the Programme for the Decade**

On 10 December 1973, the General Assembly launched the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination in an effort to ensure the rapid eradication of all forms of racial discrimination. When approving the Programme for the Decade on 2 Novem-

ber 1973,¹ the Assembly asked the Economic and Social Council to assume responsibility for co-ordination and evaluation of the activities undertaken in support of the Programme.

On 11 March 1977, at its thirty-third session, the Commission on Human Rights decided to postpone until 1978 consideration of the item on implementation of the Programme

¹ See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 523-27, text of resolution 3057(XXVIII).

for the Decade, which had been referred to it by the Economic and Social Council in 1976.

At its April/May 1977 session, the Economic and Social Council discussed the implementation of the Programme. Among the documents before it was the fourth annual report of the Secretary-General on Decade activities, containing information on actions, suggestions and trends emerging from the deliberations of United Nations organs and bodies, including the Assembly's Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and the specialized agencies concerned with the question of racial discrimination and apartheid.

The report summarized: activities undertaken or contemplated during the Decade under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights with regard to the elimination of racial discrimination; information submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status concerning activities undertaken or contemplated during the Decade; and a report on the actions of the United Nations Office of Public Information with respect to the Decade.

The Council also had before it a report of the Secretary-General summarizing information on their activities relating to the Decade received from the following eight States: Australia, Kuwait, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates and the Upper Volta.

On 12 May 1977, by resolution 2056(LXII), the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly for adoption a draft resolution on implementation of the Programme for the Decade. Resolution 2056(LXII) was adopted by a roll-call vote of 47 to 0, with 5 abstentions. The sponsors of the text were Algeria, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya, Mauritania, Nigeria, Rwanda, Somalia, the Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, the Upper Volta and Zaire. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Later in the year, at its August/September 1977 session, acting under a 1976 resolution of the Commission on Human Rights,² the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities decided, as part of its contribution to the Decade, to consider ways and means of using national courts, administrative tribunals and domestic fora, including legislatures, to help implement United Nations resolutions on racism and related matters. It requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report in 1978 on how United Nations instruments had been used within States.

When the General Assembly discussed the implementation of the Programme for the Decade at its 1977 session, it had before it a report of the Secretary-General containing an analysis of replies to a questionnaire received from eight Member States—the Congo, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Mauritius and Portugal—on activities undertaken in connexion with the Decade.

Also before the Assembly was the text of the draft resolution on the Decade recommended by the Economic and Social Council. The discussion on the text took place in the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, which on 6 October approved the text without vote.

On 7 November 1977, the Assembly adopted, without vote, the text recommended by the Third Committee as its resolution 32/10. By this resolution, the Assembly among other things reaffirmed its resolution of 13 December 1976³ on the implementation of the Programme for the Decade and drew the attention of Member States and international and other organizations to the need to respect and implement the provisions of that resolution.

The Assembly again condemned the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination prevailing in southern Africa and elsewhere, and renewed its strong support for oppressed peoples struggling to liberate themselves from racism, racial discrimination, apartheid, colonialism and alien domination. It called once again upon all Governments which had not done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that owned and operated enterprises in southern Africa, in order to put an end to such enterprises.

The Assembly urged United Nations organs and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to strengthen and enlarge the scope of their activities in support of the objectives of the Programme for the Decade, in particular by intensifying their educational and information campaigns, by increasing their material and moral support to national liberation movements and the victims of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, and by offering all assistance to, and co-operating with, the Secretary-General to ensure the success of the 1978 World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (see subsection immediately below).

² See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 563.

³ Ibid., pp. 571-72, text of resolution 31/77.

The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to do his utmost to give the Programme for the Decade the fullest publicity, having regard to the need to focus international attention on the struggle against racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, and also renewed its call for adequate resources to enable the Secretary-General to undertake the activities entrusted to him under the Programme for the Decade. It appealed again to Governments and private organizations for voluntary contributions in support of the Programme's activities. (For text of resolution 32/10, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Australia, Austria, Canada, Greece, Japan, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain and Uruguay were among those expressing reservations, despite the absence of a vote. Belgium, speaking on behalf of the nine States members of the European Economic Community (EEC), expressed the most repeated reservation—that the provision calling on Governments to take legislative and other measures in respect of their nationals and corporations to end enterprises in southern Africa gave rise to legal difficulties since the subject essentially fell within the competence of the Security Council.

Japan also expressed reservations on the provision urging, among other things, increased material and moral support to national liberation movements. Israel and the United States said they wished the fact that they had not participated in the adoption of the resolution to be recorded.

1978 World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination provided that, as a major feature of the Decade, a world conference to combat racism and racial discrimination should be convened not later than 1978 and that the Economic and Social Council would act as the preparatory committee for the Conference.

During 1977, the Council continued its preparations for the World Conference. At its organizational session in January, the Council decided to enlarge the membership of the Preparatory Sub-Committee for the Conference which it had established in 1976⁴ from 16 to 23 members, authorized the Council President to appoint the members from specific geographical regions, and authorized the Sub-Committee to meet at United Nations Headquarters, New York, in March 1977. The decision (206(ORG-77)) was adopted, without

vote, on a proposal by the Council President, amended by Algeria, Somalia and the Sudan to indicate that the Council wished the Sub-Committee to meet in New York for two weeks.

On 4 February 1977, the Government of Ghana informed the Secretary-General that, for financial reasons, it was obliged to withdraw its offer to host the Conference. The Council, on 23 February, at its third special session held to consider preparations for the Conference, adopted without vote resolution 2046(S-III), as proposed by the President, by which it took note of the letter from Ghana and amended its 1976 resolution on Conference preparations⁵ by authorizing the appointment of a 23-member, instead of a 16-member, Preparatory Sub-Committee; in addition, by deleting reference to the Government of Ghana from the resolution, that country was no longer involved in direct consultations on the preparations.

(For text of resolution 2046(S-III), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below; for membership, see APPENDIX III.)

The Preparatory Sub-Committee met at Headquarters from 14 to 25 March 1977 and completed the preparations for the Conference, in particular the provisional agenda, rules of procedure, timing, cost, representation at the Conference and documentation. The report on these arrangements was submitted to the Economic and Social Council.

The Council considered the Sub-Committee's report at its April/May 1977 session. By resolution 2057(LXII), adopted on 12 May, the Council approved the draft provisional agenda and the draft provisional rules of procedure for the World Conference. It requested the Secretary-General to appoint, after consultation with regional groups, a Secretary-General of the Conference, and made recommendations to the General Assembly regarding invitations to participants and observers at the Conference. It recommended to the Assembly that Arabic be included as a language of the Conference and that the World Conference be held in Geneva or New York or any other place which might be suggested by any Government offering to act as host. It further recommended that the duration of the Conference be two weeks in August 1978, subject to adjustment if an offer was received and accepted from a Government to host the Conference. In the annex to the resolution, the Council decided on the nature of the documentation for the Conference.

⁴ Ibid., p. 572, text of resolution 1990(LX) of 11 May 1976.

⁵ Ibid.

The resolution recommended a draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly. Among other things, it would have the Assembly endorse the Conference arrangements proposed by the Economic and Social Council, specify which organizations should be invited to the Conference as participants and observers and authorize the defrayment of the costs from the regular budget of the United Nations.

The resolution, with an oral drafting change by the Philippines, was adopted, by consensus, on a proposal by Algeria, Egypt, Gabon, Kenya, Mauritania, Nigeria, Rwanda, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda and the Upper Volta.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

An annex to the draft resolution, specifying the categories of non-governmental organizations to be invited and amending the provisional rules of procedure of the Conference accordingly, was proposed by the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo and Venezuela at the Council's resumed session on 2 December 1977. It was adopted without vote as decision 290(LXIII).

When the Third Committee considered the draft resolution submitted by the Economic and Social Council, it decided without objection, on a proposal by Yugoslavia, to recommend that the Conference be held in Geneva. The draft resolution was approved with that addition on 6 December by a recorded vote of 108 to 1, with 5 abstentions.

On 16 December, the General Assembly adopted this text as resolution 32/129, by which it endorsed the Council's resolution and its annex and decided to convene the Conference at Geneva from 14 to 25 August 1978. It requested the Secretary-General to invite all States and the United Nations Council for Namibia to participate in the Conference.

The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to invite as observers to the Conference: representatives of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU); representatives of organizations with standing invitations to participate in conferences convened under United Nations auspices; the specialized agencies concerned and other interested United Nations organs and committees; interested intergovernmental organizations; and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

The Assembly decided that the costs of the Conference should be defrayed from the United Nations regular budget and that Arabic

should be one of the working languages. It called on the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the Conference, and on all States to participate actively in its proceedings.

The Assembly adopted resolution 32/129 by a recorded vote of 131 to 1, with 1 abstention. (For voting details and text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

On the same date, by decision 32/433, the Assembly amended the Conference's provisional agenda to include a reference to the important role of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination⁶ in the international struggle against racial discrimination. That decision, based on a recommendation by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination transmitted by a note verbale of 26 August 1977, was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, where, on 6 December, on an oral proposal by Yugoslavia, it had been approved without vote.

The United States said that, since there had been no attempt to accommodate the views of those that had wished to ensure that the Conference would remain true to its original purpose, it had been unable to participate in the vote or in other decisions associated with it. Israel said it opposed the text for the same reason. Belgium (speaking on behalf of the nine members of EEC) and Canada, on the other hand, said they were conscious of efforts made to restore the Decade and the Conference to their original purposes and had reason to believe that the Conference would be able to be held within the programme established without the introduction of extraneous elements.

The General Assembly linked its Special Committee against Apartheid with the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination when it adopted resolution 32/105 B on 14 December, designating the year beginning 21 March 1978 as International Anti-Apartheid Year. The Special Committee was, among other action requested of it, urged to participate effectively in the Conference. (See p. 152; for text of resolution 32/105 B, see pp. 164-66.)

Other international conferences to combat racial discrimination

The Commission on Human Rights decided on 4 March 1977 to send members of its Ad

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1965, pp. 440-46, resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965, containing text of Convention.

Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa (see subchapter below) to the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, to be held in Lagos, Nigeria, in August 1977 (see p. 148).

By resolution 2087(LXII) adopted on 13 May 1977, the Economic and Social Council welcomed the offer of the Nigerian Government to host the World Conference and invited the Special Committee against Apartheid to submit the report and documents of that Conference to the 1978 World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (see subsection immediately above.)

(For text of resolution 2087(LXII), see p. 163.)

The Chairman of the Commission attended the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo, Mozambique, in May 1977 (see p. 183). The Economic and Social Council had also decided that a member of the Division of Human Rights should attend the Maputo Conference when it adopted decision 215(LXII) on 22 April 1977. The Council President had suggested that the Council approve a recommendation to that effect by the Preparatory Sub-Committee for the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

Elimination of racial discrimination

Status of the International Convention on Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, adopted by the General Assembly on 21 December 1965,⁷ entered into force on 4 January 1969.

On 31 December 1977, the Convention had been ratified or acceded to by the following 97 States: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, the Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, the Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, the Neth-

erlands, New Zealand, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, the Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

Six of the States parties—Costa Rica, Ecuador, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Uruguay—had made declarations, under article 14 of the Convention, recognizing the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within their jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation by the State party concerned of any of the rights set forth in the Convention. Under article 14, the Committee was to be competent to exercise this function when at least 10 States parties were bound by such declarations.

At the 1977 regular session of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General submitted a report on the status of the Convention, giving a list of States which had signed, ratified or acceded to it, as well as the texts of declarations and/or reservations made by some States at the time of ratification or accession.

By a resolution adopted on 7 November 1977 without a vote, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General, expressed its satisfaction with the increase in the number of States which had ratified or acceded to the Convention, and reaffirmed its conviction that ratification of or accession to the Convention on a universal basis and implementation of its provisions were necessary for the realization of the objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. It appealed to States which had not become parties to the Convention to ratify or accede to it, and appealed to States parties to study the possibility of making the declaration provided for in article 14.

This last appeal was the result of an amendment proposed by Ecuador, Sweden and Uruguay when the draft was discussed in the Third Committee in October 1977. The amendment was approved by a roll-call vote, requested by Costa Rica, of 34 to 1, with 73 abstentions. The Committee approved the amended text on 6 October by a roll-call vote, requested by the

⁷ Ibid.

United Arab Emirates, of 113 to 0; the text was proposed by Argentina, Belgium, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Egypt, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Morocco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, the Niger, Senegal, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yugoslavia. The Assembly adopted the resolution recommended by the Third Committee as resolution 32/11.

(For voting details and text of resolution, see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

By another action of 7 November (resolution 32/13), the Assembly, among other things, invited States parties to the Convention to observe fully its provisions, and States not parties to ratify it or accede thereto.

(For text of resolution 32/13, see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below**, under heading **REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.**)

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, set up in 1969 in accordance with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, held its fifteenth session at Vienna, Austria, from 28 March to 14 April and its sixteenth session at United Nations Headquarters from 1 to 19 August 1977. The Committee submitted its eighth annual report to the General Assembly's 1977 session, which opened on 20 September.

At its 1977 sessions, the Committee continued its consideration of the biennial reports and additional information submitted to it by States parties to the Convention on the legislative, judicial, administrative and other measures they had taken to implement the provisions of the Convention. It examined 30 initial or periodic reports, and postponed consideration of reports from Austria, Belgium, India, Iraq, Nepal and Peru on which the documentation was not available in all working languages. Representatives of all 30 reporting States participated in the consideration of the reports and submitted further information in reply to questions raised by the Committee.

The Committee's report to the General Assembly summarized the views expressed by the Committee members and the statements made by representatives of States parties. It drew the attention of the Assembly to the fact that 35 reports were outstanding. The Committee also informed the Assembly of its decision

to ask States parties to give adequate information on the measures they had adopted in fulfilment of article 7 of the Convention, which requested them to undertake to adopt effective measures, particularly in the fields of teaching, education, culture and information, designed to, *inter alia*, combat prejudices leading to racial discrimination.

Four decisions arising out of States parties' reports were adopted by the Committee on information supplied: by the Syrian Arab Republic on the situation in the Golan Heights; by Panama relating to the situation in the Panama Canal Zone; by Jordan relating to the situation in the Israeli-occupied West Bank; and by Cyprus relating to conditions in that State. By separate decisions, the Committee expressed its concern that these States were unable to or had been prevented from fulfilling their obligations under the Convention in parts of their national territories, and requested the Assembly to ensure that no practices of racial discrimination arising out of conditions in these States were permitted (see also p. 695).

The Committee considered the application of the provisions of the Convention to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and non-self-governing territories after its three working groups had examined documents supplied by the Trusteeship Council and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.⁸ The Committee, while endorsing the general approach of the Special Committee, expressed regret that the Special Committee did not supply sufficient information on racial discrimination in those territories and reiterated its request that the Special Committee obtain and transmit the desired information.

Having postponed taking a decision in 1976, the Committee considered its contribution to the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. It was decided that two documents should be prepared for the 1978 World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: a popular publication on the Convention, and a study on the importance of encouraging wider acceptance and more complete implementation of it. The Secretary-General was requested to draw the matter to the attention of the Assembly's Third

⁸ See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing text of Declaration.

Committee, when it took up the question of the World Conference. It was suggested that the agenda of the Conference might be amended to include reference to the Convention (see above, decision 32/433).

On 7 November 1977, the General Assembly adopted a resolution, by the operative provisions of which it took note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and in particular the section of the report relating to Trust Territories and non-self-governing territories. It drew the attention of the relevant United Nations bodies to the Committee's opinions and recommendations and stressed the necessity of providing the Committee with sufficient information to enable it to discharge its responsibilities towards those territories.

The Assembly commended the Committee for its decision to ask States parties to include information in their reports on the measures they had adopted in the fields of teaching, education, culture and information to combat racial prejudice, and welcomed the Committee's decision to give general distribution to the reports of States parties and other official Committee documents. It welcomed the Committee's efforts to focus greatest attention on the just cause of the peoples struggling against the oppression of the colonialist and racist regimes in southern Africa, and invited States parties to provide information to the Committee on their relations with those regimes, as well as on the demographic composition of their own population.

The Assembly expressed grave concern that some States parties were prevented from fulfilling their obligations under the Convention in parts of their territories, endorsed the relevant decisions of the Committee and invited States parties to observe fully the provisions of the Convention and other international instruments and agreements to which they were parties concerning the elimination of all forms of discrimination based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin.

The Assembly took these decisions by adopting resolution 32/13—by a recorded vote of 132 to 1—on the recommendation of the Third Committee, where the text was sponsored by Argentina, Cyprus, Egypt, Ghana, India, Madagascar, Morocco, Nigeria, the Philippines, Senegal, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yugoslavia. The text was approved in the Third Committee on 26 October by a vote of 103 to 1, with 1 abstention. At the request of the Federal Republic of Germany, a separate vote

was taken on the operative paragraph by which the Assembly expressed its grave concern that some States, for reasons beyond their control, were prevented from fulfilling their obligations under the Convention in parts of their territories and endorsed the relevant decisions of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. It was approved by a roll-call vote of 70 to 1, with 28 abstentions; the roll call was requested by the Syrian Arab Republic. The same paragraph was also adopted separately in the Assembly by a recorded vote of 100 to 1, with 28 abstentions.

(For voting details and text of resolution, see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

International Day

The General Assembly's Special Committee against Apartheid held a special meeting on 21 March 1977 to mark the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, as proclaimed in 1966 by the Assembly to commemorate an incident at Sharpeville, South Africa, on 21 March 1960, in which 69 demonstrators against the pass laws were killed and 180 were wounded. Attending were representatives of permanent missions to the United Nations, of specialized agencies and of OAU.

Statements were made by, among others, the United Nations Secretary-General, the President of the Security Council and the Chairmen of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, of the Commission on Human Rights, and of the Special Committee against Apartheid. The Executive Secretary of OAU also spoke, as well as representatives of the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania. Many messages of support were received from world leaders and Governments.

By a resolution adopted on 14 December 1977, the General Assembly proclaimed the year beginning 21 March 1978 International Anti-Apartheid Year. It endorsed a programme designed to intensify the campaign against apartheid, recommended by the Special Committee against Apartheid, calling on all Governments to, among other things, establish national committees for International Anti-Apartheid Year, to encourage the information media to give maximum publicity to the Year, and to encourage parliaments to hold special sessions—perhaps on 21 March 1978—devoted to the Year. (See also p. 152; for text of resolution 32/105 B, see pp. 164-66.)

Documentary references

Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME FOR THE DECADE

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Plenary meetings 2048-2052, 2058.

- E/5920. Report of Secretary-General, prepared in accordance with paragraph 18 (f) of Programme for Decade.
E/5921. Report of Secretary-General, prepared in accordance with paragraph 18 (e) of Programme for Decade.
E/5927. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 33rd session, Geneva, 7 February-11 March 1977, Chapters XVI and XXI B (decision 8(XXXIII)).
E/NGO/62. Statement by NGO in category I consultative status with Economic and Social Council.
E/L.1759. Algeria, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya, Mauritania, Nigeria, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, Upper Volta, Zaire: draft resolution.

Resolution 2056(LXII), as recommended by 14 powers, E/L.1759, adopted by Council on 12 May 1977, meeting 2058, by roll-call vote of 47 to 0, with 5 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Greece, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire

Against: None

Abstaining: France, Germany, Federal Republic of Italy, Netherlands, United Kingdom.

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

[For text, see General Assembly resolution 32/10 immediately below.]

E/CN.4/1261. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 30th session, Geneva, 15 August-2 September 1977, Chapters VI and XVII (resolution 3(XXX)).

General Assembly—32nd session
Third Committee, meetings 4-12.
Plenary meeting 60.

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1977, of its 3rd special session and of its 62nd and 63rd sessions, Chapter III G.

A/32/61. Letter of 15 March from Egypt (transmitting documents of First Conference of Heads of State and Government of OAU and League of Arab States, Cairo, 7-9 March 1977).

A/32/196. Note by Secretary-General.

A/32/235. Letter of 23 September from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (transmitting resolutions of 8th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Tripoli, 16-22 May 1977).

A/C.3/32/L.3. Note by Secretary-General transmitting draft resolution, as recommended by Economic and Social Council in resolution 2056(LXII) of 12 May 1977 for adoption by Assembly, approved without vote by Third Committee on 6 October 1977, meeting 11.

A/32/307. Report of Third Committee (part I), draft resolution I.

Resolution 32/10, as recommended by Third Committee, A/32/307, adopted without vote by Assembly on 7 November 1977, meeting 60.

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolve to achieve the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Recalling that, in its resolution 3057(XXVIII) of 2 November 1973 and in the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination annexed thereto, it called for a continuing effort by all peoples, Governments and institutions to eradicate racism, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Noting that, despite the support given to the Programme for the Decade by the international community, intolerable conditions continue to prevail in southern Africa and elsewhere, including the denial of the right to self-determination and the inhuman and odious application of apartheid and racial discrimination,

Reiterating its conviction that a serious threat is posed to international peace and security by the continued defiance by the racist regimes in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia of the resolutions of the General Assembly and of various other organs and bodies of the United Nations relating to the policies of apartheid, racial discrimination and the illegal occupation of Namibia,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 31/77 of 13 December 1976 regarding the implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and draws the attention of Member States, international organizations, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to the need to respect and implement the provisions of that resolution;

2. Condemns once again the policies of apartheid, racism and racial discrimination which prevail in southern Africa and elsewhere, including the denial of the right to self-determination and the inhuman and odious application of apartheid and racial discrimination;

3. Renews its strong support for oppressed peoples struggling to liberate themselves from racism, racial discrimination, apartheid, colonialism and alien domination;

4. Appeals to all States to continue to co-operate with the Secretary-General by submitting their reports, when due, in compliance with the provisions of paragraph 18 (e) of the Programme for the Decade;

5. Calls once again upon all Governments which have not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in southern Africa, in order to put an end to such enterprises;

6. Urges United Nations organs, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to strengthen and enlarge the scope of their activities in support of the objectives of the Programme for the Decade, in particular by:

(a) Intensifying their educational and information campaigns;
(b) Increasing their material and moral support to the national liberation movements and the victims of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid;

(c) Offering all assistance to and co-operating with the Secretary-General to ensure the success of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to do his utmost to give the Programme for the Decade the fullest publicity, having regard to the need to focus international attention on the struggle against racism, racial discrimination and apartheid;

8. Renews its call for adequate resources to be made available to the Secretary-General to enable him to undertake the activities entrusted to him under paragraph 18 (g) of the Programme for the Decade;

9. Appeals once again to Governments and private organizations to make voluntary contributions in support of the activities envisaged in the Programme for the Decade;

10. Decides to consider at its thirty-third session, as a matter of high priority, an item entitled "Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination."

**1978 WORLD CONFERENCE TO COMBAT
RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION**

Economic and Social Council—1977 organizational session
Plenary meeting 2044.

E/L.1745. Draft decision proposed by Council President.
E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977, 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 206(ORG-77)).

Economic and Social Council—3rd special session
Plenary meeting 2045.

E/5911. Letter of 4 February from Ghana.
E/L.1754. Draft resolution proposed by Council President.

Resolution 2046(S-III), as proposed by Council President,
E/L.1754, adopted without vote by Council on 23 February 1977, meeting 2045.

The Economic and Social Council,
Having reviewed the provisions of its resolution 1990(LX) of 11 May 1976 as amended by its decision 206(ORG-77) of 14 January 1977 regarding the membership of the Preparatory Sub-Committee for the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Taking note of the communication dated 4 February 1977 from the Government of Ghana to the Secretary-General regarding the venue of the said Conference,

Decides to replace the introductory phrase of paragraph 4 and subparagraph 4 (a) of resolution 1990(LX) by the following text:

"4. Authorizes the President of the Economic and Social Council, in consultation with regional groups, to appoint a committee of twenty-three States Members of the United Nations, which, acting as the preparatory sub-committee of the Council:

"(a) Shall complete, in consultation with the Secretary-General, the preparations for the Conference, in particular the provisional agenda, rules of procedure, timing, costs, representation at the Conference and documentation;"

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Plenary meetings 2047-2052, 2058.

E/5922. Report of Preparatory Sub-Committee for World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, Headquarters, New York, 14-25 March 1977.

E/5936. Letter of 4 March from Council President to Secretary-General.

E/L.1765. Algeria, Egypt, Gabon, Kenya, Mauritania, Nigeria, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Upper Volta: draft resolution.

E/L.1767. Programme budget implications of 13-power draft resolution, E/L.1765. Statement by Secretary-General.

Resolution 2057(LXII), as recommended by 13 powers, E/L.1765, and as orally amended by Philippines and by sponsors, adopted by consensus by Council on 12 May 1977, meeting 2058.

The Economic and Social Council,
Recalling General Assembly resolution 3057(XXVIII) of 2 November 1973 and its own resolution 1990(LX) of 11 May 1976,

Recalling also its decision 206(ORG-77) of 14 January 1977 and its resolution 2046(S-III) of 23 February 1977,

Having considered the report of its Preparatory Sub-Committee for the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

1. Approves the draft provisional agenda and the draft provisional rules of procedure for the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to appoint, at the earliest possible time, after consultation with regional groups, a Secretary-General of the Conference and further requests that such an appointment be made at the level of Assistant Secretary-General, in order to ensure the appropriate capacity for co-ordination and interaction with Member States and within the United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

3. Recommends to the General Assembly that invitations to participate in the Conference be extended to:

(a) All States;

(to) The United Nations Council for Namibia in accordance with General Assembly resolution 31/149 of 20 December 1976;

4. Recommends to the General Assembly that the following be invited to participate as observers:

(a) Representatives of national liberation movements recognized in its region by the Organization of African Unity, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3280(XXIX) of 10 December 1974;

(b) Representatives of organizations that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate in the sessions and the work of all international conferences convened under its auspices in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 3237(XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and 31/152 of 20 December 1976;

(c) The specialized agencies concerned as well as interested organs and bodies of the United Nations;

(d) Interested intergovernmental organizations;

(e) The Special Committee against Apartheid;

(f) The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

(g) The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;

(h) The Commission on Human Rights;

(i) Other interested committees of the United Nations;

(j) Non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council on the basis of a recommendation to be made by the Council to the General Assembly;

5. Recommends to the General Assembly to include Arabic as a language of the Conference;

6. Decides that the documentation for the Conference shall include pre-session and in-session documents as indicated in the annex to the present resolution;

7. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to take appropriate steps for the timely preparation of all the necessary documentation and to make the same available at least six weeks before the commencement of the Conference;

8. Recommends that the Conference be held in Geneva or New York or any other place which may be suggested by, and accepted from, any Government that may subsequently offer to act as host to it;

9. Recommends further that the duration of the Conference should be two weeks, from 14 to 25 August 1978, this date being subject to adjustment if an offer is received and accepted from a Government to act as host to the Conference;

10. Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 3057(XXVIII) of 2 November 1973 and 31/78 of 13 December 1976 in which it affirmed its total abhorrence of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid and resolved to achieve their total elimination,

"Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 2057(LXII) of 12 May 1977, including the annex thereto in relation to the preparation of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

"Taking note of the communication dated 4 February 1977 from the Government of Ghana to the Secretary-General,

"1. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 2057(LXII), including the annex thereto;

"2. Regrets the circumstances which led to the withdrawal by the Government of Ghana of its offer to act as host to the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and expresses its appreciation to Ghana for its co-operation;

"3. Decides to convene the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination at _____ from 14 to 25 August 1978;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to invite as participants in the Conference:

"(a) All States;

"(b) The United Nations Council for Namibia in accordance with General Assembly resolution 31/149 of 20 December 1976;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to invite as observers:

"(a) Representatives of national liberation movements recognized in its region by the Organization of African Unity, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3280(XXIX) of 10 December 1974;

"(b) Representatives of organizations that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate in the sessions and the work of all international conferences convened under its auspices in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 3237(XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and 31/152 of 20 December 1976;

"(c) The specialized agencies concerned as well as interested organs and bodies of the United Nations;

"(d) Interested intergovernmental organizations;

"(e) The Special Committee against Apartheid;

"(f) The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

"(g) The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;

"(h) The Commission on Human Rights;

"(i) Other interested committees of the United Nations;

"(j) Non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council as indicated in the annex to the present resolution;

"6. Authorizes the allocation from the regular budget of the United Nations of the costs involved in holding the Conference;

"7. Decides to include Arabic as a language of the Conference;

"8. Requests the Secretary-General, as part of the preparatory process, to take adequate steps to ensure that maximum publicity shall be given to the Conference and, to that end, to allocate the necessary resources from the regular budget;

"9. Calls upon all States to contribute to the success of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, in particular by their active participation in the Conference;

"10. Urges all States to co-operate with the Secretary-General of the Conference in the preparation of the Conference;

"11. Requests the Secretary-General to report to it at its thirty-third session on the work of the Conference;

"12. Decides to consider at its thirty-third session as a matter of high priority an item entitled 'World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination'."

ANNEX

I. Pre-session documents

1. Basic documents:

(a) Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

(b) International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

(c) International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid.

2. National reports:

Each Government invited would be requested to prepare a report of not more than 15 pages, under its own responsibility, analysing some of the problems of racial discrimination that might be found in its own country or in territories under its juris-

diction, and indicating how those problems had been dealt with. The reports should be in one of the official languages of the Conference and would be circulated in their original language.

3. Reports and studies:

(a) Relevant reports and studies conducted by the organs and bodies of the United Nations;

(b) Relevant reports of seminars and symposia held under the auspices of the United Nations.

4. Introductory papers:

(a) General introductory paper;

(b) The provisional agenda with the appropriate annotations;

(c) The draft provisional rules of procedure.

II. In-session documents

1. There would be no summary records, but the report of each committee would contain a concise summary of the discussions of various questions in that committee.

2. In the absence of summary records, special attention should be given to the preparation of press releases and other informational material.

3. A final document on the proceedings and results of the Conference would be prepared, containing the reports and recommendations of the main committees and all the decisions and declarations adopted by the Conference.

E/6051. Summary of programme budget implications of resolutions and decisions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its 62nd and 63rd sessions. Report of Secretary-General.

Economic and Social Council—resumed 63rd session
Plenary meeting 2089.

E/5922. Annex II. Draft provisional rules of procedure of World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

E/L.1792. Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Venezuela: draft decision.

E/6020/Add.1. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, resumed 63rd session (decision 290(LXIII)).

General Assembly—32nd session

Third Committee, meetings 4-12, 17, 69, 70, 77.

Plenary meeting 105.

A/32/3/Add.1. Addendum to report of Economic and Social Council on work of its resumed 63rd session, Chapter XI A.

A/32/61. Letter of 15 March from Egypt (transmitting documents of First Conference of Heads of State and Government of OAU and League of Arab States, Cairo, 7-9 March 1977).

A/32/197. Note by Secretary-General.

A/32/206. Note verbale of 26 August from Chairman of Committee on Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

A/C.3/32/L.47. Note by Secretary-General, transmitting draft resolution and annex, as recommended by Economic and Social Council in resolution 2057(LXII) of 12 May 1977 and decision 290(LXIII) of 2 December 1977 for adoption by Assembly, and as orally amended on proposal by Yugoslavia, approved by Third Committee on 6 December 1977, meeting 70, by recorded vote of 108 to 1, with 5 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait,

Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel

Abstaining: Ethiopia, Guatemala, Ivory Coast, Mexico, Nicaragua.

A/32/422. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution.

Resolution 32/129, as recommended by Third Committee, A/32/422, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1977, meeting 105, by recorded vote of 131 to 1, with 1 abstention, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Israel

Abstaining: Guatemala.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 3057(XXVIII) of 2 November 1973 and 31/78 of 13 December 1976, in which it affirmed its total abhorrence of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid and resolved to achieve their total elimination,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 2057(LXII) of 12 May 1977, including the annex thereto, in relation to the preparation of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Taking note of the communication dated 4 February 1977 from the Government of Ghana,

1. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 2057(LXII), including the annex thereto;

2. Regrets the circumstances which led to the withdrawal by the Government of Ghana of its offer to act as host to the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and expresses its appreciation to that Government for its co-operation;

3. Decides to convene the Conference at Geneva from 14 to 25 August 1978;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to invite as participants in the Conference:

(a) All States;

(b) The United Nations Council for Namibia, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 31/149 of 20 December 1976;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to invite to the Conference as observers:

(a) Representatives of national liberation movements recognized in its region by the Organization of African Unity, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3280(XXIX) of 10 December 1974;

(b) Representatives of organizations that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate in the sessions and the work of all international conferences convened under its auspices, in accordance with Assembly resolutions 3237(XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and 31/152 of 20 December 1976;

(c) The specialized agencies concerned as well as interested organs and bodies of the United Nations;

(d) Interested intergovernmental organizations;

(e) The Special Committee against Apartheid;

(f) The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

(g) The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;

(h) The Commission on Human Rights;

(i) Other interested committees of the United Nations;

(j) Non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, as indicated in the annex to the present resolution;

6. Authorizes the allocation from the regular budget of the United Nations of the costs involved in holding the Conference;

7. Decides to include Arabic as a language of the Conference;

8. Requests the Secretary-General, as part of the preparatory process, to take adequate steps to ensure that maximum publicity shall be given to the Conference and, to that end, to allocate the necessary resources from the regular budget;

9. Calls upon all States to contribute to the success of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, in particular by their active participation in the Conference;

10. Urges all States to co-operate with the Secretary-General of the Conference in the preparatory work;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session on the work of the Conference;

12. Decides to consider at its thirty-third session, as a matter of high priority, the item entitled "World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination."

ANNEX

Non-governmental organizations invited to participate in the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council shall be invited by the Secretary-General to attend the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: all non-governmental organizations in category I consultative status and non-governmental organizations in category II consultative status and on the Roster which have, by 30 September 1977, submitted information on activities undertaken or contemplated in connexion with the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, in accordance with paragraph 18 (f) (iv) of the Programme for the Decade. Their participation shall be effected through their presence at the Conference as observers and through the submission of written statements to the secretariat of the Conference.

A/32/422. Report of Third Committee, draft decision, para. 11.
A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/433).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES TO COMBAT RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Plenary meeting 2050.

E/5922. Report of Preparatory Sub-Committee for World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, recommendation, para. 1.

E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977 and 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 215(LXII)).

Elimination of racial discrimination

STATUS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

General Assembly—32nd session
Third Committee, meetings 4-12.
Plenary meeting 60.

A/32/18. Report of Committee on Elimination of Racial Discrimination. (Annex I: States parties to International Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination as of 19 August 1977.)

A/32/186. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.3/32/L.4. Argentina, Belgium, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Morocco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Senegal, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as amended by 3 powers, A/C.3/32/L.5, approved by Third Committee on 6 October 1977, meeting 11, by roll-call vote of 113 to 0, as follows:

In favour. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against None.

A/C.3/32/L.5. Ecuador, Sweden, Uruguay: amendment to 24-power draft resolution, A/C.3/32/L.4.

A/32/307. Report of Third Committee (part I), draft resolution II.

Resolution 32/11, as recommended by Third Committee, A/32/307, adopted without vote by Assembly on 7 November 1977, meeting 60.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3057(XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, 3135(XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3225(XXIX) of 6 November 1974, 3381(XXX) of 10 November 1975 and 31/79 of 13 December 1976,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

2. Expresses its satisfaction with the increase in the number of States which have ratified the Convention or acceded thereto;

3. Reaffirms once again its conviction that ratification of or accession to the Convention on a universal basis and implementation of its provisions are necessary for the realization of the objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

4. Appeals to States which have not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto;

5. Appeals to States parties to the Convention to study the possibility of making the declaration provided for in article 14 of the Convention;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to submit to the General Assembly annual reports concerning the status of the Convention, in accordance with Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

General Assembly—32nd session
Third Committee, meetings 28-30.
Plenary meeting 60.

A/32/18. Report of Committee on Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its 15th (Vienna, 28 March-14 April 1977) and 16th (Headquarters, New York, 1-19 August 1977) sessions. (Chapter VIII: Decisions adopted by Committee at its 15th (decisions 1(XV)-3(XV)) and 16th (decisions 1(XVI)-3(XVI)) sessions.)

A/C.3/32/L.12. Argentina, Cyprus, Egypt, Ghana, India, Madagascar, Morocco, Nigeria, Philippines, Senegal, Syrian Arab Republic, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by Third Committee on 26 October 1977, meeting 30, by 103 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

A/32/307/Add.1. Report of Third Committee (part II).

Resolution 32/13, as recommended by Third Committee, A/32/307/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 7 November 1977, meeting 60, by recorded vote of 132 to 1, as follows:

In favour. Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Repub-

lic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia
Against: Israel.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3057(XXVIII) of 2 November 1973 and 32/10 of 7 November 1977 on the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, resolution 31/81 of 13 December 1976 on the reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and resolution 32/11 of 7 November 1977 on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its fifteenth and sixteenth sessions submitted under article 9, paragraph 2, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

Noting with appreciation the decisions taken by the Committee at its sixteenth session about its contribution to the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination by preparing a document on the Convention and a relevant study on the acceptance and implementation of the Convention,

Stressing the importance of the undertaking of States parties to the Convention to engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination against any person, groups of persons or national or ethnic minorities, and to ensure that all public authorities and public institutions, national and local, shall act in conformity with this obligation, in accordance with relevant provisions of the Convention,

Noting the decisions adopted by the Committee at its fifteenth and sixteenth sessions,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;

2. Takes note also of the part of the report relating to Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories and to all other Territories to which General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960 applies, draws the attention of the relevant United Nations bodies to the opinions and recommendations of the Committee relating to those Territories and stresses the necessity of providing the Committee with sufficient information in order to enable it to discharge fully its responsibilities under article 15 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

3. Commends the Committee for furthering the implementation of the Convention by requesting the States parties to the Convention to include in their reports under article 9 information on the measures which they have adopted to give effect to article 7 of the Convention in the fields of teaching, education, culture and information with a view to combating prejudices which lead to racial discrimination, promoting understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations and racial or ethnic groups, and

propagating the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention;

4. Welcomes decision 2(XVI) of 9 August 1977 in which the Committee decided in principle to give general distribution to the reports of States parties to the Convention and other official documents of the Committee which would bring about greater awareness by world public opinion of the problem of racial discrimination and mobilize it on the realization of the goals and principles contained in the Convention;

5. Welcomes all efforts by the Committee to focus the greatest attention on the just cause of the peoples struggling against the oppression of the colonialist and racist regimes in southern Africa;

6. Invites States parties to the Convention to provide necessary information to the Committee in accordance with article 9 of the Convention, taking into account in particular:

(a) General recommendation III of 18 August 1972 and decision 2(XI) of 7 April 1975 on the status of their relations with the racist regimes in southern Africa;

(b) General recommendation IV of 16 August 1973 on the demographic composition of their population;

(c) General recommendation V of 13 April 1977 on measures adopted to give effect to article 7 of the Convention;

7. Expresses its grave concern that some States parties to the Convention, for reasons beyond their control, are prevented from fulfilling their obligation under the Convention in parts of their respective territories, endorses the relevant decisions of the Committee and recalls General Assembly resolution 2784(XXVI) of 6 December 1971 and Assembly resolution 3266(XXIX) of 10 December 1974 concerning the situation in the Golan Heights;

8. Invites the States parties to the Convention to observe fully the provisions of the Convention and other international instruments and agreements to which they are parties concerning the elimination of all forms of discrimination based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin;

9. Invites all States which are not yet parties to the Convention to ratify or accede to it and, pending such ratification or accession, to be guided by the basic provisions of the Convention in their internal and foreign policies.

INTERNATIONAL DAY

A/32/22 (S/12363). Report of Special Committee against Apartheid, Chapters I C and G and II H.

A/32/22/Add.1-3 (S/12363/Add.1-3). Special Reports of Special Committee against Apartheid. (Add.2: Second special report-International Anti-Apartheid Year.)

Apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa

Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

The International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, adopted by the General Assembly on 30 November 1973,⁹ entered into force on 18 July 1976.

The Assembly, by a resolution of 13 December 1976,¹⁰ welcomed the entry into force of the Convention and, inter alia, invited the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights to implement article IX of the Conven-

tion by appointing three Commission members to consider reports submitted by States parties on measures they had taken to give effect to the provisions of the Convention.

The Economic and Social Council therefore decided on 14 January 1977, by decision 204(ORG-77), to refer the Assembly's 1976 resolution to the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-third session in 1977, on

⁹ See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 103-5, resolution 3068(XXVIII), annexing text of Convention.

¹⁰ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 577, text of resolution 31/80.

the understanding that the group appointed under article IX should meet for a period of not more than five days either before or after that session of the Commission. The decision was part of the Council's work programme proposed by its President following consultations and adopted without vote.

The Chairman of the Commission appointed Cuba, Nigeria and the Syrian Arab Republic as members of the group. By a resolution of 11 March 1977, the Commission decided that the group should meet for five days before the February/March 1978 session. It invited the States parties to submit their reports to the group through the Secretary-General and asked United Nations organs to provide information relevant to compiling a list of individuals and organizations alleged to be responsible for crimes enumerated in the Convention.

By a resolution of 4 March 1977, the Commission *inter alia* requested the General Assembly to invite the United Nations Council for Namibia to study, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the possibility of Namibia's becoming a party to the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹¹ and in particular to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid.

The Secretary-General, in his report to the 1977 session of the General Assembly on the status of the Convention, outlined the legislative, administrative and other action taken by States parties to implement the 1976 Assembly resolution. He included a list of States which had signed, ratified or acceded to the Convention. Also before the Assembly were reports of the Assembly's Special Committee against Apartheid, containing details of activities undertaken during the year (see p. 148), a report on the proceedings of the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, held at Lagos, Nigeria, from 22 to 26 August 1977 (see p. 148), and a report on the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo, Mozambique, from 16 to 21 May 1977 (see p. 183).

On 7 November, the Assembly adopted resolution 32/12, by which, *inter alia*, it declared that it was convinced that the proclamation of 1978 as International Anti-Apartheid Year (see p. 152) would contribute to the aims of the Convention. It took note of the proceedings of the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and of the World Conference against Apartheid and also of the General Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the World Con-

ference against Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism in Southern Africa, held at Lisbon, Portugal, from 16 to 19 June 1977.

Convinced that the legitimate struggle of the oppressed peoples in southern Africa demanded all necessary support by the international community, the Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention, expressed satisfaction with the increased number of States which had ratified it or acceded thereto, and asked States which were not parties to the Convention to accede to it as soon as possible.

The Assembly's resolution was adopted, by a recorded vote of 101 to 0, with 25 abstentions, on the recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee which, on 11 October 1977, approved the text, by a roll-call vote of 88 to 0, with 26 abstentions. The resolution was sponsored by Algeria, Bulgaria, the Congo, Cuba, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guyana, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nigeria, Poland, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yugoslavia.

(For text of resolution 32/12, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Costa Rica requested a separate vote on a preambular paragraph added orally by the sponsors by which the Assembly took note of a document referring to the General Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted at Lisbon in June. Costa Rica said it had reservations about reference to a document produced by a non-United Nations conference. Belgium (speaking on behalf of the nine countries of the European Economic Community (ECC)), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Iran, Mexico, Nicaragua and Peru also voiced reservations on that paragraph. It was approved by 65 votes to 9, with 24 abstentions.

Belgium added that the EEC countries maintained their objections to the Convention itself, which were essentially of a legal character, as did Australia, Austria, Canada, Fiji, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, Portugal, Turkey and the United States.

The Assembly also urged all those Governments which had not done so to become parties to the Convention during International Anti-Apartheid Year when it adopted resolution 32/105 B on 14 December 1977. (For text of resolution, see pp. 164-66.)

On 31 December 1977, the Convention had been ratified or acceded to by the following

¹¹ See Y.U.N., 1966, pp. 418-32, resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966, annexing texts of Covenants and Optional Protocol.

38 States: Benin, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Chad, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Kuwait, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Panama, Poland, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia.

Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa

At the beginning of its session in 1977, the Commission on Human Rights, by telegram, requested the Secretary-General to employ whatever means he considered most appropriate to save the lives of Aaron Mushimba and Hendrik Shikongo, members of SWAPO in danger of death before the law courts of South Africa.

In March 1977, the Commission considered the report of its Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa, containing a detailed analysis of human rights violations in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe, based on information gathered by the Group in the course of a mission of investigation in June/July 1976.

On 4 March, the Commission adopted a three-part resolution by which, in the first part, it inter alia requested the Group to institute an inquiry concerning persons who had been guilty of the crime of apartheid or a serious violation of human rights in Namibia and to inform the Commission on the subject; and it recommended that the Economic and Social Council draw the attention of the General Assembly and the Security Council to the desirability of adopting specific measures to put an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa.

The second and third parts of the resolution were adopted and submitted in the form of draft resolutions to the Economic and Social Council; the former dealt with examination of the treatment of prisoners in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe, and the latter with the authority of the General Assembly as Administering Authority for Namibia.

On 13 May 1977, on the recommendation of its Social Committee—which had approved, on 6 May, by a roll-call vote of 36 to 1, with 5 abstentions, the text proposed by the Commission—the Council adopted decision 232(LXII), thereby endorsing the Commis-

sion's recommendation on the desirability of adopting specific measures, including those provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,¹² to put an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia. The United Kingdom requested a vote on the draft decision in the Social Committee and Cuba asked that it be taken by roll call in both the Committee and the Council. The Council adopted decision 232(LXII) by 43 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions.

On the same date, acting on the second and third parts of the Commission's resolution, the Council adopted three resolutions (2082 A-C (LXII)). The Council took this action on the recommendation of its Social Committee, where Nigeria, the Philippines and Togo had introduced, as a separate resolution (2082 B (LXII)), a provision of one of the Commission's texts recommending that the General Assembly should declare 1978 International Anti-Apartheid Year.

The Social Committee approved both the amendment and the draft resolution without vote on 6 May.

By resolution 2082 A (LXII), the Council approved the decision taken by the Commission on Human Rights to extend the mandate of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts. Moreover, it decided that the Group, in conjunction with the Special Committee against Apartheid, should examine the treatment of prisoners in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe; Nigeria, the Philippines and Togo added the provision that the mandate should include the examination of the deaths of a number of detainees, as well as police brutality during peaceful demonstrations against apartheid in South Africa since the Soweto massacre of 16 June 1976, with a view to submitting a report. The Social Committee had, on 6 May, approved the three-power amendment and the text as a whole without vote.

Resolutions 2082 A and B (LXII) were adopted by the Council together, without a vote.

By resolution 2082 C (LXII), the Council suggested that the General Assembly should consider the applicability to United Nations organs of the solemn obligation of the administering powers to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the territories under their administration and to protect the human and natural resources of those territories against abuses; in this connexion, it should consider

¹² For text of Chapter VII of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

the desirability of exercising fully its powers in its capacity—recognized by the International Court of Justice in 1971—as Administering Authority for Namibia, either directly or through the United Nations Council for Namibia.

The Social Committee approved the draft resolution on 6 May by 28 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions. It was adopted by the Council by 36 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions. The three-part draft resolution as a whole was then adopted without a vote.

(For texts of resolutions, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Study of ways to ensure implementation of United Nations resolutions on apartheid and racial discrimination

The Commission on Human Rights at its 1977 session decided to postpone until 1978 consideration of a study of ways and means of ensuring the implementation of United Nations resolutions on apartheid, racism and racial discrimination. The study was to be carried out jointly by the Commission and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

Later in the year, by a decision taken on 31 August 1977, the Sub-Commission requested the Secretary-General to prepare, for the 1978 session, a preliminary document setting forth information on how various United Nations instruments, including declarations and resolutions, had been used in national courts, administrative tribunals and domestic fora, including legislative fora, with suggestions for their effective future use in the specific field of racial discrimination. It requested a similar document on action taken by non-governmental organizations, such as churches, made unions and commercial bodies,

on shareholder action to discourage collaboration by banks and transnational corporations with colonial and racist regimes.

By a resolution of 7 November 1977, the General Assembly recorded that it awaited with interest the study being undertaken by the Sub-Commission on the implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and foreign domination to self-determination (see p. 702).

(For text of resolution 32/14, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

Related General Assembly decisions

On 8 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted resolution 32/65, by which it took note of the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa concerning the deaths of detainees and police brutality in South Africa and condemned the South African regime for its continuing violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the 1975 Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.¹³

By resolution 32/122 of 16 December, the Assembly demanded the release of all individuals detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle against apartheid, racism and racial discrimination, colonialism, aggression and foreign occupation. It asked the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give particular attention to their release.

(See also p. 712; for text of resolutions 32/65 and 32/122, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

¹³ See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 624-25, resolution 3452(XXX) of 9 December 1975, annexing text of Declaration.

Documentary references

Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

Economic and Social Council—1977 organizational session
Plenary meetings 2039, 2043, 2044.

E/5900. Draft basic programme of work of Economic and Social Council for 1977, Chapter II C 14.

E/L.1743. Draft decision proposed by Council President in light of consultative meetings of Council members, para. 4 (f).

E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977, 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 204(ORG-77), para. 4 (f)).

E/5927. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 33rd session, Geneva, 7 February-11 March 1977, Chap-

ters VI, XVII and XXI A (resolutions 6 A (XXXIII) and 13(XXXIII)) and Annex III.

General Assembly—32nd session
Third Committee, meetings 4-10, 13-15, 22.
Plenary meeting 60.

Report of the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, Lagos, Nigeria, 22-26 August 1977. Vol. 1: Report, including Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.XIV.2 and corrigendum.

A/32/22 and Add.1-3 (S/12363 and Add.1-3). Report and special reports of Special Committee against Apartheid. (Chapter I L and Add.2: Second special report—International Anti-Apartheid Year, 1978.)

A/32/109/Rev.1 (S/12344/Rev.1). Letter of 6 June from Chairman of Special Committee on Situation with regard

to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and Acting President of United Nations Council for Namibia (transmitting report of International Conference in Support of Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, Maputo, Mozambique, 16-21 May 1977). (Annex V: Maputo Declaration in Support of Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and Programme of Action for Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia.)

A/32/187. Report of Secretary-General.

A/32/193. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting Commission on Human Rights resolution 6 A (XXXIII) of 4 March 1977).

A/C.3/32/L.6. Algeria, Bulgaria, Congo, Cuba, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guyana, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nigeria, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved by Third Committee on 11 October 1977, meeting 14, by roll-call vote of 88 to 0, with 26 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Surinam, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

A/32/307 and Corr.1. Report of Third Committee (part I), draft resolution III.

Resolution 32/12, as recommended by Third Committee, A/32/307 and Corr.1, adopted by Assembly on 7 November 1977, meeting 60, by recorded vote of 101 to 0, with 25 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Surinam, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3068(XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, by which it adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, and its resolutions 3380(XXX) of 10 November 1975 and 31/80 of 13 December 1976,

Reaffirming its conviction that apartheid constitutes a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and is a crime against humanity and that its continued intensification and expansion seriously disturb and threaten international peace and security,

Convinced that ratification of and accession to the Convention on a universal basis and implementation of its provisions without delay are necessary for the achievement of the goals of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Convinced that the proclamation of 1978 as International Anti-Apartheid year will contribute to the aims of the Convention,

Bearing in mind the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977, and the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid adopted by the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, held at Lagos from 22 to 26 August 1977,

Taking note of the document referring to the General Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference against Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism in Southern Africa, held at Lisbon from 16 to 19 June 1977,

Convinced that the legitimate struggle of the oppressed peoples in southern Africa against apartheid, colonialism and racial discrimination and the effective implementation of their inalienable and legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination, demand all necessary support by the international community,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid;

2. Expresses its satisfaction with the increase in the number of States which have ratified the Convention or acceded thereto;

3. Requests all States which have not yet become parties to the Convention to accede thereto as soon as possible;

4. Welcomes the establishment by the Chairman of the thirty-third session of the Commission on Human Rights of a group as provided for by article IX of the Convention;

5. Invites the Commission on Human Rights to continue its efforts to undertake the functions set out in article X of the Convention;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to include in his next annual report under General Assembly resolution 3380(XXX) a special section concerning the implementation of the Convention.

Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Social Committee, meetings 809-815.
Plenary meeting 2060.

E/5927. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 33rd session, Geneva, 7 February-11 March 1977, Chapters VI A, XXI A (resolution 6 A (XXXIII)) and XXI B (decision 2(XXXIII)) and Annexes III and IV.

E/5927, Chapter I B, Draft decision 5, submitted by Commission for action by Economic and Social Council.

E/5967. Report of Social Committee, draft decision E.

E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977, 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 232(LXII)).

E/CN.4/1222 and Corr.1. Situation of human rights in southern Africa. Report of Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts.

E/5927. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 33rd session, Chapters VI A and XXI A (resolution 6 B (XXXIII)) and Annex III.

E/5927, Chapter I A. Draft resolution I A, as submitted by Commission for action by Economic and Social Council and as amended by 3 powers (E/AC.7/L.734), approved, as draft resolutions I A and I B, without vote by Social Committee on 6 May 1977, meeting 815.

E/AC.7/L.734. Nigeria, Philippines, Togo: amendments to draft resolution I A submitted by Commission in E/5927.

E/5967. Report of Social Committee, draft resolutions I A and I B.

Resolutions 2082 A and B (LXII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/5967, adopted by Council on 13 May 1977, meeting 2060, as follows: parts A and B together, without vote; draft resolution as a whole, without vote.

A

The Economic and Social Council,
Taking note of resolution 6(XXXIII) of the Commission on Human Rights,

1. Approves the decision taken by the Commission on Human Rights to extend the mandate of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts;

2. Expresses its satisfaction to the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts for the work it has carried out;

3. Decides that the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts, in conjunction with the Special Committee against Apartheid, should examine the treatment of prisoners in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe, including the deaths of a number of detainees, as well as police brutality during peaceful demonstrations against apartheid in South Africa since the Soweto massacre of 16 June 1976, with a view to submitting a report;

4. Decides that the reports of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts should be brought to the attention of the General Assembly without delay;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to give all due publicity to the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts and to furnish all necessary assistance to the Group to enable it to fulfil its mandate.

B

The Economic and Social Council,
Taking note of resolution 6(XXXIII) of the Commission on Human Rights,

Gravely concerned about the situation in South Africa and southern Africa as a whole,

Noting with deep anxiety and indignation that the South African racist regime has continued to employ violence and massive repression against the black people and all opponents of apartheid in defiance of the resolutions of the General Assembly,

Recommends that the General Assembly should declare 1978 International Anti-Apartheid Year.

[For text of resolution 2082 C (LXII), see below.]

E/5927. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 33rd session, Chapters VI A and XXI A (resolution 6 C (XXXIII)).

E/5927, Chapter I A. Draft resolution I B, as submitted by Commission for action by Economic and Social Council, approved by Social Committee on 6 May 1977, meeting 815, by 28 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions.

E/5967. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution I C.

Resolution 2082 C (LXII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/5967, adopted by Council on 13 May 1977, meeting 2060, as follows: part C, by 36 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions; draft resolution as a whole, without vote.

C

The Economic and Social Council,
Taking note of resolution 6(XXXIII) of the Commission on Human Rights,

Suggests that the General Assembly should consider the applicability to United Nations organs of the solemn obligation of the administering Powers to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the human and natural resources of those Territories against abuses, which was reaffirmed by the Assembly in its resolution 31/7 of 5 November 1976, and, in this connexion, should consider the desirability of exercising fully its powers in its capacity—recognized by the International Court of Justice in 1971—as Administering Authority for Namibia, either directly or through the United Nations Council for Namibia.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

S/12364. Note verbale of 12 July from Secretary-General to President of Security Council (transmitting text of Commission on Human Rights resolution 6 A (XXXIII) of 4 March 1977).

Study of ways to ensure implementation of United Nations resolutions on apartheid and racial discrimination

E/5927. Report of Commission on Human Rights on work of its 33rd session, Geneva, 7 February-11 March 1977, Chapters XVI and XXI B (decision 8(XXXIII), item 17(a)).

E/CN.4/1261. Report of Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 30th session, Geneva, 15 August-2 September 1977, Chapters VI and XVII (resolution 3(XXX)).

Other matters concerning prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities

Elimination of religious intolerance

A General Assembly resolution of 16 December 1976¹⁴ was referred to the Commission on Human Rights by the Economic and Social Council on 14 January 1977 by decision 204(ORG-77). The Assembly had asked the Commission to speed up its work on elabo-

rating the text of a draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief, and to report on progress to the Assembly. The draft-

¹⁴ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 580-81, text of resolution 31/138.

ing of the declaration as a matter of priority had been requested by the Assembly in 1972.¹⁵

An open-ended working group was re-established by the Commission in 1977 to continue work on the draft declaration. It was able to complete the preambular part and to begin consideration of the operative part of the draft. The Commission took note of the working group's report on 11 March and decided to re-establish the group to resume work on the draft during its 1978 session.

On 16 December 1977, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, requested the Commission on Human Rights to give the preparation of the draft declaration the priority necessary to complete it.

The Assembly adopted resolution 32/143 without a vote. In the Third Committee, the draft resolution was sponsored by Austria, Canada, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Senegal, Sweden and the United States. The sponsors accepted an oral amendment by the Byelorussian SSR, and the text was then approved on 9 December without objection. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Measures against terrorism or incitement to racial discrimination or group hatred

On 11 March 1977 the Commission on Human Rights decided to postpone to its 1978 session consideration of the question of measures to be taken against ideologies and practices based on terror or on incitement to racial discrimination or any other form of group hatred.

On 14 December 1973,¹⁶ the General Assembly had decided to defer consideration of the question until such time as a discussion of the matter had been concluded by the Commission.

Adverse effects on human rights resulting from aid to colonial and racist regimes in southern Africa

During the Council's discussion of its work programme for the year, the United Kingdom expressed the view that the Assembly in 1976—by its resolution 31/33 on the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist regimes in southern Africa¹⁷—had invited the Council to undertake a task which was wholly improper, i.e. to study consequences of the use of the veto in the Security Council. The United

Kingdom proposed that the Economic and Social Council should not currently refer the matter to the Commission on Human Rights as the Council President, after consultations, had proposed in the basic work programme. Bulgaria, on the other hand, said it would be unconstitutional for the Council to challenge an Assembly resolution and called for a decision on the competence of the Council to adopt the United Kingdom proposal.

Accepting an Iranian suggestion instead, the Council voted on the inclusion in its decision 204(ORG-77) of reference to the Assembly resolution. At the request of the United States, the vote was taken by roll call, and the words in question were adopted by 33 votes to 8, with 10 abstentions, before the decision as a whole, as amended, was adopted without vote. Thus, on 14 January, the Council decided to refer the Assembly's resolution to the Commission.

On 4 March 1977, the Commission considered the matter in the light of the General Assembly resolution and a report of its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its consideration of a preliminary study of the subject prepared by Ahmed Mohamed Khalifa (Egypt), Special Rapporteur.

The Commission, by a resolution on the question, again denounced with indignation the political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given by certain States to South Africa and the illegal minority regime of Southern Rhodesia, and requested all States to take the necessary steps to put an end to such assistance.

The Commission requested the Sub-Commission and its Special Rapporteur to prepare a provisional general list identifying those individuals, institutions, including banks, and other organizations or groups, as well as representatives of States, whose activities constituted assistance to the colonial and racist regimes in southern Africa. It also requested the Secretary-General to prepare, for submission to the Sub-Commission at its 1978 session, a preliminary report on the existence of partial lists concerning violations of fundamental human rights in southern Africa drawn up by other United Nations bodies.

On 26 August 1977, the Sub-Commission again considered the study prepared by the

¹⁵ See Y.U.N., 1972, pp. 430-31, text of resolution 3027(XXVII) of 18 December 1972.

¹⁶ See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 522.

¹⁷ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 581-82, text of resolution 31/33 of 30 November 1976.

Special Rapporteur and requested him to undertake a final updated revision of his report for wide dissemination after its submission to the General Assembly at its 1978 session, taking into account the comments and suggestions made in the Sub-Commission and the

Commission. The Sub-Commission also asked the Special Rapporteur to prepare the necessary material for a provisional general list identifying those whose activities constituted assistance to the colonial and racist regimes in southern Africa.

Documentary references

Elimination of religious intolerance

Economic and Social Council—1977 organizational session
Plenary meetings 2039, 2043, 2044.

E/5900. Draft basic programme of work of Economic and Social Council for 1977, Chapter II B 2 and C 10.

E/L.1743. Draft decision proposed by Council President in light of consultative meetings of Council members, para. 4 (e).

E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977, 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 204(ORG-77), para. 4 (e)).

E/5927. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 33rd session, Geneva, 7 February-11 March 1977, Chapters XII and XXI A (resolution 11 (XXXIII)).

General Assembly—32nd session
Third Committee, meeting 76.
Plenary meeting 105.

A/32/120. Note by Secretary-General.

A/32/133, A/32/235. Letters of 6 July and 23 September from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (transmitting final communiqué and resolutions of 8th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Tripoli, 16-22 May 1977).

A/C.3/32/L.64. Austria, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Senegal, Sweden, United States: draft resolution, as orally amended by Byelorussian SSR and sponsors, approved without objection by Third Committee on 9 December 1977, meeting 76.

A/32/441. Report of Third Committee.

Resolution 32/143, as recommended by Third Committee, A/32/441, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1977, meeting 105.

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolutions 1781 (XVII) of 7 December 1962 and 3069 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, as well as its resolution 3267 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974, in which it requested the Commission on Human Rights to submit to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, a single draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief,

Noting the actions of the Working Group established by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirtieth, thirty-first, thirty-second and thirty-third sessions with a view to elaborating a

draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief,

Noting also Commission on Human Rights resolution 11 (XXXIII) of 11 March 1977, by which the Commission established an open-ended working group which would meet three times a week during its thirty-fourth session, beginning in the first week of the session, and requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary facilities for the work of the group,

Recalling also its resolution 31/138 of 16 December 1976,

Noting that the Commission on Human Rights has so far been unable to present the text of such a declaration,

1. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to give this matter the priority necessary to finalize the draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief;

2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session the item entitled "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance."

Measures against terrorism or incitement to racial discrimination or group hatred

E/5927. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 33rd session, Geneva, 7 February-11 March 1977, Chapters XVI and XXI B (decision 8(XXXIII) (item 23)).

Adverse effects on human rights resulting from aid to colonial and racist regimes in southern Africa

Economic and Social Council—1977 organizational session
Plenary meetings 2039, 2043, 2044.

E/5900. Draft basic programme of work of Economic and Social Council for 1977, Chapter II C 15.

E/L.1743. Draft decision proposed by Council President in light of consultative meetings of Council members, para. 4 (e).

E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977, 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 204(ORG-77), para. 4 (e)).

E/5927. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 33rd session, Geneva, 7 February-11 March 1977, Chapters VI B and XXI A (resolution 7(XXXIII)).

E/CN.4/1261. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 30th session, Geneva, 15 August-2 September 1977, Chapters III and XVII (resolution 1(XXX)) and Annex II.

Violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Question of human rights in the occupied territories

During 1977, the question of the violation of human rights in the territories occupied by Israel as a result of hostilities in the Middle

East was again considered by the Commission on Human Rights and by the General Assembly. Also during the year, the Secretary-Gen-

eral received a number of communications from Arab countries concerning the treatment of the civilian population in the occupied territories (see p. 307).

Decisions of the Commission on Human Rights

At its thirty-third session, held at Geneva from 7 February to 11 March 1977, the Commission on Human Rights adopted two resolutions on the question of the violation of human rights in the territories occupied as a result of hostilities in the Middle East.

By the preambular part of the first resolution, adopted on 15 February, the Commission among other things welcomed the statement by the Security Council on 11 November 1976¹⁸ by which the Council expressed its grave anxiety over the serious situation in the occupied territories as a result of continued Israeli occupation. The Commission took note of the reports of United Nations organs, specialized agencies and international humanitarian organizations on the situation of the occupied territories and their inhabitants, in particular the 1976 report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories.¹⁹ The Commission also expressed alarm at the continuation by Israel of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the occupied territories, in particular measures aimed at annexation, as well as torture and ill-treatment of detainees, expropriation and discriminatory legislation.

By the operative part of the resolution, the Commission deplored Israel's continued violations of the basic norms of international law and of the relevant international conventions, in particular its breaches of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (the fourth Geneva Convention) of 12 August 1949, and Israel's persistent defiance of United Nations resolutions. It condemned a number of Israeli policies and practices in the occupied territories, which it enumerated in the resolution.

The Commission also condemned the massive deliberate destruction of the Syrian city of Quneitra, perpetrated during Israeli occupation and prior to the withdrawal of Israeli forces in 1974. It reaffirmed that all measures taken by Israel to change the character, demographic composition or status of the occupied territories or any part thereto—including Jerusalem—were null and void. The Commission also declared null and void all measures taken by Israel with a view to changing the structure, status and established religious practices

in the sanctuary of Al-Ibrahimi Mosque in the city of Al-Khalil (Hebron) and called upon Israel to rescind all such measures taken.

The Commission called upon Israel to release all Arabs imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and national liberation, and to accord them the treatment of prisoners of war. It requested the Secretary-General to collect all relevant information concerning detainees, such as their number, identity, place and duration¹ of detention, and to make this information available to it at its 1978 session. In addition, the Commission called upon Israel to comply with its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to abide by its obligations under the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

The Commission reiterated its call upon all States, international organizations and specialized agencies not to recognize any changes carried out by Israel in the occupied territories and to avoid any actions which might be used by Israel in pursuit of proscribed policies and practices.

The Commission requested the Secretary-General to bring this resolution to the attention of all Governments, competent United Nations organs, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and international humanitarian organizations, to give it the widest possible publicity, and to report to the Commission at its session in 1978, when, it was decided, the matter would be given high priority under the new title "Question of the violation of human rights in the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine." The Secretary-General was requested to bring to the attention of the Commission all United Nations reports appearing between sessions of the Commission that dealt with the situation of the civilians of the occupied territories.

By the preambular part of the second resolution, also adopted on 15 February, the Commission recalled the General Assembly's resolution of 16 December 1976²⁰ by which it reaffirmed that the fourth Geneva Convention was applicable to all Israeli-occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem. By the operative part of the resolution, the Commission deplored the failure of Israel to acknowledge the applicability of that Convention to all Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem; it urgently called upon Israel to acknowledge and to comply with the provisions

¹⁸ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 257.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Ibid., p. 587, text of resolution 31/106 B.

of the Convention in those territories. The Commission urged all States parties to the Convention to exert all efforts to ensure respect for and compliance with the provisions thereof in the occupied territories. The Secretary-General was requested to bring this resolution to the attention of all Governments, competent United Nations organs, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and international humanitarian organizations.

In a separate action, the Commission decided to send a telegram to the Government of Israel expressing its deep concern at the reports of the deaths of Arab detainees in Israeli prisons attributable to the conditions of their imprisonment, and called upon the Government of Israel to take urgent measures to ensure improvement in prison conditions and refrain from ill-treatment of detainees.

Decisions of the Economic and Social Council

At its sixty-second session in April/May 1977, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution (2085(LXII)) on the question of the violation by Israel of human rights in the occupied Arab territories. By this resolution, the Council took note of the action of the Human Rights Commission on the question, commended it for its vigilance and for the action taken in connexion with the protection of human rights in the occupied territories, and requested the Commission to pursue its efforts in this regard and to continue to take appropriate measures.

The text, which was sponsored by Egypt, Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic, was approved by the Social Committee on 6 May 1977 by a roll-call vote—requested by the Syrian Arab Republic—of 34 to 2, with 12 abstentions. It was adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 13 May by 35 votes to 2, with 11 abstentions.

(For text of resolution and voting details, see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

Inasmuch as the sponsors could not accept a United States proposal that the paragraph by which the Council commended the Commission for its vigilance and action in connexion with the territories should be deleted, the United States asked for a separate vote on that operative paragraph; it was approved by a roll-call vote of 34 to 3, with 11 abstentions.

Report of the Special Committee in 1977

The ninth report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Oc-

cupied Territories, established by the General Assembly in 1969, was presented to the Assembly on 17 October 1977.

The Special Committee reported that Israel, as an occupying power, had persisted in its violation of the fourth Geneva Convention throughout 1977 and that the day-to-day situation in the territories continued to be tense, marked by incidents which often led to injury and loss of innocent civilian lives; such incidents were directly attributable to the military occupation, the report stated. The report noted that the Government of Israel had continued to deny the Special Committee access to the occupied territories, but that the Committee had followed developments in the occupied territories on a day-to-day basis, even though it was unable to conduct its investigations on the spot. This was carried out by examining: information gathered from various sources, such as the Israeli and Arab press, evidence furnished by Governments, oral testimony, information contained in United Nations documents, and information communicated by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and contained in ICRC publications.

In its report covering the period from 17 September 1976, the Committee noted that it had held meetings during February/March, May, September and October 1977, and that witnesses were heard during these meetings in May, September and October. The Committee reported that on the basis of the information received by it since its preceding report, the situation in the occupied territories had not altered from previous years: the Government of Israel continued to implement a policy of annexation and settlement of the occupied territories. The report gave a chronological narrative of daily occurrences, including announcements by Israel of new plans for additional settlements that had been established.

The report also provided information describing the situation of civilians in the occupied territories, including accounts of strikes, demonstrations, arrests, imposition of curfews and treatment of youths. Violent demonstrations and riots had taken place, in addition to frequent explosions and arrests. The Committee said that detained civilian inhabitants did not enjoy the protection envisaged for them under international law. It provided information on treatment of civilian detainees during interrogation, trial and imprisonment. The pattern of arrests that emerged over the period covered by the report indicated a prison

population that was constantly swelling. Prison overcrowding was underlined in the report as a major cause for concern; in addition, the Special Committee, on the basis of information received by it, concluded that a strong *prima facie* case had been established that detainees in occupied territories were subjected to treatment which could not be described as other than torture.

In its report, the Special Committee again referred to the question of the destruction of structures in the town of Quneitra by Israel, and transmitted to the General Assembly a report, prepared by an expert commissioned by the Special Committee, which gave an assessment of damages not covered in a previous survey, in particular damages to furniture and streets resulting from the destruction of the town in 1974.

According to the report of the Special Committee, a significant development during 1977 was the emergence of a policy followed by the Government of Israel based on the assumption that the territories in question were not occupied territories. This assumption, the report noted, was at the root of the thesis held by Israel that the fourth Geneva Convention was not applicable to these territories. However, the report went on to point out that many Assembly resolutions attested to the applicability of the Convention to the occupied territories. In addition, the report noted, several Assembly resolutions had endorsed the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, and the Special Committee had endorsed this right as well.

The Special Committee also noted that the policy followed by Israel was further reflected in the measures taken by the Government with regard to acquisition of territory by direct or indirect purchase, expropriation and other methods. The number of settlements had continued to grow, as did the number of Israeli civilians living in the occupied territories. Similarly, the Government continued to deny the right of return to the hundreds of thousands of civilians who had fled their homes during and after the 1967 hostilities. The twin policies under which territories and persons were governed in the occupied territories resulted in alterations in the physical character and in the demographic composition of these territories and there was no sign that this situation would change in the foreseeable future.

The Special Committee reiterated the proposal it had made in previous years for the adoption of an arrangement²¹ based on the protecting-power formula envisaged under

the fourth Geneva Convention in an effort to ensure protection of the civilian persons in the occupied territories.

(See also p. 306.)

Decisions of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

At its fifteenth (March/April) and sixteenth (August) sessions in 1977, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination adopted two decisions concerning the question of human rights in the occupied Arab territories.

By a decision adopted on 1 April 1977 on information supplied by the Syrian Arab Republic relating to the situation in the Golan Heights, the Committee recalled its previous decisions on the subject, and noted reports and information furnished by that Government to the effect that the situation had not only persisted but had deteriorated substantially as a result of the continued refusal to permit the return of the displaced population, the continued establishment of settlements and other acts against the population of the area.

The Committee expressed grave concern that a State party to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination²² had been prevented from fulfilling its obligations under the Convention and that this unacceptable state of affairs had lasted for nearly 10 years. The Committee expressed the hope that the population of the Golan Heights would be able to return to their homes as soon as possible and to enjoy their human rights and fundamental freedoms as citizens of the Syrian Arab Republic. The Committee asked the General Assembly to ensure that no change in the area was brought about that would have the effect of establishing racial discrimination—including changes in demographic composition—and to take the necessary steps, as a matter of urgency, to enable the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to take over full responsibility for implementing its obligations under the Convention over the whole of its national territory.

By a decision adopted on 4 August 1977 on information supplied by the Government of Jordan relating to the situation in the West Bank occupied by Israel, the Committee noted the information furnished by Jordan concerning the continued refusal by the Israeli authorities to permit the return of the displaced

²¹ See Y.U.N., 1972, pp. 432.

²² See Y.U.N., 1965, pp. 440-46, resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965, containing text of Convention.

population, the continued establishment of settlements, and other acts against the population of the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River. The Committee noted that a State party to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination had been prevented from fulfilling its obligations under that Convention in a part of its territory, expressed its grave concern at this unacceptable state of affairs, and expressed the hope that the displaced population of the West Bank would be able to return to their homes as soon as possible and to enjoy fully their human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The Committee asked the General Assembly to ensure that no change in the area was brought about which would have the effect of establishing racial discrimination, including change in the demographic composition.

Report of the Secretary-General

In a report prepared at the request of the General Assembly,²³ the Secretary-General described the measures taken by him to comply with the request of the Assembly to render the necessary facilities to the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories, to make available additional staff as necessary and to ensure the widest circulation of the report of the Special Committee and of information regarding its activities and findings.

Consideration by the General Assembly

The report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories was considered at the General Assembly's thirty-second session in 1977 by the Special Political Committee, which also had before it a number of communications from the representatives of Cyprus, Egypt, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Oman, the Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic addressed to the Secretary-General.

The first, dated 30 June 1977, from the Sudan, transmitted texts of newspaper articles relating to allegations of torture of prisoners in Israel; a letter dated 29 July from Oman concerned the legalization of three Jewish settlements in occupied territory near the towns of Kafr Kaddum, Khan Al-Ahmar and Ramallah; on 19 August Iraq stated that Israel had declared that it was enforcing its laws in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip; a note

verbale of 17 August transmitted an official declaration of 16 August of the Syrian Arab Republic concerning expansionist measures by Israel in the territories; a letter of 26 August transmitted a statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cyprus on the colonization of Israeli-occupied Arab territories; a letter of 6 September transmitted a memorandum by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Jordan concerning the consequences of an Israeli decision regarding the equalization of services of the inhabitants of the territories and of Israel; on 19 September Egypt drew the attention of the Special Committee to a report published by the Swiss League for Human Rights concerning the common and systematic use by Israel of torture and other practices of expropriation, confiscation and destruction of Arab property; on 7 November, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya transmitted testimony of two journalists before the Special Committee in September 1977; on 15 November, Israel transmitted excerpts from a briefing by the Attorney General of Israel at the end of July to the Jerusalem press corps concerning allegations of ill-treatment of prisoners in Israel; and on 9 December Israel informed the Secretary-General of a recent visit of a representative of ICRC to Israel.

(For a summary of the debate in the Special Political Committee, see p. 309.)

On 13 December 1977, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, adopted three resolutions on the 1977 report of the Special Committee.

By the preambular part of the first of these resolutions (32/91 A), the Assembly among other things recalled that Israel and those Arab States whose territories had been occupied by Israel since June 1967 were parties to the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and took into account that States parties to that Convention undertook not only to respect but also to ensure respect for the Convention in all circumstances.

By the operative part of the text, the Assembly: (1) reaffirmed that the fourth Geneva Convention was applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem; (2) strongly deplored Israel's failure to acknowledge the applicability of the Convention to those territories; (3) called once more upon Israel to acknowledge and to comply with the provisions of that Convention in the occupied territories, including Jerusalem;

²³ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 587-88, text of resolution 31/106C of 16 December 1976.

and (4) urged all States parties to that Convention to exert all efforts to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions.

The Assembly adopted the resolution by a recorded vote of 132 to 1, with 1 abstention; the Special Political Committee had approved the text on 29 November by a roll-call vote of 114 to 1. The text was sponsored by Bangladesh, Chad, India, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.

(For text of resolution 32/91 A, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By the second resolution (32/91 B), the Assembly, having considered the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories, particularly the expert's report on damage suffered in Quneitra, expressed its appreciation for the report and condemned the massive destruction of Quneitra perpetrated during the Israeli occupation and prior to the withdrawal of Israeli forces from that city in 1974. The Assembly reaffirmed that the Syrian Arab Republic was entitled to full compensation under international law and in equity for this destruction. It took note of the statements made by the Syrian representative before the Special Political Committee, reserving the right of his Government to full compensation for all damages, including those not covered by the expert's report. The Assembly requested the Special Committee to complete the survey on damage in Quneitra, taking into account all its aspects, and further requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with all the facilities required for the completion of this task.

This resolution was adopted by the Assembly by a recorded vote of 96 to 1, with 37 abstentions; the Special Political Committee had approved the text on 29 November by a roll-call vote of 83 to 1, with 33 abstentions. The text was sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, the Byelorussian SSR, the Comoros, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mali, Pakistan, Senegal, Uganda, the Ukrainian SSR and Viet Nam.

(For text of resolution 32/91 B, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Resolution 32/91 C concerned the work of the Special Committee. By its provisions, the General Assembly commended the efforts of the Special Committee in performing its tasks, and deplored the continued refusal of—and again called upon—Israel to allow the Spe-

cial Committee access to the occupied territories.

The Assembly also deplored Israel's continued and persistent violation of the fourth Geneva Convention and other applicable international instruments. It condemned in particular—and demanded that Israel desist from—the following policies and practices: annexation of parts of, establishment of Israeli settlements in, and transfer of an alien population to the occupied territories; evacuation, deportation, expulsion, displacement and transfer of Arab inhabitants of those territories and denial of their right to return; confiscation and expropriation of Arab property and other transactions for acquisition of land involving Israeli authorities, institutions or nationals on the one hand and the inhabitants or institutions of the occupied territories on the other; destruction and demolition of Arab houses; mass arrests, administrative detention and ill-treatment of the Arab population and of persons under detention; pillaging of archaeological and cultural property; interference with religious freedoms and practices, family rights and customs; and illegal exploitation of the natural wealth, resources and population of the occupied territories.

The Assembly reaffirmed the invalidity of all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or status of the occupied territories, including Jerusalem, and also reaffirmed that Israel's policy of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in the occupied territories constituted a flagrant violation of the fourth Geneva Convention and of United Nations resolutions. It demanded that Israel desist forthwith from those policies and practices.

The Assembly reiterated its call upon all States, international organizations and specialized agencies not to recognize any changes carried out by Israel in the occupied territories and to avoid actions which might be used by Israel in pursuit of its policies of annexation and colonization.

The Special Committee was asked to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the occupied Arab territories, to consult with ICRC as appropriate and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arose. The Special Committee was also requested to continue to investigate the treatment of civilians in detention in the occupied territories and to submit a special report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arose.

The Secretary-General was asked: to render all necessary facilities to the Special Committee, including those required for its visits to the occupied territories; to continue to make available additional staff as necessary to assist the Special Committee; to ensure the widest circulation of the reports of the Special Committee and of information regarding its activities and findings through the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat; to reprint, where necessary, those reports of the Special Committee which were no longer available; and to report to the Assembly at its 1978 ses-

sion, when the item would again be included in the provisional agenda.

The Assembly adopted this resolution by a recorded vote of 98 to 2, with 32 abstentions; the Special Political Committee had approved the text on 29 November by a roll-call vote of 84 to 2, with 30 abstentions. The text was sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, the Comoros, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Uganda and Viet Nam.

(For text of resolution 32/91 C, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Documentary references

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Social Committee, meetings 809-815.
Plenary meeting 2060.

E/5927. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 33rd session, Geneva, 7 February-11 March 1977, Chapters II, XXI A (resolutions 1 A and B (XXXIII)) and XXI B (decision 1 (XXXIII)).

E/AC.7/L.733. Egypt, Jordan, Syrian Arab Republic: draft decision, as orally amended by sponsors, approved, as draft resolution, by Social Committee, on 6 May 1977, meeting 815, by roll-call vote of 34 to 2, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Greece, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire
Against: Canada, United States

Abstaining: Austria, Bolivia, Colombia, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, United Kingdom.

E/5967. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution IV.

Resolution 2085(LXII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/5967, adopted by Council on 13 May 1977, meeting 2060, by 35 votes to 2, with 11 abstentions.

The Economic and Social Council,
Having considered the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its thirty-third session,

Taking note of the action of the Commission concerning the question of the violation by Israel of human rights in the occupied Arab territories,

1. Commends the Commission on Human Rights for its vigilance and for the action taken in connexion with the protection of human rights in the occupied Arab territories;

2. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to pursue its efforts for the protection of human rights in the occupied Arab territories, and to continue to take the appropriate measures in this respect.

General Assembly—32nd session
Special Political Committee, meetings 23, 24, 26-34, 36, 37.
Fifth Committee, meeting 60.
Plenary meeting 101.

A/32/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1976-15 June 1977, Chapter 1 C.

A/32/18. Report of Committee on Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its 15th (Vienna, 28 March-14 April 1977) and 16th (Headquarters, New York, 1-19 August 1977) sessions, Chapters IV, VIII A (decision 1(XV)) and VIII B (decision 1(XVI)).

A/32/132 (S/12356). Letter of 30 June from Sudan (transmitting article and editorial published in *The Sunday Times* (London) of 19 June 1977).

A/32/155. Letter of 29 July from Oman.

A/32/173 (also issued as S/12386, except annex). Letter of 19 August from Iraq (annexing letter of 15 August 1977 from Secretary-General of League of Arab States).

A/32/176 (S/12384). Note verbale of 17 August from Syrian Arab Republic (transmitting official declaration of 16 August 1977).

A/32/192 (S/12388). Letter of 26 August from Cyprus.

A/32/210 (S/12396). Letter of 6 September from Jordan (transmitting memorandum issued on 22 August 1977).

A/32/225. Note verbale of 19 September from Egypt.

A/32/284. Report of Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting Human Rights of Population of Occupied Territories. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report).

A/32/308. Report of Secretary-General.

A/32/429. Letter of 9 December from Israel.

A/SPC/32/L.12. Letter of 7 November from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (transmitting records of testimony of journalists of *The Sunday Times* (London) before Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting Human Rights of Population of Occupied Territories, Geneva, 6 and 7 September 1977).

A/SPC/32/L.13. Letter of 15 November from Israel (transmitting excerpts from briefing of 21 July 1977 by Attorney General of Israel and article published in *Jerusalem Post* on 28 October 1977).

A/SPC/32/L.14. Bangladesh, Chad, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by Special Political Committee on 29 November 1977, meeting 36, by roll-call vote of 114 to 1.

[For roll-call vote, see p. 323.]

A/32/407. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution A.

Resolution 32/91 A, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/32/407, adopted by Assembly on 13 December 1977, meeting 101, by recorded vote of 132 to 1, with 1 abstention.

[For recorded vote, see p. 323.]

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolutions 3092 A (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3240 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3525 B (XXX) of 15 December 1975 and 31/106 B of 16 December 1976,

Considering that the promotion of respect for the obligations arising from the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments and rules of international law is among the basic purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,

Noting that Israel and those Arab States whose territories have been occupied by Israel since June 1967 are parties to that Convention,

Taking into account that States parties to that Convention undertake, in accordance with article 1 thereof, not only to respect but also to ensure respect for the Convention in all circumstances,

1. Reaffirms that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to all the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

2. Strongly deplores the failure of Israel to acknowledge the applicability of that Convention to the territories it has occupied since 1967;

3. Calls again upon Israel to acknowledge and to comply with the provisions of that Convention in all the Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

4. Urges once more all States parties to that Convention to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for and compliance with the provisions thereof in all the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem.

A/SPC/32/L.16. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Byelorussian SSR, Comoros, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mali, Pakistan, Senegal, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam: draft resolution, approved by Special Political Committee on 29 November 1977, meeting 36, by roll-call vote of 83 to 1, with 33 abstentions.

[For roll-call vote, see p. 323.]

A/SPC/32/L.18, A/C.5/32/81. Administrative and financial implications of 15-power draft resolution, A/SPC/32/L.16. Statements by Secretary-General.

A/32/434. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolutions B and C recommended by Special Political Committee in A/32/407. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/32/407. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution B.

Resolution 32/91 B, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/32/407, adopted by Assembly on 13 December 1977, meeting 101, by recorded vote of 96 to 1, with 37 abstentions.

[For recorded vote, see p. 324.]

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolutions 3240 C (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3525 C (XXX) of 15 December 1975 and 31/106 D of 16 December 1976,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories, in particular annex II thereof, entitled "Report on damage at Quneitra," a report on the nature, extent and value of damage, submitted by a Swiss expert engaged by the Special Committee,

1. Expresses its appreciation of the thoroughness and impartiality with which the expert engaged by the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories discharged the tasks entrusted to him;

2. Condemns the massive, deliberate destruction of Quneitra perpetrated during the Israeli occupation and prior to the withdrawal of Israeli forces from that city in 1974;

3. Reaffirms that the Syrian Arab Republic is entitled to full and adequate compensation, under international law and in equity, for the massive damage and deliberate destruction perpetrated in Quneitra while it was under Israeli occupation, and to all other legal remedies in accordance with applicable international law and practice;

4. Takes note of the statements made by the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic before the Special Political Committee at the thirty-first and thirty-second sessions of the General Assembly to the effect that his Government reserves all rights to full compensation in regard to all damages resulting from Israel's deliberate destruction of Quneitra, including those not covered by the expert's above-mentioned report or not falling within the scope of his assignment;

5. Requests the Special Committee to complete its survey on all the aspects referred to in paragraph 4 of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with all the facilities required for the completion of the tasks referred to in the previous paragraphs.

A/SPC/32/L.17. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Comoros, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Uganda, Viet Nam: draft resolution, approved by Special Political Committee on 29 November 1977, meeting 36, by roll-call vote of 84 to 2, with 30 abstentions.

[For roll-call vote, see p. 324.]

A/SPC/32/L.19, A/C.5/32/71. Administrative and financial implications of 13-power draft resolution, A/SPC/32/L.17. Statements by Secretary-General.

A/32/434. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolutions B and C recommended by Special Political Committee in A/32/407. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/32/407. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution C.

Resolution 32/91 C, as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/32/407, adopted by Assembly on 13 December 1977, meeting 101, by recorded vote of 98 to 2, with 32 abstentions.

[For recorded vote, see p. 324.]

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations as well as the principles and provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, as well as of other relevant conventions and regulations,

Recalling its resolutions on the subject, as well as those adopted by the Security Council, the Commission on Human Rights and other United Nations bodies concerned and by the specialized agencies,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories, which contains, inter alia, public statements made by leaders of the Government of Israel,

1. Commends the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly;

2. Deplores the continued refusal by Israel to allow the Special Committee access to the occupied territories;

3. Calls again upon Israel to allow the Special Committee access to the occupied territories;

4. Deplores the continued and persistent violation by Israel of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and other applicable international instruments, and condemns in particular those violations which that Convention designates as "grave breaches" thereof;

5. Condemns the following Israeli policies and practices:

(a) The annexation of parts of the occupied territories;

(b) The establishment of Israeli settlements therein and the transfer of an alien population thereto;

(c) The evacuation, deportation, expulsion, displacement and transfer of Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories, and the denial of their right to return;

(d) The confiscation and expropriation of Arab property in the occupied territories and all other transactions for the acquisition of land involving the Israeli authorities, institutions or nationals on the one hand, and the inhabitants or institutions of the occupied territories on the other;

(e) The destruction and demolition of Arab houses;

(f) Mass arrests, administrative detention and ill-treatment of the Arab population;

(g) The ill-treatment and torture of persons under detention;

(h) The pillaging of archaeological and cultural property;

(i) The interference with religious freedoms and practices as well as with family rights and customs;

(j) The illegal exploitation of the natural wealth, resources and population of the occupied territories;

6. Reaffirms that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or status of the occupied territories, or any part thereof, including Jerusalem, are null and void, and that Israel's policy of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in the occupied territories constitutes a flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and of the relevant United Nations resolutions;

7. Demands that Israel desist forthwith from the policies and practices referred to in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the present resolution;

8. Reiterates its call upon all States, in particular those States parties to the Geneva Convention relative to the Pro-

tection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, in accordance with article 1 of that Convention, and upon international organizations and specialized agencies not to recognize any changes carried out by Israel in the occupied territories and to avoid actions, including those in the field of aid, which might be used by Israel in its pursuit of the policies of annexation and colonization or any of the other policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

9. Requests the Special Committee, pending the early termination of the Israeli occupation, to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, to consult, as appropriate, with the International Committee of the Red Cross in order to ensure the safeguarding of the welfare and human rights of the population of the occupied territories, and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter;

10. Requests the Special Committee to continue to investigate the treatment of civilians in detention in the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967 and to submit to the Secretary-General a special report on that subject as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter;

11. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To render all necessary facilities to the Special Committee, including those required for its visits to the occupied territories, with a view to investigating the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

(b) To continue to make available additional staff as may be necessary to assist the Special Committee in the performance of its tasks;

(c) To ensure the widest circulation of the reports of the Special Committee, and of information regarding its activities and findings, by all means available through the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat and, where necessary, to reprint those reports of the Special Committee which are no longer available;

(d) To report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session on the tasks entrusted to him in the present paragraph;

12. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories."

Other matters relating to violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Study of situations revealing a consistent pattern of human rights violations

At its 1977 session, the Commission on Human Rights adopted, in closed meetings, a number of confidential decisions within the framework of an Economic and Social Council resolution of 27 May 1970,²⁴ which laid down procedures for dealing with communications relating to violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms (see section below). Under the Council resolution, particular situations which appeared to reveal a consistent pattern of gross and reliably attested violations of human rights requiring consideration by the Commission were to be brought to its attention by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

Before the Commission was a report of a

working group of five of its members, authorized by a Council decision of 12 May 1976,²⁵ which met to examine confidential material referred to the Commission by the Sub-Commission.

Apart from the confidential decisions, the Commission also adopted a general decision by which it decided that the Sub-Commission and its Working Group on Communications (see section below) should have access to the records of the closed meetings of the Commission and to all other confidential documents when considering those cases of violations of human rights referred to it.

The Economic and Social Council again ap-

²⁴ See Y.U.N., 1970, pp. 530-31, text of resolution 1503(XLVIII).

²⁵ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 589.

proved a decision of the Commission to set up another five-member working group to meet a week before its 1978 session to examine particular situations referred to it and those still under review. Decision 231(LXII) was approved on 13 May 1977, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Social Committee, where the text was approved on 6 May, also without a vote.

Human rights violations, especially in colonial areas

On 28 February 1977, the Commission adopted a resolution expressing its conviction that greater attention should be paid to violations of economic, social and cultural rights. It observed that, although difficult economic and social conditions appeared to prevail in many of the countries whose cases had been examined, those countries had a duty to do everything in their power to ensure respect for human rights, including cultural rights.

In this connexion the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of the Social Committee, endorsed a request by the Commission by appealing to all States, especially the developed States, and specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to make all efforts to accelerate the establishment of conditions that could promote the unrestricted enjoyment of all human rights in States with difficult economic and social conditions.

The Council took this action on 13 May 1977 by adopting decision 230(LXII) without a vote, the text having been approved by the Social Committee on 6 May without a vote.

On 18 August 1977, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities discussed ways in which it could better examine human rights violations in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and territories. It was suggested that the Sub-Commission, with the help of the Secretariat, might consider procedures which would improve the way in which it performed its task.

Communications on human rights

The five-member Working Group on communications, established in 1971 by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, met from 1 to 11 August 1977 prior to the Sub-Commission's August/September session and considered communications concerning human rights, including replies of Governments thereon, received by the Secretary-General since its 1976

session. The Working Group was set up to bring to the attention of the Sub-Commission those communications which appeared to reveal a consistent pattern of gross and reliably attested violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The Working Group had before it the Secretary-General's monthly confidential lists of communications containing brief summaries of 18,842 communications received since the 1976 session. The Working Group submitted a confidential report to the 1977 session of the Sub-Commission which considered the report at closed meetings on 31 August and adopted a confidential resolution by which it communicated its findings to the Commission on Human Rights.

Question of human rights in Cyprus

On 9 August 1977, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination adopted a decision by which it expressed the hope that a speedy normalization of conditions in Cyprus would be effected, bringing to an end the hardships suffered by refugees and others because of their racial or ethnic origin, and enabling them to enjoy fully their fundamental human rights without discrimination. The Committee further expressed the hope that the United Nations would ensure that no changes would be brought about in the area, including changes in the demographic composition. (See also p. 368.)

Owing to lack of time, the Commission on Human Rights was unable to consider at its 1977 session the question of human rights in Cyprus, but decided to give the subject due priority at its 1978 session.

Protection of human rights in Uganda

Two resolutions relating to Uganda, sponsored by Canada and by the United Kingdom, respectively, were considered by the Commission on Human Rights at a meeting on 9 March 1977. After it had been pointed out that a related and confidential draft resolution was also to be considered by the Commission, it was decided by a roll-call vote of 17 votes to 8, with 6 abstentions, to continue consideration in closed session. Canada did not insist on further discussion of its draft.

A draft resolution on the protection of human rights in Uganda was placed before the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee of the General Assembly on 6 December 1977 by Denmark, Finland, Iceland,

Norway and Sweden. By this text the Assembly would express deep concern about repeated violations of basic human rights of individuals in Uganda, express the hope that the Organization of African Unity would give appropriate consideration to those violations with a view to their cessation, and would request the

Human Rights Commission to consider the situation.

The sponsors did not press the draft resolution to a vote, on the understanding that the concern expressed therein would be taken into account when the Commission resumed consideration of the question.

Documentary references

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Social Committee, meetings 809-815.
Plenary meeting 2060.

Study of situations revealing a consistent pattern of human rights violations
E/5927. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 33rd session, Geneva, 7 February-11 March 1977, Chapter V B (decision 5(XXXIII)) and Annex III.
E/5927, Chapter I B. Draft decision 4, submitted by Commission for action by Economic and Social Council.
E/5967. Report of Social Committee, draft decision D.
E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977, 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 231(LXII)).

Human rights violations, especially in colonial areas
E/5927. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 33rd session, Chapters V and XXI A (resolution 5(XXXIII)).
E/5927, Chapter I B. Draft decision 3, submitted by Commission for action by Economic and Social Council.
E/5967. Report of Social Committee, draft decision C.
E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977, 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 230(LXII)).

E/CN.4/1261. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 30th session, Geneva, 15 August-2 September 1977, Chapter IV.

Communications on human rights

E/5927. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 33rd session, Geneva, 7 February-11 March 1977, Chapters XV and XXI B (decision 8(XXXIII)).
E/CN.4/1261. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 30th session, Geneva, 15 August-2 September 1977, Chapter XIII.

Question of human rights in Cyprus

A/32/18. Report of Committee on Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its 15th (Vienna, 28 March-14 April 1977) and 16th (Headquarters, New York, 1-19 August 1977) sessions, Chapters IV and VIII B (decision 3(XVI)).
E/5927. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 33rd session, Geneva, 7 February-11 March 1977, Chapters V A and XXI B (decision 6(XXXIII)).

Protection of human rights in Uganda

E/5927. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 33rd session, Geneva, 7 February-11 March 1977, Chapter V.

General Assembly—32nd session
Third Committee, meetings 70, 72, 75.

A/C.3/32/L.49. Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden: draft resolution.

A/32/458. Report of Third Committee (on report of Economic and Social Council), paras. 40 and 41.

Importance of the right to self-determination

Studies on the right to self-determination

Continuing its discussion of the right of people to self-determination and the application of that right to peoples under colonial and alien domination, the Commission on Human Rights discussed, at its February/March 1977 session, the progress of two studies being undertaken by special rapporteurs of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. The first study dealt with the historical and current development of the right to self-determination on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations and other United Nations instruments, with particular reference to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms; the second dealt with the implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under alien and colonial domination to self-determination.

The studies had been submitted to the Sub-Commission in preliminary form in 1976, and the Sub-Commission had then recommended that the Commission on Human Rights should propose to the Economic and Social Council that it request an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legal nature, scope and impact of declarations and resolutions of the United Nations in the field of human rights.

During discussion of the studies, Commission members recognized the importance of formulating principles and courses of action to ensure the observance of States' obligations, but did not wish to take any action which might diminish the authority of United Nations resolutions. The Commission therefore asked the special rapporteurs to take account of its opinion that the right to self-determination constituted a rule, and perhaps a peremptory norm, of international law.

At its August/September 1977 session, the Sub-Commission noted the progress which had been made on the study of the historical and current development of the right to self-determination, despite the vast documentation involved and the difficulty of preparing such a study of synthesis on a multidisciplinary basis.

The Sub-Commission decided to examine the final report at its session in 1978.

The Sub-Commission also considered the completed report on the implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right to self-determination. Wide support was expressed for the conclusions and recommendations of the Special Rapporteur, particularly his recommendation that all relevant United Nations resolutions and declarations should be codified. Further discussion on the legal character of United Nations resolutions led the Sub-Commission, in its resolution arising out of the study, to draw the subject to the attention of the International Law Commission for consideration and action.

The Sub-Commission also asked the Special Rapporteur to update his report, taking into account developments in several specific territories, and to submit it to its 1978 session. The Secretary-General was requested to transmit the report to the General Assembly at its 1977 session and to other relevant United Nations bodies.

When it adopted resolution 32/14 on 7 November 1977 (see section below), the General Assembly indicated that it looked forward to the publication of the two studies by the Sub-Commission.

Realization of the right to self-determination

At its 1977 regular session, the General Assembly again considered the question of the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights. The discussion took place in the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee at meetings held between 6 and 24 October.

The Committee had before it a report of the Secretary-General containing information from 11 Member States—Cyprus, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Malta, Nigeria, Seychelles and Sweden—and from 10 non-governmental organizations on action they had taken to implement an Assembly resolution of 30 November 1976, which called on States, United Nations agencies, and intergovernmental and

non-governmental organizations to strengthen assistance to colonial territories and peoples under alien domination and foreign subjugation.²⁶

Also before the Committee was a letter of 16 November 1977 to the Secretary-General from Turkey, transmitting letters from Nail Atalay and Rauf R. Denktash, identified as the representative and the President of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, respectively, commenting on the Cypriot reply in the Secretary-General's report. The Secretary-General had also received a letter from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt transmitting documents arising out of the First Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States held in Cairo from 7 to 9 March 1977.

On 7 November 1977, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted a resolution by which it called upon all States to implement fully and faithfully the resolutions of the United Nations on the right to self-determination. It reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation by all available means, including armed struggle. It also reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe, of the Palestinian people and of all peoples under alien and colonial domination to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without external interference.

The Assembly demanded the immediate evacuation of the French administration and forces from the Comorian territory of Mayotte and condemned the policy of "bantustanization," reiterating its support for the oppressed people of South Africa in their just and legitimate struggle.

The Assembly reaffirmed that the practice of using mercenaries against national liberation movements and sovereign States constituted a criminal act and that the mercenaries themselves were criminals. It called upon all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in, and the transit of mercenaries through, their territory to be punishable offences and also prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General. It condemned the policies of those members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

²⁶ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 592-93, text of resolution 31/34.

and of other countries whose relations with the racist regimes in southern Africa encouraged those regimes to suppress the aspirations of peoples for self-determination and independence.

The Assembly strongly condemned all Governments which did not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial and foreign domination, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people, and also strongly condemned the ever increasing massacres of innocent and defenceless people by the racist minority regimes of southern Africa. It demanded the immediate release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence and full respect for their fundamental personal rights. It noted with appreciation the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial and foreign rule continued to receive from Governments, United Nations agencies and other organizations, and called for a maximization of this assistance.

The Assembly looked forward to the publication of the two studies of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on the historical and current development of the right to self-determination and on the implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to that right (see section above). Finally, it asked the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to give the widest possible publicity to the struggle being waged by oppressed peoples for the realization of their self-determination and national independence.

The Assembly took these decisions in adopting resolution 32/14 by a recorded vote of 113 to 3, with 18 abstentions. Before the vote, the Assembly rejected by a recorded vote of 58 against to 21 in favour, with 53 abstentions, an amendment proposed by Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States; the amendment sought to delete the reference to NATO.

The Third Committee, voting on 24 October, approved the text of a 50-power draft resolution by a roll-call vote of 108 to 3, with 18 abstentions. The Committee rejected by a roll-call vote, requested by Belgium, of 61 against to 25 in favour, with 41 abstentions, an amendment identical to, and with the same sponsors as, that rejected by the Assembly in plenary session. (For text of resolution 32/14, list of sponsors, and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

A number of other States, including Austria, Greece, Maldives, Swaziland and Turkey, reserved their position on the paragraph referring to NATO.

Belgium, speaking for the nine States members of the European Economic Community (EEC), said that certain other paragraphs also posed difficulties for them. For example, they could not agree that the legitimacy of armed struggle should be proclaimed in a United Nations resolution. Norway, explaining the abstentions of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, said that those States also had reservations on the paragraph which legitimized violence, as did Austria, Fiji and Swaziland, among others.

According to Belgium, EEC could not support in their entirety the paragraphs referring to the Middle East, which could give rise to confusion with regard to the Palestinian problem on which it had made its opinions clearly known. Israel and Portugal also had reservations on those provisions.

In France's view, Mayotte, by virtue of its clearly expressed will, currently formed part of the territory of France; thus the resolution constituted inadmissible interference in the internal affairs of a State. Portugal and Surinam also could not agree to the wording of the paragraph concerning Mayotte.

The United States said it voted against the resolution because it contained language that was objectionable and inopportune. New Zealand said it had difficulty with the wording and content of various paragraphs referring to specific situations, which in its view could be more effectively discussed in other fora, such as the Fourth Committee, the Security Council and the General Assembly.

Documentary references

Studies on the right to self-determination

E/5927. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 33rd session, Geneva, 7 February-11 March 1977, Chapter VII.

E/CN.4/1261. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 30th session, Geneva, 15 August-2 September 1977, Chapters V, XII and XVII (resolutions 2(XXX) and 7(XXX)) and Annex II.

Realization of the right to self-determination

General Assembly—32nd session
Third Committee, meetings 12-19, 26, 28.
Plenary meeting 60.

A/32/61. Letter of 15 March from Egypt (transmitting documents of First Conference of Heads of State and Govern-

ment of OAU and League of Arab States, Cairo, 7-9 March 1977).

A/32/147 and Add.1-3. Importance of universal realization of right of peoples to self-determination and of speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for effective guarantee and observance of human rights. Report of Secretary-General.

A/32/348. Letter of 16 November from Turkey (transmitting letter of 16 November 1977 from representative of "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus," enclosing letter of 28 September 1977 from "President of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus").

A/C.3/32/L.8. Algeria, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Hungary, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Zambia: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved by Third Committee on 24 October 1977, meeting 28, by roll-call vote of 108 to 3, with 18 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: France, Israel, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

A/C.3/32/L.10. Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States: amendment to 50-power draft resolution, A/C.3/32/L.8.

A/32/L.17. Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States: amendment to draft resolution recommended by Third Committee in A/32/318.

A/32/318. Report of Third Committee.

Resolution 32/14, as recommended by Third Committee, A/32/318, adopted by Assembly on 7 November 1977, meeting 60, by recorded vote of 113 to 3, with 18 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi,

Byelorussian SSR, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: France, Israel, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2649(XXV) of 30 November 1970, 2955(XXVII) of 12 December 1972, 3070(XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, 3246(XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3382(XXX) of 10 November 1975 and 31/34 of 30 November 1976,

Recalling also its resolutions 2465(XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2548(XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 2708(XXV) of 14 December 1970, 3103(XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and 3314(XXIX) of 14 December 1974 on the use and recruitment of mercenaries against national liberation movements and sovereign States,

Recalling the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977, and the declaration adopted by the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, held at Lagos from 22 to 26 August 1977,

Taking note of the declaration of the First Afro-Arab Summit Conference, held at Cairo from 7 to 9 March 1977,

Reaffirming its faith in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and the importance of its implementation,

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the enjoyment of human rights,

Affirming that "bantustanization" is incompatible with genuine independence, unity and national sovereignty and would have the effect of perpetuating the power of the white minority and the racist system of apartheid in South Africa,

Reaffirming the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and alien domination,

Welcoming the independence of Djibouti,

Reaffirming the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Indignant at the continued violations of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia and South Africa's attempts to dismember its territory, the perpetuation of the racist minority regimes in Zimbabwe and South Africa and the denial to the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights,

1. Calls upon all States to implement fully and faithfully the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and alien domination;
2. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation by all available means, including armed struggle;
3. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe, of the Palestinian people and of all peoples under alien and colonial domination to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without external interference;
4. Demands the immediate evacuation of the French administration and forces from the Comorian territory of Mayotte;
5. Condemns the policy of "bantustanization" and reiterates its support for the oppressed people of South Africa in their just and legitimate struggle against the racist minority regime in Pretoria;
6. Reaffirms that the practice of using mercenaries against national liberation movements and sovereign States constitutes a criminal act and that the mercenaries themselves are criminals, and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territory and the transit of mercenaries through their territory to be punishable offences and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General;
7. Condemns the policies of those members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and of other countries whose political, economic, military or sporting relations with the racist regimes in southern Africa and elsewhere encourage these regimes to persist in their suppression of the aspirations of peoples for self-determination and independence;
8. Strongly condemns all Governments which do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people;
9. Strongly condemns the ever increasing massacres of innocent and defenceless people, including women and children, by the racist minority régimes of southern Africa in their desperate attempt to thwart the legitimate demands of the people;
10. Demands the immediate release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental personal rights and the observance of article 5 of

the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

11. Notes with appreciation the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial and foreign rule continue to receive from Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and calls for a maximization of this assistance;

12. Looks forward to the publication of the following studies by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities:

(a) Historical and current development of the right to self-determination on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments adopted by United Nations organs, with particular reference to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(b) Implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and foreign domination to self-determination;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to give the widest possible publicity to the struggle being waged by oppressed peoples for the realization of their self-determination and national independence;

14. Decides to consider this item again at its thirty-third session on the basis of the reports that Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations have been requested to submit concerning the strengthening of assistance to colonial Territories and peoples under foreign domination and control.

Other documents

Report of the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, Lagos, Nigeria, 22-26 August 1977. Vol. 1: Report, including Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.XIV.2 and corrigendum.

A/32/109/Rev.1 (S/12344/Rev.1). Letter of 6 June from Chairman of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and Acting President of United Nations Council for Namibia (transmitting report of International Conference in Support of Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, Maputo, Mozambique, 16-21 May 1977). (Annex V: Maputo Declaration in Support of Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and Programme of Action for Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia.)

Respect for human rights in armed conflicts

Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts

In response to a 1976 General Assembly request,²⁷ the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Assembly in 1977 on the proceedings of the fourth session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts. The Conference was held in Geneva, from 17 March to 10 June 1977.

The Secretary-General reported that the Conference resumed its consideration, in committee,²⁸ of the two draft additional protocols

to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 for the protection of war victims; the first protocol related to the protection of victims of international armed conflicts, and the second to the protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts. Additional Protocols I and II were formally adopted by consensus on 8 June 1977 and their texts were included in the Secretary-General's report. On 9 June, by a roll-call vote of 87 to 1, with 18 abstentions, the Conference adopted the draft Final Act.

²⁷ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 594-95, text of resolution 31/19 of 24 November 1976.

²⁸ Ibid., p. 593.

On 7 June, the Conference adopted six resolutions on further action to be taken by States, specialized agencies and other organizations concerning subjects considered by the Conference. By the first resolution, the Conference invited the International Civil Aviation Organization to establish procedures for the designation of electronic and visual identification of medical aircraft to avoid their engagement by combatant forces. By the second resolution, it invited the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization to establish means for identification of medical transports to avoid attacks upon them. In both cases, the Conference suggested a flashing blue light as the primary means of such identification.

By another resolution, it invited Governments to make preparations for the 1979 International Telecommunication Union World Administrative Radio Conference so that the requirements of radiocommunications for announcing and identifying the movement of protected medical transports in armed conflicts might be adequately provided for in the Radio Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention.

By another resolution the Conference urged States to become parties to the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, and its Additional Protocol, signed at The Hague, Netherlands, on 14 May 1954. By a fifth resolution, it invited the signatory States of the four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 to ensure that knowledge of international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflicts was effectively disseminated, and also urged the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to participate actively in the dissemination effort.

By another resolution, the Conference resolved to send the report and proposals of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Conference, which had discussed the issue of prohibitions or restrictions for humanitarian reasons of the use of specific conventional weapons deemed excessively injurious or which had indiscriminate effects, to the Conference's participating Governments and to the United Nations. It recommended that a conference should be convened not later than 1979 with a view, inter alia, to reaching agreement on the prohibition or restriction of the use of such weapons; the General Assembly was invited to take action towards this end at its 1977 session.

On 10 June, the Conference expressed, by another resolution, its gratitude to the Government, authorities and people of Switzerland, to ICRC and to the staff of the Conference for their services.

The Secretary-General also reported on the activities during the year of the International Institute of Humanitarian Law and on the proceedings of the Fourth Round Table on Current Problems of International Humanitarian Law held from 30 August to 4 September 1977 at San Remo, Italy. Initially organized to be a forum for informal discussions between the sessions of the Diplomatic Conference in Geneva, the Round Table was set up again when the Conference ended to discuss the implications of the two Additional Protocols which had been adopted. The Round Table also considered the question of torture in its humanitarian and legal aspects and the legal and practical aspects of relief in peace time and during armed conflicts.

The Secretary-General's report was considered by the General Assembly's Sixth (Legal) Committee from 11 to 17 October and on 18 November 1977. The adoption of the two Additional Protocols was generally welcomed, representing as they did an effort to contribute to the progressive development and codification of international law and to modernize the rules concerning the conduct of hostilities. It was pointed out by Sweden that, for the first time, the international community had adopted rules regarding area, guerrilla and environmental warfare and starvation as a method of warfare, in addition to including important new rules on the wounded and on the protection of medical and civil defence personnel.

Another important fact, Mongolia said, was that the Protocols improved on the content of the 1949 Geneva Conventions in that they dealt with the protection of the civilian population and broadened the classification of acts that constituted war crimes.

Iran and Turkey were pleased to note that Protocol I provided that journalists on dangerous professional missions in areas of armed conflict would be considered as civilians. Viet Nam considered that the main achievement lay in having taken account of the new reality of the wars of the past three decades, namely wars waged by peoples in defence of their right to self-determination and against colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid and racism.

The Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Mongolia, Romania, Sierra Leone, the Ukrainian SSR, the United Republic of Cameroon, Viet Nam and Zambia were among those which were gratified that Protocol I accorded combatant and prisoner-of-war status to members of national liberation movements fighting against colonialism, racism and foreign occu-

pation. Algeria, Bulgaria, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mozambique, Togo and the USSR referred to the importance they attached to the articles denying such status to mercenaries, although Democratic Yemen, Guinea, Kenya, Morocco and Zaire would have preferred the text of that provision to be more forceful.

Pakistan said it regretted the absence of provisions on periodic meetings of parties to discuss new types of weapons likely to affect combatants and civilians indiscriminately, on prohibiting the use of prisoners of war to extract political concessions, and on effective machinery to oversee the implementation of all humanitarian laws and consider complaints of violations by parties. Czechoslovakia regretted that some articles prepared in Conference committees, such as one relating to the prohibition of reprisals, had been excluded from the final text.

France said some of the provisions of Protocol I, while unquestionably reflecting a humanitarian spirit, could prejudice the exercise of the right to self-defence against aggression. It also regretted that there were not precise criteria for distinguishing between non-international conflicts regulated by Protocol I and those regulated by Protocol II; such a confusion could generate legal and political problems, France said.

Honduras, Togo, the United Republic of Cameroon and Zambia considered that in Protocol II, relating to the protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts, a suitable balance was struck between the need for humanitarian rules and the need to respect State sovereignty. Norway and the United States, on the other hand, considered that there had been too much deference to the concept of national sovereignty, to the detriment of the protection of human rights. The Federal Republic of Germany said it would have been happier if a more equitable solution taking account of the rights of both the individual and the State could have been found, while the Ukrainian SSR regretted that a simplified text of Protocol II had been adopted, somewhat reducing, it felt, the protection afforded to the victims of non-international armed conflicts. Sweden expressed dissatisfaction regarding certain aspects also, such as the rules regarding non-international conflicts, which had had to be drastically and abruptly curtailed at the end of the Conference, despite the fact that those conflicts were the most common.

Norway and the United States would have preferred to see the creation of a mandatory fact-finding commission to inquire into cases of

grave breaches or serious violations, and the introduction of machinery for the automatic appointment of protecting powers. The Netherlands noted in that connexion that the fact-finding commission described in Protocol I was entirely dependent on the consent of all parties to the conflicts.

Cyprus said one area in which stronger wording and bolder measures could have been appropriately adopted was the prohibition or restriction of excessively injurious conventional weapons. Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Italy, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, the Netherlands and Yugoslavia were among Members which supported the Conference resolution on follow-up regarding prohibition or restriction of the use of certain conventional weapons. Austria, Egypt, Iran, Kenya, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru and Venezuela also supported the convening of a conference in 1979 to help reach the goals, set out in that resolution, of prohibiting or restricting such weapons. Hungary had reservations concerning the usefulness of the conference, however, and the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Guinea, Mongolia, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and Zaire considered that the problem should be reviewed in the broader context of the problem of disarmament.

Finland, Honduras and Hungary said it was equally important to ensure the effective dissemination of international humanitarian law.

On 8 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted by consensus a resolution on respect for human rights in armed conflicts, by which it recalled the fundamental principle of international law set out in Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations²⁹ that all Members were to refrain from the threat or use of force in their international relations. The Assembly reaffirmed the need to secure the full observance of human rights in armed conflicts pending the earliest possible termination of such conflicts. It also stressed the continuing value of established humanitarian rules relating to armed conflicts, in particular the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and the Geneva Conventions of 1949, and called on all parties to armed conflicts to observe them.

The Assembly welcomed the successful conclusion of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts which resulted in the adoption of

²⁹ For text of Article 2 (4) of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

the two Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949. It called upon all parties to armed conflicts to acknowledge and to comply with their obligations under the existing instruments of international humanitarian law; it further called upon all States to take effective steps for the dissemination of humanitarian rules applicable in armed conflicts.

The General Assembly urged States to consider without delay signing and ratifying or acceding to the two Additional Protocols, opened for signature on 12 December 1977 in Berne, Switzerland, as well as the 1949 Geneva Conventions themselves. The Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Swiss Federal Council for acting as host to the four sessions of the Diplomatic Conference and to ICRC for preparing the basis for discussion and for its constant assistance to the Conference. Lastly, it requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its 1979 session a report on the state of signatures and ratifications of the Additional Protocols.

Resolution 32/44 was adopted on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee. The 27-power text was approved by consensus by that Committee on 18 November 1977. (For list of sponsors and text of resolution, see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

By a note verbale of 20 December, the United Republic of Cameroon brought to the attention of the Secretariat a declaration adopted by the first African Seminar on International Humanitarian Law, held at Yaounde from 28 November to 2 December 1977. The Yaounde Declaration on Humanitarian Law recommended that African Governments sign and ratify the two Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions and continue their efforts to disseminate the principles of international humanitarian law by, among other means, including courses on the subject in universities and establishing regional training courses.

Documentary references

Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts

General Assembly—32nd session
Sixth Committee, meetings 14-19, 50.
Plenary meeting 97.

A/32/144 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General (transmitting report of 4th session of Diplomatic Conference on Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts, Geneva, 17 March-10 June 1977).

A/32/496. Note verbale of 20 December from United Republic of Cameroon (circulating "Yaoundé Declaration on Humanitarian Law" adopted by first African Seminar on International Humanitarian Law, Yaounde, 28 November-2 December 1977).

A/C.6/32/L.6. Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/C.6/32/L.6/Rev.1. Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, Ghana, Honduras, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution, approved by consensus by Sixth Committee on 18 November 1977, meeting 50.

A/32/396. Report of Sixth Committee.

Resolution 32/44, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/32/396, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 8 December 1977, meeting 97.

The General Assembly,
Mindful of the necessity to eliminate the scourge of war which has brought untold sorrow to mankind,

Recalling the fundamental principle of international law set out in Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations that all Members shall refrain from the threat or use of force in their international relations,

Reaffirming the need to secure the full observance of human rights in armed conflicts pending the earliest possible termination of such conflicts,

Convinced of the continuing value of established humanitarian rules relating to armed conflicts, in particular the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and the Geneva Conventions of 1949,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General on the fourth session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts, held at Geneva from 17 March to 10 June 1977,

1. Welcomes the successful conclusion of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts which has resulted in two Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, adopted by the Diplomatic Conference on 8 June 1977, namely, Protocol I relating to the protection of victims of international armed conflicts and Protocol II relating to the protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts;

2. Notes the recommendation, approved by the Diplomatic Conference, that a special conference be called on the issue of prohibition or restriction of use for humanitarian reasons of specific conventional weapons;

3. Expresses its appreciation to the Swiss Federal Council for acting as host to the four sessions of the Diplomatic Conference, and to the International Committee of the Red Cross for preparing the basis for discussion and for its constant assistance to the Conference;

4. Urges States to consider without delay the matter of signing and ratifying or acceding to the two Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, which will be opened for signature on 12 December 1977 in Berne;

5. Appeals to States which have not done so to become parties to the Geneva Conventions of 1949;

6. Calls upon all parties to armed conflicts to acknowledge and to comply with their obligations under the existing instruments of international humanitarian law and to observe the international humanitarian rules which are applicable, in particular the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and the Geneva Conventions of 1949;

7. Calls upon all States to take effective steps for the dissemination of humanitarian rules applicable in armed conflicts;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session a report concerning the state of signatures and ratifications of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled "Report of the Secretary-General on the state of signatures and ratifications of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 concerning the respect for human rights in armed conflicts."

Advisory services in human rights

Activities in 1977

In 1977, the programme of advisory services in human rights provided for a regional training course on safeguards against deprivation of the right to liberty and security of the person. The training course took place from 5 to 22 December at Fuchu, Japan, and was attended by 18 judges, public prosecutors, police officials and other jurists from 15 member States of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

A total of 14 fellowships in the field of human rights were granted in 1977 to recipients from the following 14 countries: Benin, Chad, Cuba, Cyprus, Guatemala, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Mongolia, Portugal, Senegal, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia. The programme for 1977 included awards on questions relating to: the protection of human rights in the administration of justice; the protection of the rights of the child in the administration of justice; the institution of ombudsman and other related institutions concerned with the protection of human rights; the protection of the human rights of the disabled through rehabilitation and legislation; and the activities of the United Nations and

the specialized agencies in the field of human rights.

At its 1977 session, the Commission on Human Rights decided to postpone until 1978 consideration of advisory services in the field of human rights.

On 16 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (32/127) by which, *inter alia*, it requested the Secretary-General, under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, to give priority to the organization, in areas where no regional commission on human rights existed, of seminars for the purpose of discussing the establishment of appropriate regional machinery for the promotion and protection of human rights (see also p. 732).

On the same date, in connexion with the observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1978, the Assembly adopted resolution 32/123 by which it recommended the organization at Geneva of a special world-wide seminar on national and local institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (see also p. 729). (For texts of resolutions 32/127 and 32/123, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

Documentary references

Activities in 1977

E/5927. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 33rd session, Geneva, 7 February-11 March 1977, Chapters XVI and XXI B (decision 8(XXXIII) (item 24)).

Protection from torture and other cruel or inhuman treatment

Human rights of detained or imprisoned persons

The Commission on Human Rights, at its thirty-third session held in February/March 1977, noted with regret the increasingly widespread and systematic use of torture on detained persons. There was some support for the view that the time had come for the United Nations to give consideration to an international convention on the prevention and punishment of torture.

The Commission approved a resolution by which it reiterated the need for full observance and implementation of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.³⁰

It requested its Sub-Commission on Preven-

³⁰ See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 624-25, resolution 3452(XXX) of 9 December 1975, annexing text of Declaration.

tion of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to continue to consider the question of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in the light of pertinent resolutions. It also asked the Sub-Commission, whose Special Rapporteur, Erik Nettel (Austria), was currently preparing a draft of a body of principles for the protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment, to present a comprehensive report on the elaboration of such a body of principles to the Commission's 1978 session; the Commission would then submit the report to the General Assembly at its regular 1978 session.

Later in the year, during its August/September session, the Sub-Commission recommended that the appointment of a five-member working group be authorized to meet for not more than five working days prior to the Sub-Commission's next session to prepare a revised draft body of principles for the protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment, on the basis of those which had been prepared by its Special Rapporteur.

In 1976,³¹ the Economic and Social Council had transmitted a 1975 General Assembly resolution relating to torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment³² to the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission for Social Development and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control. In particular, the Council asked the Committee to study the range of application of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, approved by the Council on 31 July 1957,³³ and to formulate a set of implementing procedures for those Rules.

After consideration of the reports of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control and the Commission for Social Development, the Council, on the recommendation of its Social Committee, decided on 13 May 1977, by resolution 2076(LXII), to extend the Standard Minimum Rules so that they protected persons arrested or imprisoned without charge. (See p. 662; for text of resolution 2076(LXII), refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

Also in May 1977, the Council's Social Committee considered a draft decision sponsored by Colombia, Greece, the Netherlands, Norway and Rwanda by which the Council would authorize the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to appoint a group of five of its members to meet for not more than five days before each Sub-Commission session in order to analyse documentary material on the human rights of

persons subjected to detention or imprisonment received in the course of the year. The sponsors subsequently decided not to press the draft decision to a vote.

The Sub-Commission at its 1977 session approved two further resolutions on the question of the human rights of persons subjected to detention or imprisonment. By the first, it called on States whose authorities resorted to arbitrary arrest, indefinite detention without trial, torture or other inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment to discontinue such practices and to restore full respect for basic human rights and fundamental freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other instruments. The second resolution, by which the Sub-Commission expressed concern at the manner in which certain countries took action against individuals during a state of seige or emergency, contained a decision to entrust two Sub-Commission members, Nicole Questiaux (France) and Jose Joaquin Caicedo Perdomo (Colombia), with preparing a study on the implications for human rights of recent developments in this sphere.

When the General Assembly, at its regular 1977 session, considered the report of the Economic and Social Council, it had before it a letter of 9 December 1977 from Fiji, New Zealand and Singapore circulating a petition presented by Amnesty International on behalf of 1,121,609 individuals and organizations, representing 84 million people in 133 countries. The petition urged the Assembly to take steps to ensure strict observance in all countries of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and urged all Governments to act for the immediate release of all prisoners of conscience.

By a resolution adopted on 16 December 1977 (32/121), the General Assembly requested Member States: to take effective measures to safeguard the human rights and fundamental freedoms of persons detained in respect of offences which they had committed or were suspected of having committed, by reason of their political opinions or convictions; to ensure, in particular, that such persons were not subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; and to ensure that, in the determination of any criminal charge against them, such persons received a fair hearing by a competent, inde-

³¹ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 595.

³² See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 625-26, text of resolution 3453(XXX) of 9 December 1975.

³³ See Y.U.N., 1957, p. 254, text of resolution 663 C (XXIV).

pendent and impartial tribunal established by law. The Assembly called upon Member States to examine periodically the possibility of releasing such persons.

The Assembly adopted resolution 32/121, without vote, on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, which had considered the draft in 1976, including amendments proposed by the German Democratic Republic, but had deferred approval owing to lack of time.³⁴ The resolution as revised by the sponsor, Sweden, was considered again in 1977 and approved on 8 December by consensus.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Assembly also adopted resolution 32/122 on 16 December, by which it emphasized that any attempts to suppress the struggle against colonial domination and racist regimes were incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, expressed its solidarity with fighters for national independence and social progress, against colonialism, apartheid, racism and foreign occupation, and demanded the release of all individuals detained or imprisoned as the result of their struggle towards those ends. It insisted that Israel and the racist minority regimes in southern Africa should immediately and unconditionally release all individuals detained because of their struggle for self-determination and national independence and against apartheid, all forms of racism and racial discrimination, colonialism and foreign occupation.

The Assembly called on Member States to support and aid peoples fighting for their liberation and asked the Commission on Human Rights to continue giving particular attention to the question of the release of individuals detained or imprisoned as a result of their participation in struggles against apartheid, racism and racial discrimination, colonialism, aggression and foreign occupation and for self-determination, independence and social progress for their people.

Resolution 32/122 was adopted, by a recorded vote of 97 to 18, with 22 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Third Committee. The draft had also been deferred from 1976, along with an amendment by Algeria, Egypt, Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic.³⁵

Morocco proposed oral amendments in 1977 to change the title of the resolution and to rearrange the order of the wording of the provision by which the Assembly demanded the release of certain detained persons. A con-

sequential oral proposal by the Federal Republic of Germany brought the wording of the request to the Commission on Human Rights in parallel with the Moroccan change, and a Cuban oral amendment to that same provision asked the Commission to "continue" to give particular attention to the question. All those amendments and an oral drafting amendment by Iran were accepted by the sponsor—the Byelorussian SSR. Morocco, however, asked for a separate vote on an Algerian subamendment to add the conjunction "and" between the policies struggled against and objectives struggled for in Morocco's amended provision—by which the Assembly demanded the release of all individuals detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle against apartheid, racism and racial discrimination, colonialism, aggression and foreign occupation "and" for self-determination, independence and social progress for their people. Algeria said there existed cases of peoples struggling for self-determination, but whose struggle was not necessarily taking place in a situation of racism or racial discrimination. Morocco observed that for the first time the principle of social progress of peoples had been introduced in the context of the struggle for self-determination and against racism and foreign occupation. There should be a cause-and-effect relationship; thus, "in order to achieve" should be substituted for the word "and" proposed by Algeria. Morocco subsequently withdrew that and another oral amendment it had made to refer to combatants rather than individuals in this provision. The conjunction was retained by 42 votes to 20, with 40 abstentions, and the resolution as a whole, as revised, was approved by a roll-call vote of 69 to 17, with 28 abstentions, on 9 December. By a separate vote, the Assembly also retained the word, by a recorded vote of 66 to 36, with 33 abstentions.

(For text of resolution and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By a resolution, adopted on 8 December, the General Assembly condemned the South African regime for its continuing violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and for the practice of subjecting political detainees and others to torture and other inhuman treatment or punishment, in particular that which led to the mur-

³⁴ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 597.

³⁵ Ibid.

der of Stephen Biko. It reiterated its deep aversion to the régime's practice of subjecting opponents of apartheid to summary banning, detention, imprisonment and sometimes murder.

The Assembly demanded that South Africa release all political prisoners without pre-condition, lift all banning and house arrest orders imposed on opponents of apartheid, and put an immediate end to the indiscriminate use of violence against peaceful demonstrators against apartheid and to the persistent recourse to torture of political detainees. It expressed its conviction that the ideals and martyrdom of Stephen Biko and all other nationalists murdered in South African prisons would continue to enrich the faith of the peoples of southern Africa and the world in their struggle for racial equality and dignity.

Resolution 32/65 was adopted, without vote, as recommended by the Third Committee, where the text was approved, also without vote, on 9 November. It was sponsored by Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo (on behalf of the African group of Member States), Trinidad and Tobago, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia. (For text of resolution, see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

(See also p. 153.)

On 7 November 1977, the General Assembly adopted resolution 32/14, by which, inter alia, it demanded the immediate release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental personal rights and the observance of article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, under which no one was to be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. (For details, see p. 703; for text of resolution, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

Declarations and convention on torture and other cruel or inhuman treatment

When the Third Committee met during the Assembly's 1977 session to discuss the question of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, it had before it a note by the Secretary-General containing the text of a draft resolution on a code of conduct for law enforcement officials, submitted by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2075(LXII) for consideration by the General Assembly. (For text of resolution

2075(LXII), refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.) The Secretary-General also transmitted a resolution of the World Health Organization relating to the progress of a study being undertaken on behalf of that organization on the feasibility of elaborating a code of medical ethics relevant to the protection of persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Further, the Secretary-General reported on action taken by the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission on the subject under consideration by the Third Committee.

On 9 November, the Committee approved a draft decision by which it recommended that the General Assembly should request the Secretary-General to transmit the draft code of conduct for law enforcement officials to all Governments for examination and comment and to report back to the Assembly's 1978 session. The Assembly adopted the recommendation without vote on 8 December as decision 32/419.

(For details, see p. 663.)

Also on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted three resolutions relating to torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

By the first resolution, adopted on 8 December, the Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to draw up a draft convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, in the light of the principles embodied in the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. The Commission was requested to report on its work to the Assembly in 1978, when an item on the topic would be included in the agenda to review the progress achieved.

The Assembly adopted resolution 32/62 without vote; in the Third Committee, the text, sponsored by 40 States, was approved without vote on 9 November.

(For list of sponsors and text of resolution, see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

By the second resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to draw up and circulate among Member States a questionnaire soliciting information on the steps they had taken, including legislative and administrative measures, to put into practice the principles of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and

Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Special attention was to be given to publicity on the Declaration, measures to prevent torture, training of law enforcement personnel and other public officials, legislative or administrative action, and legal remedies for victims.

Resolution 32/63 was adopted without vote on 8 December 1977. In the Third Committee, which approved the draft without vote on 9 November, the text was sponsored by Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal and Sweden. The sponsors accepted an Argentine oral proposal to delete a provision to include the item in the agenda of Assembly's 1978 session, since the provision was already contained in resolution 32/62.

(For text of resolution 32/63, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By the third resolution, the Assembly called upon all Member States to reinforce their support of the Declaration by making, publicizing, and depositing with the Secretary-General unilateral declarations against torture along the lines of a model declaration annexed to the resolution. It asked the Secretary-General to provide annual reports on such unilateral declarations.

The Assembly adopted resolution 32/64 on 8 December without vote. The resolution was sponsored by Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Iran, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, New Zealand, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Senegal, Sweden, Tunisia, Yugoslavia and Zambia. An oral amendment, similar to the Argentine amendment accepted by the sponsors of resolution 32/63, was proposed by the USSR and accepted, and the text was approved by the Third Committee without vote on 9 November.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In accordance with a request by Ireland and New Zealand for confirmation that the item on torture would be considered in 1978 in all its aspects, in view of the acceptance of the Argentine and USSR amendments, the Third Committee on 9 November decided that the reports to be prepared by the Secretary-General under the item "Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment" were to take account of all the resolutions adopted under that item by the Assem-

bly at its regular 1977 session, and that the discussion on the item at the 1978 session would include the item in all its aspects, as well as the specific issues mentioned in the various resolutions adopted. India requested that the decision appear in the Third Committee's report. On 8 December, the Assembly took note of this decision without adopting a formal de-

Protection of human rights in Chile

On 14 January 1977, by decision 204(ORG-77), the Economic and Social Council referred a 1976 General Assembly resolution on the protection of human rights in Chile³⁶ to the Commission on Human Rights. During the Commission's consideration of the resolution in March, it had before it, among other information and communications, the 1976 report of its Ad Hoc Working Group established to inquire into the situation of human rights in Chile,³⁷ supplemented by the Group's fourth report to the Commission, information received from international organizations on their activities relating to human rights in Chile, and the observations of the Government of Chile on the Working Group's report, as well as a number of other communications from the Chilean Government. The Commission heard evidence from State representatives and those of non-governmental organizations.

On 9 March, the Commission adopted a resolution by which it expressed profound indignation at the violations of human rights which continued to take place in Chile, and called on the Chilean authorities to end secret arrests and subsequent disappearances and to restore and safeguard basic human rights and fundamental freedoms. It asked the Secretary-General to invite Member States, United Nations agencies and other international organizations to report to the Assembly's 1978 session on steps taken to implement the Assembly's 1976 resolution. It also asked the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to undertake a study for 1978, with specific proposals, on the consequences of the various forms of aid extended to the Chilean authorities and also to analyse feasible ways of aiding those arbitrarily arrested or imprisoned, those forced to leave the country and their relatives.

Finally, the Commission extended for one year the mandate of the Ad Hoc Working

³⁶ Ibid., pp. 604-5, text of resolution 31/124 of 16 December 1976.

³⁷ Ibid., p. 599.

Group, having expressed its appreciation of the Group's work.

On the recommendation of its Social Committee, approved without vote on 6 May, the Economic and Social Council approved the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Ad Hoc Working Group and requested the General Assembly to make appropriate financial and staff arrangements. The Council took this action by decision 233(LXII), adopted without vote on 13 May 1977.

On 31 August 1977, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities discussed the situation in Chile in the light of the Assembly's 1976 resolution and the requests of the Commission on Human Rights. The Sub-Commission agreed to carry out a study on the consequences of the various forms of aid extended to the Chilean authorities and appointed Antonio Cassese (Italy) as Special Rapporteur to prepare the study. It expressed its appreciation to Member States, United Nations organizations and other bodies which had aided persons arrested or imprisoned in Chile, those forced to leave and their relatives, and recommended that a voluntary fund administered under the authority of an independent board of trustees be established to receive and distribute humanitarian, legal and financial aid to such persons. The Secretary-General was requested to prepare a report for the Commission on Human Rights at its 1978 session with suggestions as to the methods of establishing the fund, its structure, sources of contributions and channels of distribution.

The General Assembly had before it at its regular 1977 session, when discussing this matter, the fifth report of the Ad Hoc Working Group to inquire into the situation of human rights in Chile. The report was prepared at meetings in Geneva in August 1977 during which the Group also examined information gathered in July during a field mission to Caracas, Venezuela, and New York, and during hearings in Geneva. The report described: the Group's relations with the Government of Chile; constitutional and legal developments in that country; the situation concerning liberty and security of the person, including arrest, detention and trial, disappearance of detained persons, and official investigations of cases of missing persons; torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and the specialized organs of State security; conditions of refugees, exiles, those deprived of their Chilean nationality, and those expelled from the country; and the

situation regarding intellectual freedom and cultural, economic and social rights.

In its conclusions, the Working Group reiterated its conviction that a visit to Chile was of paramount importance in order to fulfil its mandate, and would prove beneficial to all concerned. Although it noted that a large number of political detainees had been released, the scale of arrests and detention had diminished, and accounts of torture were less shocking than reflected in previous reports, it was unable to conclude that respect for human rights had been restored and the situation was in several areas still disturbing. It expressed the view that violations of human rights were systematic and institutionalized in Chile and that a new system of intimidation had been introduced, whereby the authorities controlled individuals by short-term detention and torture, followed by continuous harassment.

In a reply to the report of the Working Group, the Government of Chile refuted in detail the evidence provided by the Group and charged that: the report was not the result of a genuine investigation; it did not reflect the current situation of human rights in Chile; and the Group utilized investigation methods which were intellectually unacceptable, did not draw the conclusions which any serious, objective and impartial investigation would have revealed, and interfered in the internal affairs of Chile.

The General Assembly also had before it a note by the Secretary-General describing the steps taken to ascertain the fate of 36 missing relatives of a group of 26 persons who had organized a hunger strike at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) in Santiago. The hunger strike was carried out in June 1977 to draw attention to the fate of missing persons in Chile. In addition, Chile brought to the Assembly's attention in June 1977 official statements concerning the release from custody of persons detained under state-of-siege regulations, including Luis Corvalán Lepe and Jorge Montes, members of the Chilean Communist Party, and on the current situation in that country. Replies were transmitted, which had been received from 19 Governments and from specialized agencies and international organizations to a request of the Secretary-General, which outlined the steps they had taken under an Assembly resolution of 16 December 1976³⁸ to help restore human rights in Chile.

On 16 December 1977, the Assembly adopted

³⁸ See footnote 36.

a resolution on the protection of human rights in Chile by which it reiterated its profound indignation that the Chilean people continued to be subjected to constant and flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms and to systematic intimidation, including torture, disappearance of persons for political reasons, arbitrary arrest, detention, exile and deprivation of Chilean nationality. It expressed its particular concern at the continuing disappearance of persons and the refusal of the Chilean authorities to accept responsibility or to account for the large number of such persons, or even to undertake an adequate investigation of cases drawn to their attention.

The Assembly deplored the unsatisfactory way in which the Chilean authorities had fulfilled their undertakings to the Secretary-General relating to the disappeared relatives of the Chileans who had held a hunger strike at ECLA headquarters and also the failure of the authorities to allow the Ad Hoc Working Group to visit the country. It called on them to restore and safeguard basic human rights and fundamental freedoms and to respect international instruments and decisions. It demanded an end to secret arrests and subsequent disappearances and clarification of the status of

disappeared persons. It also reiterated its invitation to Member States and international organizations to inform the Secretary-General of steps taken to implement the Assembly's 1976 resolution on this question.

The Assembly invited the Commission on Human Rights to extend the mandate of the Working Group. It also asked the Commission to submit, through the Economic and Social Council, specific recommendations on possible humanitarian, legal and financial aid to those arbitrarily arrested or imprisoned, to those forced to leave the country and to their relatives. The Commission was also asked to submit a progress report to the Assembly in 1978 on action taken to clarify the status of individuals whose disappearance was attributable to political reasons.

Resolution 32/118 was adopted, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, by a recorded vote of 96 to 14, with 25 abstentions. In the Third Committee, the resolution, sponsored by 35 States, was approved on 7 December by a roll-call vote of 98 to 12, with 28 abstentions.

(For text of resolution, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Documentary references

Human rights of detained or imprisoned persons

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Social Committee, meetings 809-815.

E/5927. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 33rd session, Geneva, 7 February-11 March 1977, Chapters VIII and XXI A (resolution 8(XXXIII)).

E/AC.7/L.731. Colombia, Greece, Netherlands, Norway, Rwanda: draft decision.

E/5967. Report of Social Committee, paras. 22-24.

E/CN.4/1261. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 30th session, Geneva, 15 August-2 September 1977, Chapters IX and XVII (resolutions 8(XXX)-10(XXX)) and Annex II.

General Assembly—32nd session
Third Committee, meetings 34-38, 41, 42, 54, 64, 69, 73, 74, 76.
Plenary meetings 98, 105.

A/C.3/32/8. Letter of 9 December from Fiji, New Zealand and Singapore (circulating petition of 7 December 1977 presented by Vice-Chairman of International Executive Committee of Amnesty International).

A/C.3/32/L.42. Sweden: draft resolution, approved by consensus by Third Committee on 8 December 1977, meeting 73.

A/32/458. Report of Third Committee (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution V.

Resolution 32/121, as recommended by Third Committee, A/32/458, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1977, meeting 105.

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in particular its articles 5, 10 and 19,

Recalling article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which guarantees to everyone the right to hold opinions and to freedom of expression, subject only to such restrictions as are provided by law and are necessary for the respect of the rights or reputation of others or for the protection of national security or of public order, or of public health or morals,

Recalling also the prohibition against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment which is laid down in article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Noting, in this connexion, further efforts to eliminate torture which have been made in the United Nations and which have been reflected in the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 3452(XXX) of 9 December 1975,*

Further recalling article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which provides that all persons, in the determination of any criminal charge against them, are entitled to a fair hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law,

Recognizing the importance of full respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle against colonialism, aggression and foreign occupation and for self-determination, independence, the elimination of apartheid and all forms of racial discrimination and racism, and the termination of all these violations of human rights,

Aware of the fact that in many parts of the world numerous persons are detained in respect of offences which they com-

mitted, or are suspected of having committed, by reason of their political opinions or convictions,

Noting that these persons are often exposed to special dangers as regards the protection of their human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Realizing, therefore, that special attention should be given to the full respect of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of these persons,

1. Requests Member States:

(a) To take effective measures to safeguard the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the above-mentioned persons;

(b) To ensure, in particular, that such persons are not subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

(c) Also to ensure that such persons, in the determination of any criminal charge against them, receive a fair hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law;

2. Calls upon Member States to examine periodically the possibility of releasing such persons as an act of clemency or by way of conditional release or otherwise.

A/C.3/32/L.43. Note by Secretary-General. (Annex I: draft resolution (A/C.3/31/L.37) submitted by Byelorussian SSR; and Annex II: amendment (A/C.3/31/L.44) submitted by Algeria, Egypt, Iraq and Syrian Arab Republic, both at 31st session of General Assembly.)

A/C.3/32/L.43, Annex I. Draft resolution, as amended by 4 powers (A/C.3/32/L.43, Annex II), and as further orally amended by Cuba, by Federal Republic of Germany, by Morocco (as subamended by Algeria) and by sponsor, approved by Third Committee on 9 December 1977, meeting 76, by roll-call vote of 69 to 17, with 28 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Empire, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Argentina, Bahamas, Bolivia, Botswana, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Fiji, Honduras, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Malawi, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Portugal, Spain, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Upper Volta, Uruguay.

A/32/458. Report of Third Committee (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution VI.

Resolution 32/122, as recommended by Third Committee, A/32/458, as orally corrected by Iran, Third Committee Rapporteur and sponsor, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1977, meeting 105, by recorded vote of 97 to 18, with 22 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bul-

garia, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Argentina, Bahamas, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Guatemala, Honduras, Ivory Coast, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Portugal, Spain, Surinam, Sweden, Uruguay.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3246(XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3382(XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/34 of 30 November 1976 and 32/14 of 7 November 1977, in which it reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for liberation from colonial and foreign domination by all available means, including armed struggle, and demanded full respect for the basic human rights of all individuals detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, and their immediate release,

Noting with appreciation the progress achieved in the elimination of colonialism and the realization of the right of peoples to self-determination,

Expressing its serious concern regarding the continuing denial of the right to self-determination of the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and Palestine and other peoples fighting for the realization of their right to self-determination and their liberation from colonialism and racism,

Recalling that the Security Council, in its resolution 392(1976) of 19 June 1976, once again strongly condemned the policy of apartheid as a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind and a serious breach of international peace and security and emphasized the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of South Africa for the elimination of apartheid and racial discrimination,

Emphasizing the necessity of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recalling its resolution 3103(XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, in which it solemnly proclaimed the basic principles of the legal status of the combatants struggling against colonial and alien domination and racist regimes,

1. Expresses its solidarity with the fighters for national independence and social progress of their people, against colonialism, apartheid, racism and foreign occupation;

2. Emphasizes again that any attempts to suppress the struggle against colonial domination and racist regimes are incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

3. Demands the release of all individuals detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle against apartheid, racism and racial discrimination, colonialism, aggression and foreign occupation and for self-determination, independence and social progress for their people;

4. Insists that Israel and the racist minority regimes in

southern Africa should immediately and unconditionally release all individuals detained or imprisoned because of their struggle for self-determination and national independence and against apartheid, all forms of racism and racial discrimination, colonialism and foreign occupation;

5. Calls upon Member States to provide support and assistance in all fields to the peoples fighting for their liberation from colonialism, foreign occupation, racism and racial discrimination;

6. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give particular attention to the question of the release of individuals detained or imprisoned as a result of their participation in the struggle against apartheid, racism and racial discrimination, colonialism, aggression and foreign occupation and for self-determination, independence and social progress for their people;

7. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to submit, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session.

A/32/226. Letter of 16 September from Chairman of Special Committee against Apartheid to Secretary-General (transmitting special report on southern Africa of Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts of Commission on Human Rights, prepared in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 2082 A (LXII) of 13 May 1977).

A/C.3/32/L.23. Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo (on behalf of Member States belonging to African group), Trinidad and Tobago, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Third Committee on 9 November 1977, meeting 42.

A/32/355. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution IV.

Resolution 32/65, as recommended by Third Committee, A/32/355, adopted without vote by Assembly on 8 December 1977, meeting 98.

The General Assembly,
Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in particular its article 5,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, contained in the annex to its resolution 3452(XXX) of 9 December 1975,

Taking note of the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa, established pursuant to resolution 2(XXIII) of the Commission on Human Rights, concerning the deaths of detainees and police brutality in South Africa since the Soweto massacre of 16 June 1976,

Gravely concerned about the reports regarding the torture of political prisoners and the deaths of a number of detainees and about the growing wave of acts of repression against individuals, organizations and information media in South Africa,

Deeply shocked by the cowardly and dastardly murder in detention of Stephen Biko,

1. Condemns the South African regime for its continuing violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;

2. Reiterates its deep aversion to the practice whereby the South African regime persistently subjects all opponents of apartheid to summary banning, detention, imprisonment and sometimes murder;

3. Strongly condemns the practice of subjecting political detainees and other victims of apartheid in South Africa to torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

4. Strongly condemns, in particular, the arbitrary arrest,

detention and torture which led to the murder of Stephen Biko by agents of the racist minority regime of South Africa;

5. Demands that the minority apartheid regime of South Africa:

(a) Release all political prisoners without pre-condition;

(b) Lift all banning and house arrest orders imposed on opponents of apartheid;

(c) Put an immediate end to the indiscriminate use of violence against peaceful demonstrators against apartheid and to the persistent recourse to torture of political detainees;

6. Expresses its conviction that the martyrdom of Stephen Biko and all other nationalists murdered in South African prisons and the ideals for which they fought will continue to enrich the faith of the peoples of southern Africa and other parts of the world in their struggle against apartheid and for racial equality and the dignity of the human person.

Declarations and convention on torture and other cruel or inhuman treatment

General Assembly—32nd session

Third Committee, meetings 34-39, 41, 42.

Plenary meeting 98.

A/32/138. Draft code of conduct for law enforcement officials. Note by Secretary-General. (Annex: Draft resolution submitted by Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2075(LXII) of 13 May 1977 (Annex III) for adoption by General Assembly.)

A/32/180. Draft code on medical ethics. Note by Secretary-General, annexing letter of 15 July 1977 from WHO (transmitting resolution WHA30.32 of 18 May 1977 adopted by 30th World Health Assembly).

A/32/222. Note by Secretary-General.

A/32/225. Note verbale of 19 September from Egypt.

A/C.3/32/L.13. Angola, Australia, Austria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Third Committee on 9 November 1977, meeting 42.

A/32/355. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 32/62, as recommended by Third Committee, A/32/355, adopted without vote by Assembly on 8 December 1977, meeting 98.

The General Assembly,

Having regard to article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, both of which provide that no one may be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recalling the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, contained in the annex to its resolution 3452(XXX) of 9 December 1975,

Believing that further international efforts are needed to ensure adequate protection for all against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Welcoming in that regard the work that has been done, or is being done, on the basis of General Assembly resolution 3453(XXX) of 9 December 1975,

Considering that a further significant step would be the adoption of an international convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

1. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to draw up a draft convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, in the light of the

principles embodied in the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;

2. Further requests the Commission on Human Rights to submit a progress report on its work to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session the item entitled "Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment" for the purpose of reviewing the progress achieved in accordance with the present resolution.

A/C.3/32/L.14. Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Germany, Federal Republic of Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Sweden: draft resolution, as orally revised by Argentina and sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 9 November 1977, meeting 42.

A/32/355. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 32/63, as recommended by Third Committee, A/32/355, adopted without vote by Assembly on 8 December 1977, meeting 98.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, contained in the annex to its resolution 3452(XXX) of 9 December 1975,

Recalling its resolutions 3453(XXX) of 9 December 1975 and 31/85 of 13 December 1976,

Having regard to article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which provides that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Taking note of resolution 7(XXVII) of 20 August 1974 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities regarding its annual review of developments in the field of human rights of persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment,

Reiterating that the Declaration should serve as a guideline for all States and other entities exercising effective power,

Gravely concerned over continued reports from which it appears that in some countries State authorities are systematically resorting to torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to draw up and circulate among Member States a questionnaire soliciting information concerning steps they have taken, including legislative and administrative measures, to put into practice the principles of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment while giving special attention to the following subjects:

(a) Publicity given to the Declaration, not only in governmental bodies and services but also among the public at large;

(b) Effective measures for the prevention of torture;

(c) Training of law enforcement personnel and other public officials responsible for persons deprived of their liberty;

(d) Any pertinent legislative or administrative action taken since the adoption of the Declaration;

(e) Effective legal remedies for victims of torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit the information provided in response to the questionnaire to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session and furthermore to submit such information to the Commission on Human Rights and to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its thirty-second session.

A/C.3/32/L.15. Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium,

Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Iran, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, New Zealand, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Senegal, Sweden, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, as orally revised by USSR and sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 9 November 1977, meeting 42.

A/32/355. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 32/64, as recommended by Third Committee, A/32/355, adopted without vote by Assembly on 8 December 1977, meeting 98.

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that the principles proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations concerning the dignity and worth of the human person place upon Member States the obligation to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

Recalling article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which stipulate that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recalling also the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, unanimously adopted by its resolution 3452(XXX) of 9 December 1975, as well as its resolution 31/85 of 13 December 1976,

Recognizing the necessity for further international action in the form of a convention for the elimination of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recognizing also the importance of action by Member States to develop and utilize their national machinery to eliminate torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Calls upon all Member States to reinforce their support of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment by making unilateral declarations against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, along the lines of the text which is annexed to the present resolution, and depositing them with the Secretary-General;

2. Urges all Member States to give maximum publicity to their unilateral declarations against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly, in annual reports, of such unilateral declarations against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment as may be deposited by Member States.

ANNEX

Model unilateral declaration against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

The Government of.....hereby declares its intention:

(a) To comply with the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (General Assembly resolution 3452(XXX), annex);

(6) To implement, through legislation and other effective measures, the provisions of the said Declaration.

A/32/355. Report of Third Committee, para. 20.

Protection of human rights in Chile

Economic and Social Council—1977 organizational session
Plenary meetings 2039, 2043, 2044.

E/5900. Draft basic programme of work of Economic and Social Council for 1977, Chapter II C 17.

E/L.1743. Draft decision proposed by Council President in light of consultative meetings of Council members, para. 4 (e).

E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977, 3rd special and 62nd sessions, (decision 204(ORG-77), para. 4 (e)).

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Social Committee, meetings 809-815.
Plenary meeting 2060.

E/5927. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 33rd session, Geneva, 7 February-11 March 1977, Chapters IX and XXI A (resolution 9(XXXIII)) and Annex III.

E/5927, Chapter I B. Draft decision 6, submitted by Commission for action by Economic and Social Council.

E/5967. Report of Social Committee, draft decision F.

E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977, 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 233(LXII)).

E/CN.4/1221. Report of Ad Hoc Working Group established under resolution 8(XXXI) of Commission on Human Rights to inquire into situation of human rights in Chile.

E/CN.4/1261. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 30th session, Geneva, 15 August-2 September 1977, Chapters VII and XVII (resolution 11(XXX)) and Annex II.

General Assembly—32nd session

Third Committee, meetings 31, 34, 35, 37, 38, 54, 56, 57, 59-65, 72.

Plenary meeting 105.

A/32/121, A/32/125. Letters of 20 and 23 June from Chile (transmitting official statements of 18 and 21 June 1977).

A/32/227. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report of Ad Hoc Working Group to inquire into situation of human rights in Chile, submitted in accordance with Assembly resolution 31/124 of 16 December 1976).

A/32/234. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.3/32/6 and Corr.1. Observations of Government of Chile on report of Ad Hoc Working Group (A/32/227) (covering note circulating letter of 21 October 1977 from Chile).

A/C.3/32/7. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.3/32/L.37. Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by Third Committee on 7 December 1977, meeting 72, by roll-call vote of 98 to 12, with 28 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger,

Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia

Against: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Lebanon, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Uruguay

Abstaining: Bolivia, Central African Empire, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Surinam, Thailand, Zaire.

A/32/458. Report of Third Committee (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution II.

Resolution 32/118, as recommended by Third Committee, A/32/458, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1977, meeting 105, by recorded vote of 96 to 14, with 25 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia

Against: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Lebanon, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay

Abstaining: Bahamas, Bolivia, Central African Empire, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Surinam, Thailand, Zaire.

The General Assembly,

Emphasizing its commitment to foster universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling that, in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, everyone has the right to life, liberty and the security of person and the right not to be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile, or to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recalling the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, unanimously adopted in its resolution 3452(XXX) of 9 December 1975,

Reaffirming once more its condemnation of all forms of

torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Considering that both the General Assembly in its resolution 31/124 of 16 December 1976 and the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 9(XXXIII) of 9 March 1977 expressed profound indignation that constant and flagrant violations of human rights have taken place and continue to take place in Chile, in particular the institutionalized practice of torture, cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment, the disappearance of persons for political reasons, arbitrary arrest, detention, exile and cases of deprivation of Chilean nationality,

Considering that its efforts and those of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the International Labour Organisation, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the restoration of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile have not met with the response that their authority and unanimity of purpose demand,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolutions 8(XXXI) of 27 February 1975, 3(XXXII) of 19 February 1976 and 9(XXXIII) of 9 March 1977, in which the Commission established the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Situation of Human Rights in Chile and extended its mandate,

Welcoming the steps taken by the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to implement General Assembly resolution 31/124,

Noting that the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-fourth session will be considering reports on the consequences of the various forms of aid extended to the Chilean authorities and on a voluntary fund to receive contributions and distribute, under the authority of an independent board of trustees, humanitarian and financial aid to those detained or imprisoned in Chile and their relatives,

Having considered the reports of the Ad Hoc Working Group and of the Secretary-General under this item, as well as the observations and documents submitted by the Chilean authorities,

Commending the Chairman and the members of the Ad Hoc Working Group for the thorough and objective manner in which the report was prepared, in spite of the difficulties arising from the persistent refusal of the Chilean authorities to permit the Group to visit the country in accordance with its mandate,

Deeply deploring the destruction of the democratic institutions and constitutional safeguards formerly enjoyed by the Chilean people,

Gravely concerned by the fact that, in spite of the appeals by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General, private institutions and citizens of Chile, the Chilean authorities have consistently failed to give a satisfactory account for missing persons,

Concluding that constant and flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms continue to take place in Chile, notwithstanding recent developments, mainly due to the continuous efforts of the Chilean people and the international community, which, according to the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group, indicate a decrease in the number of political prisoners and in the number of detainees under the state of siege,

1. Reiterates its profound indignation that the Chilean people continue to be subjected to constant and flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, to lack adequate constitutional and judicial safeguards of their rights and liberties and to suffer assaults on the freedom and integrity of their persons, in particular by methods of systematic intimidation, including torture, disappearance of persons for political reasons, arbitrary arrest, detention, exile and deprivation of Chilean nationality;

2. Expresses its particular concern and indignation at the continuing disappearance of persons, which is shown by the available evidence to be attributable to political reasons, and the refusal of the Chilean authorities to accept responsibility or to account for the large number of such persons, or even to undertake an adequate investigation of cases drawn to their attention;

3. Deplores, in this connexion, the unsatisfactory way in which the Chilean authorities have sought to fulfil their undertakings to the Secretary-General, acting under the mandate of General Assembly resolution 31/124, and relating to the disappeared relatives of the Chileans who drew attention to their plight by engaging in a hunger strike at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Latin America at Santiago;

4. Further deplores the failure of the Chilean authorities to comply with their own repeated assurances to allow the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Situation of Human Rights in Chile to visit the country in accordance with its mandate;

5. Calls once more upon the Chilean authorities to restore and safeguard, without delay, basic human rights and fundamental freedoms and fully to respect the provisions of the relevant international instruments to which Chile is a party and, to this end, to implement paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 31/124;

6. Demands that the Chilean authorities put an immediate end to practices of inadmissible secret arrests and subsequent disappearance of persons whose detention is systematically denied or never acknowledged, and clarify forthwith the status of such persons;

7. Reiterates its invitation to Member States, United Nations agencies and other international organizations to inform the Secretary-General of steps taken to implement paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 31/124 in order to allow him to submit further reports to the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-fourth session and the Assembly at its thirty-third session;

8. Invites the Commission on Human Rights:

(a) To extend the mandate of the Ad Hoc Working Group, as presently constituted, so as to enable it to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session and to the Commission at its thirty-fifth session, with such additional information as may be necessary;

(b) To submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, specific recommendations on possible humanitarian, legal and financial aid to those arbitrarily arrested or imprisoned, to those forced to leave the country and to their relatives;

(c) To submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, a progress report on action taken in compliance with paragraph 5 (c) of Assembly resolution 31/124;

9. Requests the President of the thirty-second session of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General to assist in any way they may consider appropriate in the re-establishment of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile.

General Assembly—32nd session
Credentials Committee, meeting 1.
Plenary meeting 83.

A/32/336. First report of Credentials Committee, paras. 6 and 7. A/32/336, para. 11. Draft resolution, proposed by Credentials Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Credentials Committee on 9 November 1977, meeting 1.

Resolution 32/21 A, as recommended by Credentials Committee, A/32/336, approving first report of Credentials Committee, A/32/336, adopted without vote by Assembly on 28 November 1977, meeting 83.

Other human rights questions

Alternative approaches and ways to improve the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

The General Assembly had before it at its regular 1977 session, which opened in September, an updated report of the Secretary-General on alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and a tabular report on the status of the international conventions in the field of human rights for which the Secretary-General acted as depositary. The reports were submitted in response to an Assembly request of 9 December 1975.³⁹

The first report analysed views expressed in a debate on the subject during the Assembly's thirtieth (1975) session as well as replies the Secretary-General had received in response to requests for the views of Member States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

Among the topics on which replies were received were: strengthening the capacity of United Nations organs to promote the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms; ratification of the International Covenants on Human Rights⁴⁰ and other human rights conventions; suggestions concerning the adoption of new substantive instruments; systems of periodic reports on human rights; procedures applicable to allegations of violations of human rights; fact-finding and investigation procedures; questions regarding the establishment of an international court on human rights; questions relating to international sanctions in cases of gross violations of human rights; the question of the establishment of a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; the question of the establishment of regional organs in the field of human rights; the good offices of the Secretary-General; studies on human rights; information and education in the field of human rights; co-operation with non-governmental organizations; promotion of human rights through advisory services; and action of specialized agencies.

On 16 December 1977, the Assembly adopted a resolution by which it acknowledged the progress achieved by the international community in the promotion and protection of human rights, particularly with respect to the standard-setting work within the United Nations

system. It nevertheless expressed its deep concern at the continuing existence of an unjust international economic order which constituted a major obstacle to the realization of economic, social and cultural rights in developing countries.

The Assembly decided that future work within the United Nations system with respect to human rights should take into account certain concepts, which it enumerated. Among these were: that equal attention should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of both civil and political, and economic, social and cultural rights; that the full realization of civil and political rights without the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights was impossible; and that the achievement of lasting progress in the field was dependent on sound and effective national and international policies of economic and social development.

Further, all human rights were inalienable; consequently, human rights questions should be examined globally and, when approaching such questions within the United Nations system, the international community should give priority to the search for solutions to flagrant violations of human rights. Priority should also be given to the realization of the new international economic order which was an essential element for promoting those rights, and the experience and contribution of both developed and developing countries should be taken into account by all organs of the United Nations system in their work related to human rights and fundamental freedoms. Finally, it was of paramount importance that Member States undertake specific obligations through ratifying or acceding to international instruments in this field.

The Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to carry out, at its 1978 session, an over-all analysis of alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system of improving the effective enjoyment of human rights. It also requested the Commission to comply with the mandate given it by the Economic and Social Council on 12 May 1976⁴¹ and the mandate established by the Commission in its decision of 21 February 1977, whereby the Commission would take

³⁹ See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 640-41, text of resolution 3451(XXX).

⁴⁰ See Y.U.N., 1966, pp. 418-32, resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966, annexing texts of Covenants and Optional Protocol.

⁴¹ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 616-17, text of resolution 1992(LX).

steps to rationalize its work, with the help of the Secretary-General, in order to establish a proper and balanced long-term programme of work (see p. 733). The Assembly asked the Commission to submit a progress report on these matters to its 1978 session and a final report with conclusions and recommendations to its 1979 session.

The Assembly's decisions were embodied in resolution 32/130, adopted, by a recorded vote of 123 to 0, with 15 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, where the text was approved on 5 December 1977 by a recorded vote, requested by Cuba, of 126 to 0, with 11 abstentions. The resolution was sponsored by 35 Members.

(For list of sponsors, voting details and text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

During consideration by the Committee, several amendments were proposed by Morocco. After the Committee had considered a revised text submitted by the sponsors, Morocco withdrew a number of amendments and the remainder were rejected, either by roll-call or recorded vote. Two of these were in the preambular part of the text. Two others would have added to two of the operative paragraphs the concept that human rights should be implemented without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion. The final amendment would have noted the primary role of Governments in promoting the rights of individuals when referring to the concept that a new international economic order was an essential element in promoting human rights and should thus be given priority.

The Third Committee also had before it a draft resolution sponsored by Australia, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, the Gambia, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Lesotho, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Senegal, Spain, Surinam, Sweden, the United Kingdom and Venezuela. By this text, the sponsors proposed that the General Assembly decide to establish, under the authority of the Secretary-General, a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, whose functions would be, among other things: to promote and strengthen universal and effective understanding and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, religion, sex or language, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments; to consider as areas of special concern such massive violations of human

rights as apartheid, racism and racial discrimination, colonial domination, foreign occupation and alien subjugation; and to give special attention to the critical importance of ensuring the enjoyment by all of civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights, as well as all other rights recognized by the United Nations.

The High Commissioner's functions would also be: actively to promote understanding of the basic human rights inherent in the establishment of a new international economic order; to render, at the specific request of any State, assistance and services, including good offices, to that State and to report to the Assembly on its results, with the consent of the State concerned; and to maintain close relations with the Secretary-General and all other United Nations organs, giving advice and assistance to ensure co-ordination of their activities.

Also, by the resolution, the Assembly would stress that the authority of the High Commissioner would in no way prejudice the functions and powers of organs already in existence or which might be established to promote or protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, and would emphasize that the High Commissioner would have to give careful consideration to the economic and social situation and the cultural and religious values of the different countries. The Assembly would also request the High Commissioner to keep in close touch with the Secretary-General so that he could be informed of the relevant work of all United Nations organs, and so that he could receive the facilities and information required to carry out his functions.

The General Assembly would further decide that the High Commissioner would be appointed by the Secretary-General for a term of five years, and that his post would be financed under the regular budget. It would also request the Secretary-General to submit concrete proposals in 1978 for the organization of the High Commissioner's office, and, finally, would review the question in 1983 in the light of the activities undertaken and the results achieved.

A number of amendments were proposed jointly by the German Democratic Republic and Madagascar. These would have had the Assembly defer consideration of the establishment of the Office of a High Commissioner for Human Rights until the feasibility of a general agreement between Member States had been ascertained by the Secretary-General, who would undertake consultations with regional groups on the establishment of such an office, or any other mechanism to enhance

human rights activities within the system, and report to the Commission on Human Rights in 1978.

Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Mongolia and the Ukrainian SSR also submitted amendments by which the Assembly would have determined that the Commission on Human Rights possessed the prestige and integrity required for the performance of its functions, and would have assigned to the Commission the functions assigned to the High Commissioner by the 24-power resolution. Also, the Secretary-General would be asked to continue and strengthen advisory services in this field.

An oral amendment by Saudi Arabia, seeking to ensure that the High Commissioner would not be influenced by any campaign waged by a State or its mass media to besmirch the reputation of any other Member State, was accepted by the sponsors. Saudi Arabia also submitted an amendment which would have asked the Assembly to ensure that the High Commissioner refrain from taking any action which might jeopardize the development of friendly relations among nations, particularly with regard to matters essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of States.

At the same meeting, Cuba orally submitted a procedural decision proposing that the draft resolution, together with all documents related to it and opinions advanced during the debate, should be transmitted to the Commission on Human Rights at its 1978 session for consideration during the over-all analysis it was to undertake on alternative approaches and ways and means for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The decision was approved on 5 December 1977 by a recorded vote, requested by Oman, of 62 to 49, with 21 abstentions.

The report of the Third Committee was considered by the General Assembly on 16 December. During a procedural debate, Costa Rica asked for a recorded vote on the Committee's decision, but subsequently withdrew the request. The Assembly agreed to take note of the matter without adopting a formal decision.

On 16 November, a draft resolution sponsored by Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Rwanda and Senegal was introduced in the Third Committee. The sponsors proposed that the General Assembly should request States voluntarily to waive the right accorded to them by an Economic and Social Council decision of 27 May 1970,⁴² which allowed States to withhold consent for the holding of investigations and for access to

their territory by an ad hoc committee appointed by the Commission on Human Rights, and to communicate to the Secretary-General their statement of intent to that effect. The Secretary-General would be requested to list States which had transmitted such communications in an annual report to the Assembly. The draft resolution was rejected on 6 December 1977 by a recorded vote, requested by Belgium, of 45 against to 29 in favour, with 51 abstentions.

On 22 November, Chile introduced a draft resolution by which the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General to appoint a group of 10 experts of recognized competence and proven experience in human rights matters, including representatives of the different geographical areas and legal systems, to prepare a study with a view to the establishment of a system for the investigation of allegations of violations of human rights. The group of experts would submit its report for consideration by the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session in 1979 and for subsequent consideration by the Assembly at its regular 1979 session. After consideration, the draft resolution was rejected on 6 December by a recorded vote, requested by Cuba, of 50 against to 15 in favour, with 65 abstentions.

Status of the International Covenants on Human Rights

On 16 December 1966, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification or accession the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, together with its Optional Protocol.⁴³

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights entered into force on 3 January 1976; the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights entered into force on 23 March 1976—both three months after the date of deposit with the United Nations Secretary-General of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification or accession. The Optional Protocol to the latter Covenant entered into force simultaneously with that Covenant.

As at 31 December 1977, 46 States had ratified or acceded to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: Australia, Barbados, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador,

⁴² See Y.U.N., 1970, pp. 530-31, text of resolution 1503(XLVIII), esp. para. 6.

⁴³ See footnote 40.

Finland, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Guyana, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mongolia, Norway, Panama, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Spain, Surinam, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Yugoslavia and Zaïre.

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights had been ratified or acceded to by all the above States with the exception of Australia and the Philippines. The Protocol to that Covenant had been ratified or acceded to by the following 16 States: Barbados, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Jamaica, Madagascar, Mauritius, Norway, Panama, Surinam, Sweden, Uruguay and Zaïre.

Upon ratification of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Governments of Denmark, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom had made declarations pursuant to article 41 of that Covenant, recognizing the competence of the Human Rights Committee, established under article 28, to receive and consider communications by a State party claiming that another State party was not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant. In accordance with article 41, such declarations by 10 States parties were needed before the provisions of the article came into force.

On 18 February 1977, the Commission on Human Rights welcomed the entry into force of the International Covenants on Human Rights and the Optional Protocol. It felt this was a major step in international efforts to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Commission invited all States to become parties to these Covenants and to the Protocol and also to consider making the declaration provided for in article 41 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

The Human Rights Committee set up under the terms of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights held its first session from 21 March to 1 April 1977 at United Nations Headquarters, New York, and its second session at Geneva from 11 to 31 August. Having adopted rules of procedure, the Committee heard reports from six States parties to the Covenant—Cyprus, Ecuador, Finland, Hungary, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia—on legislative, administrative and other

action they had taken to implement the Covenant.

Some reservations were expressed by the States parties on the possibility of translating general concepts contained in the Covenant into domestic law and on whether the provisions of the Covenant could be invoked before domestic courts. For the guidance of States parties, the Committee adopted general guidelines regarding the form and content of future reports.

The Committee also dealt, in private meetings, with communications before it under the Protocol to the Covenant and adopted rules on the admissibility of such communications. It established a working group, to meet at Geneva in January 1978, to make recommendations on the admissibility of communications.

Since the Committee on Human Rights was required under article 45 of the Covenant to submit its first annual report through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly at its regular 1977 session, the Council took up the Committee's report in October 1977, in accordance with a suggestion of the Committee Chairman and Council decision 242(LXII) of 13 May 1977. On 17 October, the Council decided, at the suggestion of the President, to take note of the report and to transmit it to the General Assembly together with a report on the financial implications of the Committee's work. The decision—286(LXIII)—was adopted without a vote.

The report of the Human Rights Committee was considered in the Assembly's Third Committee. The Committee unanimously approved a draft resolution which the Assembly adopted on 8 December without objection as resolution 32/66. By this resolution, the Assembly expressed recognition of the importance of the International Covenants on Human Rights, noted with appreciation the report of the Human Rights Committee on its first two sessions and expressed satisfaction with the serious manner in which the Committee was undertaking its functions. The Assembly stated that it appreciated that the Committee strove for uniform standards in the implementation of the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol thereto.

It again invited all States which had not done so to become parties to both Covenants as well as to consider the possibilities of acceding to the Optional Protocol to the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The Assembly then, among other things, requested the Secretary-General to keep the Human

Rights Committee informed of the activities of the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

The text, which was approved on 2 November, was submitted by the Third Committee Chairman. It consolidated two draft resolutions, one proposed by Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, the Federal Republic of Germany, Haiti, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru and Spain, and the other by Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Guyana, Iran, Iraq, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Poland, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Trade union rights

At its April/May 1977 session, the Economic and Social Council again considered allegations of infringement of trade union rights in South Africa. The Council had before it the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa of the Commission on Human Rights, giving details of, among other things, a complaint dated 4 December 1974⁴⁴ from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions concerning the arrest of four members of the Black Allied Workers' Union. The report stated that the four workers had been released, but that two had subsequently put in claims of maltreatment.

The Council also had before it a note by the Secretary-General listing complaints by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and by the International Textile, Garment and Leather Workers' Federation concerning several arrests of trade unionists in South Africa, in the course of which one death had occurred, and the banning of many others. Further details of these cases were also given in the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts.

The Secretary-General stated in his note that in accordance with a 1950 Council resolution⁴⁵ he had sought the consent of South Africa to refer two banning orders against trade unionists to the International Labour Organisation (ILO). However, the South African Government, in a letter of 10 February 1977, had rejected the allegations on which the referral was based.

On 13 May 1977, after having considered the reports, the Council adopted without a vote resolution 2086(LXII). The resolution,

which was sponsored by Algeria, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Jamaica, Mexico, Nigeria, Uganda and Yugoslavia, condemned the continued gross infringements of trade union rights in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe, called for the immediate release of all trade unionists under detention in southern Africa and for the lifting of all banning orders imposed on persons engaged in trade union activities, and demanded full recognition of all trade union rights of African workers in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below; see also p.152.)

On the same date the Council also decided without vote, by decision 236(LXII), to invite ILO to make a thorough study of possible ways of improving the lot of African agricultural workers and their families, and to request the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts to continue its studies of allegations of infringements of trade union rights and to report to the Commission on Human Rights and the Council. It further decided, by decision 237(LXII) also adopted without vote on 13 May, to transmit the allegations contained in the note by the Secretary-General, together with the reply of the South African Government, to the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts for consideration and report.

Also on 13 May, the Council noted a complaint of the World Federation of Trade Unions that workers in Bahrain were being denied trade union rights. Since Bahrain was not, at the time of the complaint in May 1976, a member of ILO, the Secretary-General had sought the consent of the Government of Bahrain to refer the matter to ILO. The Government of Bahrain rejected the proposal on 4 April 1977.

The Economic and Social Council decided to take no further action in view of the fact that Bahrain became a member of ILO on 18 April 1977. It took note, through decision 238(LXII) adopted without vote, of the communications from the World Federation of Trade Unions and of the reply of Bahrain.

The Council further decided without a vote on 13 May, by decision 235(LXII), that since the Bahamas had become a member of ILO on 25 May 1976, a complaint and clarification of the allegations from the Bahamas Workers' Council and the Engineering, Fuel, Service and Allied Workers' Union (Engineering and General Union) as well as the replies from the

⁴⁴ See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 633.

⁴⁵ See Y.U.N., 1950, pp. 538-40, text of resolution 277(X) of 17 February 1950.

Bahamian Government thereon, should be transmitted to ILO for appropriate action. The Council had decided in 1976 to defer consideration of the matter until 1977.⁴⁶

These decisions were recommended to the Council for adoption by the Social Committee which, on 13 May 1977, had approved the texts as orally proposed by its Chairman.

Human rights of migrant workers and exploitation of labour through trafficking

On 14 January 1977, by decision 204(ORG-77), the Economic and Social Council decided to refer to the Commission on Human Rights at its 1977 session a General Assembly resolution of 16 December 1976 on measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers.⁴⁷

At its session in February/March 1977, the Commission considered the report of an informal working group which it had established on 18 February 1977 to consider the question on the basis of, inter alia, instruments adopted and documents and studies prepared by the United Nations and specialized agencies.

On 11 March 1977, the Commission, bearing in mind that the informal working group had been unable to consider fully the documents before it because of lack of time, accepted the recommendation of the group and adopted a resolution by which it took note with satisfaction of a study on the exploitation of labour through illicit and clandestine trafficking prepared by the Special Rapporteur, Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco), and of the report of a seminar on the human rights of migrant workers held in Tunis, Tunisia, from 12 to 24 November 1975. The Commission recommended that the Economic and Social Council should consider the question at its April/May 1977 session, taking into account existing international instruments, as well as related studies and reports on the subject.

On the recommendation of its Social Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution on this subject on 13 May 1977, without a vote. By resolution 2083(LXII), the Council recommended that the Commission on Human Rights, at its 1978 session, in collaboration with ILO and other interested organizations of the United Nations system, and in the light of any recommendations of the General Assembly on the subject, should make a thorough study of the questions mentioned in the Assembly's 1976 resolution. Further, the Council decided to study this question at its first regular session in 1978 after considering the Commission's report.

The Social Committee approved the resolution on 6 May 1977 without a vote. The sponsors, which accepted an amendment by Italy to recall Council resolutions of 6 May 1975,⁴⁸ were Algeria, Colombia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Jamaica, Mexico, Rwanda, Tunisia and Yugoslavia.

(For text of resolution 2083(LXII), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

When the Assembly's Third Committee discussed, on 1 December 1977, that part of the report of the Economic and Social Council relating to migrant workers, it also had before it a note by the Secretary-General reporting on the arrangements made, at its first meeting in Geneva on 9 March 1976, by the Ad Hoc Inter-agency Group on Migrant Workers and their Families, established by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination pursuant to a 1975 Council request,⁴⁹ for co-ordinating the activities of international organizations and for disseminating information to intergovernmental bodies. The Commission for Social Development had discussed and formally taken note of the report at its January/February 1977 session.

On 16 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted a resolution by which it invited all States: to end discrimination against migrant workers; to extend to migrant workers having regular status in their territories treatment equal to that of their own nationals with regard to the enjoyment of fundamental human rights, with particular reference to equality of opportunity in employment, occupation, social security, trade union and cultural rights, and individual and collective freedoms; to promote implementation of relevant international instruments and adopt agreements to eliminate illicit traffic in alien workers; to ensure that their human and social rights were fully respected; to enlighten public opinion on the economic and social contributions of migrant workers; and to consider ratifying the ILO Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975.

Host countries were invited to arrange for adequate information and reception facilities and policies to preserve the cultural values, education and health of and to ensure housing for migrant workers, as well as to promote the normalization of their family life through family reunion. Countries of origin were invited

⁴⁶ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 606.

⁴⁷ Ibid., pp. 613-14, text of resolution 31/127.

⁴⁸ See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 683-84, texts of resolutions 1926 A and B (LVIII).

⁴⁹ Ibid., p. 684, text of resolution 1926 B (LVIII) of 6 May 1975.

to disseminate full knowledge of their rights and obligations.

The Assembly recommended that the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council should consider this question fully and in depth at their next sessions, in collaboration with ILO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and other interested agencies of the United Nations system, on the basis of the instruments adopted and the documents and studies prepared by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, including the Special Rapporteur's study on clandestine trafficking and the report of the 1975 Tunis seminar.

Resolution 32/120 was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, which had approved the text on 7 December 1977 without vote. The text was sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Barbados, Colombia, the Comoros, the Dominican Republic, Italy, Jamaica, Mali, Mexico, the Niger, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia. (For text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Slavery, including slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism

The Working Group on Slavery of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities held its third session at Geneva during August 1977.

The Working Group submitted a report, for consideration by the Sub-Commission, which included recommendations: that Governments, whether parties or not, and non-governmental organizations should be requested to report annually on the legal, administrative and practical situation in relation to the abolition of the institution and practices covered by the 1956 Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery; that the Convention should be ratified by all countries and a list published of those not parties; that a 1967 report on slavery and a study of traffic in persons and prostitution be updated; and that apartheid should be considered a collective form of slavery at the Working Group's next session.

Human rights and scientific and technological developments

On 14 January 1977 (decision 204(ORG-77)), the Economic and Social Council decided to refer to the Commission on Human Rights a

1976 General Assembly resolution⁵⁰ by which the Assembly *inter alia* requested the Commission to give special attention to the implementation of the 1975 Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind.⁵¹

On 11 March the Commission adopted a two-part resolution recommended by an open-ended informal working group it had set up to consider the item.

By the first, the Commission asked its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to study, with a view to formulating guidelines, the question of the protection of persons detained on grounds of mental ill-health against treatment which might adversely affect the human personality; it was to submit a progress report to the Commission when such a report was ready.

By the second part of the resolution, the Commission emphasized the importance of the fact that United Nations Members, in their programmes and plans, should take account of the provisions and principles in the 1975 Declaration, in particular those relating to the transfer of technology and scientific knowledge to developing countries, thereby accelerating the realization of the economic and social rights of the peoples of those countries.

The Commission instructed its Sub-Commission to examine studies relating to the subject in the light of the Declaration and to submit its observations. It also drew the attention of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development to the Declaration and requested that Committee to take its provisions into account in the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, to be held in 1979 (see p. 539).

The Sub-Commission discussed the Commission's resolution on 25 August 1977. During the discussion, it was suggested that one member of the Sub-Commission might undertake the task of formulating guidelines and defining priorities on measures for protecting the human personality. It was felt that this would be a suitable subject for consideration at the 1979 Conference.

On 16 December 1977 the General Assembly adopted decision 32/434, without a vote, by which it decided, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, that there was insuffi-

⁵⁰ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 613, text of resolution 31/128 of 16 December 1976.

⁵¹ See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 631-32, resolution 3384(XXX) of 10 November 1975, containing text of Declaration.

cient time to consider the question of human rights and scientific and technological developments, and the matter was deferred to the Assembly's regular 1978 session.

The Third Committee on 9 December had adopted, without a vote, a decision to that effect proposed by France. A draft resolution, sponsored by the Byelorussian SSR—by which the Assembly would have called on Member States to take account of the Declaration in their programmes and development plans and would have instructed the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development to take account of the provisions of the Declaration in preparing the 1979 Conference—was withdrawn by the sponsor.

Thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1978

On 21 February 1977, the Commission on Human Rights decided to recommend to Member States and international organizations that the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁵² which would occur in 1978, would be an appropriate occasion for special efforts to promote universal respect for human rights, particularly by stressing the role of education in promoting human rights, and asked them to report on their efforts to mark the anniversary. The Commission also requested the Economic and Social Council to invite UNESCO to lay appropriate proposals for this purpose before its member States and to submit a report to the Commission in 1978 on the situation regarding teaching of human rights throughout the world, with detailed recommendations.

A draft decision on the topic was transmitted to the Economic and Social Council, which, on 13 May 1977, on the recommendation of its Social Committee, adopted it as decision 228(LXII), without a vote. By the decision, the Council endorsed the recommendation of the Commission and consequently decided to request UNESCO to take the proposed action.

On 16 December 1977, by resolution 32/123, the General Assembly invited Member States, the specialized agencies and other organizations to take appropriate measures—a number of which were suggested in an annex to the resolution, including a number of proposals put forward by the Secretary-General in a note to the Assembly—to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It also requested the Secretary-General to initiate appropriate activities at the United Nations level; these included a special

commemorative meeting and special events on or around 10 December 1978 (Human Rights Day), a special seminar, awarding of human rights prizes, issuance of updated United Nations publications and information on human rights, and special broadcasts.

Suggested activities at the national level included formal proclamation of 10 December 1978 as Human Rights Day, special messages by government leaders, special parliamentary and other meetings, establishment of human rights institutions, encouragement of teaching programmes, dissemination of the Universal Declaration, and issuance of special stamps.

The Assembly welcomed UNESCO'S decision to organize in 1978 an international conference on the teaching of human rights and invited UNESCO to work with the Commission on Human Rights in developing a programme of action on the subject.

Resolution 32/123 was adopted without vote. Austria, on 10 October 1977, had submitted a note verbale indicating its strong support for the role envisaged for UNESCO in the anniversary observances and its intention to introduce a resolution on the subject in the Third Committee. The text, eventually sponsored by 27 States, was approved without vote by the Third Committee on 9 December 1977.

(For text of resolution and list of sponsors, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

On 4 December 1950⁵³ the Assembly had invited all States and international organizations to observe 10 December of each year as Human Rights Day to celebrate the proclamation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and to report annually on their observance of the Day. The Secretary-General reported to the Assembly on 23 November 1977 on information received from six Member States and 24 United Nations information centres on their observance of Human Rights Day in 1976.

Realization of economic, social and cultural rights and study of special human rights problems in developing countries

When the Commission on Human Rights discussed the question of the realization of economic, social and cultural rights at its February/March 1977 session, special consideration was given to ways of following up the study on the subject carried out by its Special Rapporteur, Manouchehr Ganji (Iran). Partic-

⁵² See Y.U.N., 1948-49, pp. 535-37, text of Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

⁵³ See Y.U.N., 1950, p. 555, text of resolution 423(V).

ular concern was expressed about the increasing disparity of living conditions and income levels between the developed and the developing countries, which, it was felt, the international community had a duty to decrease.

The Commission adopted a resolution on 21 February by which it recommended that the Economic and Social Council invite the Secretary-General, in co-operation with UNESCO and the other competent specialized agencies, to undertake a study on the international dimensions of the right to development as a human right in relation with other human rights based on international co-operation, including the right to peace, taking into account the requirements of the new international economic order and fundamental human needs. The study was to be available for consideration by the Commission at its 1979 session.

The Commission requested the Secretary-General to draw the attention of the competent organs of the United Nations to the resolution for their views and comments, and to transmit them to the Commission at its 1978 session. He was also asked to examine ways of updating the Special Rapporteur's report.

On 13 May 1977, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of the Social Committee, adopted without a vote a decision (229(LXII)) by which it endorsed the recommendation of the Commission on the proposed study and invited the Secretary-General to take appropriate action. The text of the decision was proposed by the Commission on Human Rights; the Social Committee approved it without vote on 6 May.

In accordance with the request of the Commission, the Secretary-General, in a note of 22 December 1977, submitted replies which he had received from eight organs of the United Nations outlining the actions they were taking in the fields of economic development and of social welfare to bring about a better realization of economic, social and cultural rights.

Specific rights or groups of rights

The individual's duties to the community and limitations on human rights

On 26 August 1977, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities considered additional chapters of a draft report on the individual's duties to the community and the limitations on human rights and freedoms under article 29 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁵⁴ prepared by the Special Rapporteur, Erica-Irene

Daes (Greece). The chapters referred to safeguards for human rights against arbitrary and discriminatory limitations and restrictions, to guarantees against abuse of power by executive, judicial and administrative authorities and to the remedies available to the individual against unlawful or arbitrary limitation or restriction of his rights and freedoms.

During the discussion, it was suggested that the report might deal with the question of the violation of human rights under unconstitutional Governments, notably military regimes, and with means of safeguarding human rights under military rule. It was also suggested that the Special Rapporteur might wish to consider such topics as the role of military tribunals and paramilitary or police organizations, and the concept of "economic emergency," often used as a ground for justifying the establishment of military rule. The Sub-Commission decided to consider the final report at its 1978 session.

Rights of ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities

At its 1977 session, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities considered the final report on the rights of persons belonging to ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, submitted by the Special Rapporteur, Francesco Capotorti (Italy). The discussion focused on issues brought out in the report, including the problem of minorities created by arbitrary frontiers imposed in the past and also the situation of the gypsy population in some European countries, who were felt not to enjoy equal rights in certain cases.

On 31 August 1977, the Sub-Commission adopted two resolutions on minority rights. By the first, it endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Special Rapporteur and asked him to present them to the Commission on Human Rights. It also recommended that the Commission consider drafting a declaration on the rights of minorities within the framework of article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,⁵⁵ which laid down that States having minorities within their borders should not deny to them the right to enjoy their own culture, to practise their own religion and to use their own language. The Sub-Commission also asked the Commission to recommend that the Economic

⁵⁴ See footnote 52.

⁵⁵ See Y.U.N., 1966, pp. 418-32, resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966, annexing text of Covenant.

and Social Council print and widely disseminate the report.

The second resolution appealed to countries which had gypsies within their borders to accord to them, if they had not done so, all the rights enjoyed by the rest of the population.

Discrimination against persons born out of wedlock

An informal working group established during the 1977 session of the Commission on Human Rights undertook the examination and review of draft general principles on equality and non-discrimination in respect of persons born out of wedlock, contained in the 1976 report of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

After having discussed the report of the working group on 11 March, the Commission adopted a draft decision in which it accepted in principle the draft general principles contained in the Sub-Commission's report and referred them to the Economic and Social Council for further consideration.

On 13 May 1977, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of the Social Committee, adopted without vote decision 234(LXII), by which it took note of the work done on the question by the Commission on Human Rights and requested the Secretary-General to transmit the draft general principles to Governments for comments. The Council decided to consider the draft general principles on equality and non-discrimination at its first regular 1978 session.

This draft decision had been proposed by Italy in the Social Committee. It was approved as orally revised to take account of suggestions by Cuba—that the Council take note of, rather than welcome, the work of the Commission—and the United States—that the draft principles be submitted to Governments for comments—without a vote on 6 May. In view of the adoption of this decision, no action was taken on a draft decision recommended by the Commission on Human Rights that the Council take note of Commission's decision of 11 March referring the principles to the Council for further consideration.

Declaration on legal protection of the human rights of non-citizens

At its 1977 session, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities considered the question of drafting a declaration on the legal protection of the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live.

During its consideration of the question, the Sub-Commission had before it the updated final study on the question, prepared by the Special Rapporteur, Baroness Elles (United Kingdom).

During the debate in the Sub-Commission, there was some support for the view that the report as a whole constituted a thorough review of the main issues involved, which would enable the Sub-Commission to formulate constructive recommendations. There were, however, reservations concerning the approach followed by the Special Rapporteur, which, some members thought, took insufficient account of recent developments in international law concerning, in particular, the question of compensation for expropriation, the transfer of assets by aliens out of the host countries, the status of refugees and stateless persons, and the right of asylum.

There was some disagreement on whether the concept of a minimum standard of treatment for aliens was still a useful and valid norm of international law, or whether contemporary principles of sovereign equality among nations precluded such matters as the right of aliens to own property.

Doubts were expressed on the current necessity for a declaration on the rights of aliens. Some Sub-Commission members felt that their legal status might better be governed by domestic legislation, reinforced by bilateral treaties.

On 31 August 1977, the Sub-Commission requested the Secretary-General to submit the draft declaration to Governments for their consideration and comments. The Special Rapporteur was asked to resubmit the draft to the Sub-Commission at its 1978 session, taking into account the replies from Governments.

On 11 March 1977, the Commission on Human Rights had decided to postpone consideration of the legal rights of non-citizens until 1978.

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights

At its 1977 session, the General Assembly had before it a report of the Secretary-General submitted in accordance with an Assembly request of 9 December 1975 for an updated version of his report on alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms⁵⁶ (see section above).

⁵⁶ See footnote 39.

The report referred to, among other things, the possibility of establishing regional commissions in the field of human rights. Replies from two Governments—Chile and the United Kingdom—and from two non-governmental organizations were summarized.

By a resolution (32/127) adopted on 16 December 1977, the Assembly appealed to States in areas where regional arrangements in the field of human rights did not exist to consider agreements with a view to the establishment within their regions of suitable regional machinery for the promotion and protection of human rights.

The Assembly requested the Secretary-General, under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, to give priority to the organization, in regions where no regional commission on human rights existed, of seminars to discuss the usefulness and advisability of the establishment of such commissions.

The Assembly adopted resolution 32/127, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, where the text was sponsored by Ecuador, Italy, Kenya, Lesotho, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Swaziland and the United States and approved without vote on 12 December.

A number of oral amendments by Yugoslavia were taken into account by the sponsors in a revised version of their text.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Freedom of information

At its January/February 1977 session, the Ad Hoc Committee on Periodic Reports of the Commission on Human Rights took up periodic reports on freedom of information for the period from 1 July 1970 to 30 June 1975, received from 46 States and five specialized agencies. Contributions from non-governmental organizations in consultative status were also considered.

The Committee adopted two resolutions for consideration by the Commission. The first would have the Economic and Social Council request Member States to submit periodic reports once every three years in a continuing cycle; the first report, on civil and political rights and freedom of information, to be submitted in 1979, and the second, on economic, social and cultural rights, to be submitted in 1982. The Council would also recommend that the Ad Hoc Committee consider the desirability of the continued publication of the Yearbook on Human Rights.

The second resolution would have the Commission recommend that Member States request contributors, in preparing their reports, to adhere to the Commission's guidelines and length limitations, paying increased attention to the full realization of the right to freedom of information and providing data on the quality as well as quantity of information being disseminated. The Commission would express regret at the absence of reports from several States and on some territories. The text would have the Commission recommend that the issuance of subject and country indices be discontinued, that the Ad Hoc Committee review the continuance of the document on the status of multilateral treaties on human rights, and that contributors observe the time-limits, include information as up to date as possible and report only on areas directly related to their field of concern. It also suggested that the Commission welcome a decision taken by UNESCO in 1976 to endorse the Non-aligned Press Agencies Pool as a means of providing developing countries with alternative sources of information.

Owing to lack of time, the Commission on Human Rights decided on 11 March 1977 to postpone to its 1978 session consideration of freedom of information, including the report of the Ad Hoc Committee.

On 16 December 1977, the General Assembly, without a vote, decided that, for lack of time to consider the item, the question of freedom of information should be included in the provisional agenda of its 1978 session, to be considered with appropriate priority.

The Assembly adopted this decision (32/436) on the recommendation of the Third Committee, which approved the decision, without objection, on 9 December on the proposal of its Chairman. The Committee had before it a background note of the Secretary-General which, among other things, drew the attention of the Assembly to current interest in the possibility of improving national information and mass communications systems to aid social progress and development, as expressed in an Assembly resolution of 16 December 1976.⁵⁷ The Secretary-General also noted increasing co-operation among non-aligned countries in the field of information and the mass media.

Role of youth in promotion and protection of human rights

On 11 March 1977, the Commission on Human Rights postponed until 1978 considera-

⁵⁷ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 553-54, text of resolution 31/139.

tion of two items on the role of youth in the promotion and protection of human rights. The first related to channels of communication with youth and international youth organizations, and the second to conscientious objection to military service.

On the recommendation of the Commission for Social Development, the Economic and Social Council adopted, without a vote, resolution 2078(LXII) on 13 May 1977, by which it asked the Secretary-General to submit proposals for action-oriented guidelines which would help to identify the particular policies and actions required at national and international levels to bring about more effective and widespread youth participation in achieving the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations.

The Council also requested the Secretary-General to establish an interagency task force drawn from the Secretariat of the United Nations and the specialized agencies directly concerned with youth policies and programmes. It recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of guidelines for the improvement of channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, as set out in the annex to the resolution.

(For further information see p. 799; for text of resolution 2078(LXII), refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

Methods and long-term programme of work

During its 1976 session, the Commission on Human Rights had decided to examine further the question of its programme and methods of work. It therefore put certain proposals to the Economic and Social Council for authorization.

The Council agreed to the proposals and authorized officers chosen by the Commission

to hold preparatory meetings before the next session to work out by advance planning a proper and balanced long-term programme of work. It also agreed that the Commission could better handle its work if agenda items could be separated into two groups, the first dealing with civil and political rights and the second with economic, social and cultural rights; urgent matters would continue to be dealt with at every session.⁵⁸

When the Commission met in February 1977, discussion continued on matters affecting the future programme and methods of work that remained unresolved. On the programme of work, the view was expressed that, guided by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Commission should give priority to taking action in fields where human needs were evident and urgent. In this connexion, it was felt that consideration should be given to finding ways to deal with urgent matters between sessions of the Commission.

On the organization of future work, there was general agreement that the relevant documentation on the subject, together with the record of the Commission's current and past discussions on the item, contained many useful suggestions, which, if summarized and analysed, could provide the necessary background for decisions to be reached at the 1978 session. The Secretary-General was accordingly asked to carry out this task.

The Commission also decided to invite the Chairman/Rapporteur of the 1976 working group responsible for the study on situations revealing a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights to be present when the Commission discussed the matter at closed meetings (see also p. 700).

⁵⁸ See footnote 41.

Documentary references

Alternative approaches and ways to improve the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

General Assembly—32nd session
Third Committee, meetings 42-44, 49-55, 61, 62, 64-69.
Plenary meeting 105.

A/32/178. Report of Secretary-General.

A/32/179. Status of international conventions in field of human rights for which Secretary-General performs depositary functions. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.3/32/L.17. Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Comoros, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines,

Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.3/32/L.17/Rev.1. Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, Guinea, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia: revised draft resolution, approved by Third Committee on 5 December 1977, meeting 68, by recorded vote of 126 to 0, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin,

Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

A/C.3/32/L.33. Morocco: amendments to 27-power draft resolution, A/C.3/32/L.17.

A/32/423. Report of Third Committee.

Resolution 32/130, as recommended by Third Committee, A/32/423, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1977, meeting 105, by recorded vote of 123 to 0, with 15 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: None

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Chad, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Paraguay, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the obligation of all States to observe the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations is fundamental for the promotion and respect of human rights

and fundamental freedoms and for the realization of the full dignity and worth of the human person,

Conscious that it is the duty of the United Nations and of all Member States to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Convinced that such co-operation should be based on a profound understanding of the variety of problems existing in different societies and on the full respect for their economic, social and cultural realities,

Bearing in mind the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Acknowledging the progress achieved by the international community in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, particularly with respect to the standard-setting work within the United Nations system,

Noting with satisfaction the entry into force of the International Covenants on Human Rights and of a large number of other important international instruments in the field of human rights,

Considering that the acceptance by Member States of the obligations contained in those instruments is an important element for the universal realization and respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recognizing that, in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the ideal of free human beings enjoying freedom from fear and want can only be achieved if conditions are created whereby everyone may enjoy his economic, social and cultural rights, as well as his civil and political rights,

Profoundly convinced that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are interrelated and indivisible,

Recognizing that apartheid, all forms of racial discrimination, colonialism, foreign domination and occupation, aggression and threats against national sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity, as well as the refusal to recognize the fundamental rights of all peoples to self-determination and of every nation to exercise full sovereignty over its natural wealth and resources, constitute situations which in themselves are and generate mass and flagrant violations of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of peoples as well as of individuals,

Deeply concerned at the continuing existence of an unjust international economic order which constitutes a major obstacle to the realization of the economic, social and cultural rights in developing countries,

Considering that the approach to the future work within the United Nations system in the field of human rights should take into due account the experiences and the general situation of, as well as the efforts made by, the developing countries to implement human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Considering that the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights should be marked by an overall analysis of existing problems in the field of human rights and by increased efforts in finding appropriate solutions for the effective promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, taking into account the experiences and contributions of both developed and developing countries,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on this item,

1. Decides that the approach to the future work within the United Nations system with respect to human rights questions should take into account the following concepts:

(a) All human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent; equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of both civil and political, and economic, social and cultural rights;

(b) "The full realization of civil and political rights without the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights is impossible; the achievement of lasting progress in the implementation of human rights is dependent upon sound and

effective national and international policies of economic and social development," as recognized by the Proclamation of Teheran of 1968;

(c) All human rights and fundamental freedoms of the human person and of peoples are inalienable;

(d) Consequently, human rights questions should be examined globally, taking into account both the over-all context of the various societies in which they present themselves, as well as the need for the promotion of the full dignity of the human person and the development and well-being of the society;

(e) In approaching human rights questions within the United Nations system, the international community should accord, or continue to accord, priority to the search for solutions to the mass and flagrant violations of human rights of peoples and persons affected by situations such as those resulting from apartheid, from all forms of racial discrimination, from colonialism, from foreign domination and occupation, from aggression and threats against national sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity, as well as from the refusal to recognize the fundamental rights of peoples to self-determination and of every nation to the exercise of full sovereignty over its wealth and natural resources;

(f) The realization of the new international economic order is an essential element for the effective promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms and should also be accorded priority;

(g) It is of paramount importance for the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms that Member States undertake specific obligations through accession to or ratification of international instruments in this field; consequently, the standard-setting work within the United Nations system in the field of human rights and the universal acceptance and implementation of the relevant international instruments should be encouraged;

(h) The experience and contribution of both developed and developing countries should be taken into account by all organs of the United Nations system in their work related to human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. Requests the Commission on Human Rights:

(a) To undertake at its thirty-fourth session, as a matter of priority, an over-all analysis of the alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the light of the above concepts;

(6) To comply with the mandate established by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1992(LX) of 12 May 1976 and the Commission in its decision 4(XXXIII) of 21 February 1977, and in the light of the present resolution;

(c) To submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report with its conclusions and recommendations on the work done with respect to subparagraphs (a) and (b) above, and to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session, through the Council;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all United Nations organs and specialized agencies concerned;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms."

E/5927. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 33rd session, Geneva, 7 February-11 March 1977, Chapters IV and XXI B (decision 4(XXXIII)).

A/C.3/32/L.25. Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, Gambia, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Lesotho, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Senegal, Spain, Surinam, Venezuela: draft resolution.

A/C.3/32/L.25/Rev.1. Australia, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia,

Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, Gambia, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Lesotho, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Senegal, Spain, Surinam, Sweden, United Kingdom, Venezuela: revised draft resolution.

A/C.3/32/L.28. Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Rwanda, Senegal: draft resolution.

A/C.3/32/L.32. Chile: draft resolution.

A/C.3/32/L.34. Administrative and financial implications of 24-power revised draft resolution, A/C.3/32/L.25/Rev.1. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.3/32/L.35 and Rev.1. German Democratic Republic and Madagascar: amendments and revised amendments to 24-power revised draft resolution, A/C.3/32/L.25/Rev.1.

A/C.3/32/L.36 and Rev.1. Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Mongolia, Ukrainian SSR: amendments and revised amendments to 24-power revised draft resolution, A/C.3/32/L.25/Rev.1.

A/C.3/32/L.44. Administrative and financial implications of Chilean draft resolution, A/C.3/32/L.32. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/32/423, para. 16. Draft decision orally proposed by Cuba.

A/32/423. Report of Third Committee, para. 23.

Status of the International Covenants on Human Rights

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Plenary meeting 2060.

E/5927. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 33rd session, Geneva, 7 February-11 March 1977, Chapters IV and XXI A (resolution 2(XXXIII)).

E/5929. Letter of 6 April from Chairman of Committee on Human Rights to Council President.

E/L.1757. Draft provisional agenda for 63rd session. Note by Secretariat.

E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977, 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 242(LXII), para. (a)).

Economic and Social Council—resumed 63rd session
Plenary meeting 2087.

A/32/44 and Corr.1. Report of Human Rights Committee on its first (Headquarters, New York, 21 March-1 April 1977) and its 2nd (Geneva, 11-31 August 1977) sessions.

E/6020/Add.1. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, resumed 63rd session (decision 286(LXIII)).

General Assembly—32nd session

Third Committee, meetings 20, 22, 24, 30-34, 36, 37.
Plenary meeting 98.

A/32/3/Add.1. Addendum to report of Economic and Social Council, resumed 63rd session, Chapter X.

A/32/44 and Corr.1. Report of Human Rights Committee.

A/32/188. Status of International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Optional Protocol to International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.3/32/4. Letter of 18 October from United States (transmitting statement by President at signing of Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights).

A/C.3/32/L.7. Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Germany, Federal Republic of, Haiti, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Spain: draft resolution.

A/C.3/32/L.9. Bulgaria, German Democratic Republic, Guyana, Iran, Iraq, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution.

A/C.3/32/L.11. Financial implications of work of Human Rights Committee. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.3/32/L.16. Draft resolution proposed by Third Committee Chairman (consolidating draft resolutions, A/C.3/32/L.7 and A/C.3/32/L.9), unanimously approved by Third Committee on 2 November 1977, meeting 37.

A/32/333. Report of Third Committee.

Resolution 32/66, as recommended by Third Committee, A/32/333, adopted without objection by Assembly on 8 December 1977, meeting 98.

The General Assembly,
Convinced that the International Covenants on Human Rights constitute the first all-embracing and legally binding international treaties in the field of human rights,

Recalling its resolution 31/86 of 13 December 1976 and in particular the importance of the entry into force of the International Covenants on Human Rights as a major step in the international efforts to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, thereby contributing greatly to the co-operation of States in the attainment of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling in this respect its resolutions 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966 and 3270 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974,

Noting with appreciation that following its appeal several Member States have acceded to the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Having noted the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Bearing in mind the important responsibilities of the Economic and Social Council in relation to the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Recognizing the important role of the Human Rights Committee in the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol thereto,

1. Recognizes the importance of the International Covenants on Human Rights as a major step in the international efforts to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. Notes with appreciation the report of the Human Rights Committee on its first and second sessions and expresses satisfaction at the serious manner in which the Committee is undertaking its functions;

3. Expresses its appreciation to States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which have extended their co-operation to the Human Rights Committee;

4. Invites again all States which have not yet done so to become parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights as well as to consider the possibilities of acceding to the Optional Protocol thereto;

5. Appreciates that the Human Rights Committee strives for uniform standards in the implementation of the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and of the Optional Protocol thereto;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Human Rights Committee informed of the activities of the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session a report on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

8. Recalls that the International Covenant on Civil and

Political Rights envisages that the Secretary-General shall provide the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance of the Human Rights Committee.

Other documents

CCPR/SP/7. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Decisions of First Meeting of States Parties, Geneva, 20 September 1976.

Trade union rights

Economic and Social Council—62nd session

Social Committee, meetings 809, 810, 812, 815.

Plenary meetings 2059, 2060.

E/NGO/62. Statement by NGO in category I consultative status with Economic and Social Council.

E/CN.4/1222 and Corr.1. Situation of human rights in southern Africa. Report of Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts of Commission on Human Rights, Chapter I F.

E/L.1768. Algeria, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Jamaica, Mexico, Nigeria, Uganda, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

Resolution 2086 (LXII), as proposed by 8 powers, E/L.1768, and as orally amended by sponsors, adopted without vote by Council on 13 May 1977, meeting 2060.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1997 (LX) of 12 May 1976,

Taking note of the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa,

Gravely concerned at the increased use of arrests and bannings to suppress legitimate trade union activities among African workers in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe,

Commending the widespread manifestations of trade union solidarity with the struggle of African workers in southern Africa,

1. Condemns the continued gross infringements of trade union rights in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe;

2. Calls for the immediate release of all trade unionists at present under detention in southern Africa and for the lifting of all banning orders imposed on persons engaged in trade union activities;

3. Demands full recognition of all trade union rights of African workers in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe.

E/CN.4/1222 and Corr.1. Report of Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts of Commission on Human Rights, Chapter I C.

E/5967. Report of Social Committee, draft decision I.

E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977, 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 236 (LXII)).

E/5930. Allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting telegram of 26 May 1976 and communication of 12 November 1976 from International Textile, Garment and Leather Workers' Federation (Annexes I and II); telegram of 19 November 1976 and two communications of 4 January 1977 from International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (Annexes III-V); and communication of 10 February 1977 from South Africa (Annex VI)).

E/5967. Report of Social Committee, draft decision J.

E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977, 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 237 (LXII)).

E/5932. Allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting communications of 11 May 1976 and 16 February 1977 from World Federation of Trade Unions (Annexes I and II)).

E/5932/Add.1. Note of 4 April from Bahrain.

A/5967. Report of Social Committee, draft decision K.

E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977, 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 238(LXII)).

E/5928. Allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting communication of 1 December 1976 from Bahamas Workers' Council).

E/5967. Report of Social Committee, draft decision H.

E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977, 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 235(LXII)).

Human rights of migrant workers and exploitation of labour through trafficking

Economic and Social Council—1977 organizational session
Plenary meetings 2039, 2043, 2044.

E/5900. Draft basic programme of work of Economic and Social Council for 1977, Chapter II B 3 and C 11.

E/L.1743. Draft decision proposed by Council President in light of consultative meetings of Council members, para. 4 (e).

E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977, 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 204(ORG-77), para. 4 (e)).

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Social Committee, meetings 809-811, 813, 815.
Plenary meeting 2060.

E/5915. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 25th session, Geneva, 17 January-4 February 1977, Chapters I B (decision II) and VI.

E/5927. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 33rd session, Geneva, 7 February-11 March 1977, Chapters XIII and XXI A (resolution 12(XXXIII)).

E/5927, Chapter I B. Draft decision 7, recommended by Commission on Human Rights for action by Economic and Social Council.

E/AC.7/L.735. Algeria, Colombia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Jamaica, Mexico, Rwanda, Tunisia, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as orally amended by Italy and sponsors, approved without vote by Social Committee on 6 May 1977, meeting 815.

E/5967. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 2083(LXII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/5967, adopted without vote by Council on 13 May 1977, meeting 2060.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

Recalling the resolution adopted by the General Assembly concerning migrant workers and Council resolutions 1749(LIV) of 16 May 1973 and 1926(LVIII) of 6 May 1975, in which the Council affirmed the need for the United Nations to consider the situation of migrant workers in an interrelated manner and in relation with general factors which have a bearing on human rights and human dignity,

Aware that the situation of migrant workers is of major importance to many countries and is becoming increasingly serious in certain regions, and that the Commission on Human Rights and other relevant organs of the United Nations should take immediate measures to ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 31/127 of 16 December 1976, in which the Assembly recommended that the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council should consider the question at their forthcoming sessions,

Emphasizing the serious concern expressed by the General Assembly at the de facto discrimination suffered by alien workers in some countries despite the legislative and other efforts exerted to prevent and punish it,

Aware of the work done in the field of migrant workers by the specialized agencies, particularly the International Labour Organisation, and by other organizations of the United Nations system,

Having taken note of the work of the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-third session on this question,

1. Recommends to the Commission on Human Rights that at its thirty-fourth session, in collaboration with the International Labour Organisation and other interested organizations of the United Nations system, and in the light of any recommendations which the General Assembly may transmit to it on the subject at its thirty-second session, it should make a complete and thorough study of the questions mentioned in Assembly resolution 31/127 under an agenda item entitled "Measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers";

2. Decides to study this question at its sixty-fourth session in the context of its consideration of the report of the Commission on Human Rights.

General Assembly—32nd session
Third Committee, meetings 54, 57, 60-65, 72.
Plenary meeting 105.

A/32/129. Welfare of migrant workers and their families. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.3/32/L.39. Afghanistan, Algeria, Barbados, Colombia, Comoros, Dominican Republic, Italy, Jamaica, Mali, Mexico, Niger, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 7 December 1977, meeting 72.

A/32/458. Report of Third Committee (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution IV.

Resolution 32/120, as recommended by Third Committee, A/32/458, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1977, meeting 105.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the terms of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

Considering the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963,

Considering also the Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975, and the Recommendation concerning Migrant Workers, 1975, adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Recalling its resolutions concerning migrant workers, in particular resolutions 3449(XXX) of 9 December 1975 and 31/127 of 16 December 1976, and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1749(LIV) of 16 May 1973 and 1926(LVIII) of 6 May 1975, in which the Council affirmed the need for the United Nations to consider the situation of migrant workers in an interrelated manner and in relation to general factors which have a bearing on human rights and human dignity,

Aware that the problem of migrant workers continues to be of major importance to many countries, that it is becoming increasingly serious in certain regions and that the Commission on Human Rights and other relevant organs of the United Nations should take immediate measures to ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers,

Emphasizing its serious concern at the de facto discrimination suffered by alien workers in some countries despite the legislative and other efforts exerted to prevent and punish it,

Believing further that the problem of migrant workers is becoming more serious in certain regions for transient political and economic reasons and for social and cultural reasons,

Recalling that the family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State, and that in that context the families of migrant workers are entitled to the same protection as the migrant workers themselves,

Aware of the work done in the field of migrant workers by the specialized agencies, particularly the International Labour Organisation, and by some United Nations organs, such as the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

Appreciating, in particular, the efforts which the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization continues to exert in the field of migrant workers,

Convinced, in particular, that an effort at close co-operation between the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization will contribute to the improvement of the situation of migrant workers,

Aware of the efforts made by countries of origin to facilitate the return of migrant workers and their reintegration into the economic and social life of their country,

Having regard to Economic and Social Council resolution 2083(LXII) of 13 May 1977,

1. Calls upon all States, taking into account the provisions of the relevant instruments adopted by the International Labour Organisation and of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, to take measures to prevent and put an end to all discrimination against migrant workers and to ensure the implementation of such measures;

2. Invites all States:

(a) To extend to migrant workers having regular status in their territories treatment equal to that enjoyed by their own nationals with regard to the enjoyment of fundamental human rights, with particular reference to equality of opportunity and of treatment in respect of employment and occupation, social security, trade union and cultural rights and individual and collective freedoms;

(b) To promote and facilitate by all means in their power the implementation of the relevant international instruments and the adoption of bilateral agreements designed, *inter alia*, to eliminate the illicit traffic in alien workers;

(c) To take all necessary and appropriate measures to ensure that the fundamental human rights and acquired social rights of all migrant workers, irrespective of their immigration status, are fully respected under their national legislation;

3. Invites Governments of host countries to make arrangements for adequate information and reception facilities and to put into effect policies relating to training, health, social services, housing and educational and cultural development for migrant workers and their families, and to guarantee the free exercise by them of activities calculated to preserve their cultural values;

4. Further invites Governments of countries of origin to give the widest possible dissemination to information designed to provide migrant workers with the fullest possible knowledge of their rights and obligations and to ensure their effective protection;

5. Invites all States to intensify efforts to enlighten public opinion in host countries on the importance of the contribution made by migrant workers to economic and social development and to raising the level of living in such countries;

6. Calls upon host countries and countries of origin which consider it useful to do so to co-operate with a view to facilitating the reintegration of migrant workers into their countries of origin, regard being had to socio-economic conditions in the latter countries;

7. Invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Labour Organisation to ensure jointly, by appropriate means, very wide dis-

semination of information calculated to eliminate the stereotypes and prejudices which led to the *de facto* discrimination suffered by migrant workers;

8. Invites Governments of host countries to give consideration to adopting definitive measures to promote in their territories the normalization of the family life of migrant workers through family reunion;

9. Calls upon all States to give consideration to ratifying the Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975, adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation;

10. Calls upon the United Nations organs and competent specialized agencies, including the International Labour Organisation, to continue devoting their attention to this question;

11. Recommends that the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council should consider this question fully and in depth at their next sessions, in collaboration with the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other interested agencies of the United Nations system, on the basis of the instruments adopted and the documents and studies prepared by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, including the study on the exploitation of labour through illicit and clandestine trafficking and the report of the Seminar on the Human Rights of Migrant Workers, held at Tunis from 12 to 24 November 1975.

Slavery, including slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism

E/CN.4/Sub.2/389. Report of Working Group on Slavery on its 3rd session, Geneva, 10, 11 and 24 August 1977.

Human rights and scientific and technological developments

Economic and Social Council—1977 organizational session
Plenary meetings 2039, 2043, 2044;

E/5900. Draft basic programme of work of Economic and Social Council for 1977, Chapter II C 16.

E/L.1743. Draft decision proposed by Council President in light of consultative meetings of Council members, para. 4 (e).

E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977, 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 204(ORG-77), para. 4 (e)).

E/5927. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 33rd session, Geneva, 7 February-11 March 1977, Chapters XI and XXI A (resolution 10 A and B (XXXIII)).

E/CN.4/1261. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 30th session, Geneva, 15 August-2 September 1977, Chapter X.

General Assembly—32nd session
Third Committee, meeting 76.
Plenary meeting 105.

A/32/135 and Corr.1. Note by Secretary-General.
A/C.3/32/L.62. Byelorussian SSR: draft resolution.

A/C.3/32/L.74. France: draft decision.

A/32/438. Report of Third Committee.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/434)).

Thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1978

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Social Committee, meetings 809-815.
Plenary meeting 2060.

E/5927. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 33rd

session, Geneva, 7 February-11 March 1977, Chapters IV and XXI A (resolution 3(XXXIII)).

E/5927, Chapter I B. Draft decision 1, submitted by Commission for action by Economic and Social Council.

E/5967. Report of Social Committee, draft decision A.

E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977, 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 228(LXII)).

General Assembly—32nd session

Third Committee, meetings 54, 62, 70, 72, 75.

Fifth Committee, meeting 65.

Plenary meeting 105.

The United Nations and Human Rights. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.1.18.

Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments (ST/HR/1/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.XIV.2.

A/C.3/32/1. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.3/32/2. Note verbale of 10 October from Austria.

A/C.3/32/L.45. Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, India, Iran, Italy, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Surinam, Sweden, Tunisia, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela: draft resolution, approved without vote by Third Committee on 9 December 1977, meeting 75.

A/C.3/32/L.67, A/C.5/32/99, A/32/479. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution VII recommended by Third Committee in A/32/458. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/32/458. Report of Third Committee (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution VII.

Resolution 32/123, as recommended by Third Committee, A/32/458, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1977, meeting 105.

The General Assembly,

Considering that the year 1978 will mark the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which, conceived "as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations", has been and rightly continues to be a fundamental source of inspiration for national and international efforts for the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Aware that for their full observance human rights must be ensured to all human beings and that this aim cannot be attained unless human rights are made known to them, particularly through teaching and education,

Recalling in this respect its resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948, by which the General Assembly proclaimed the Declaration, which demands that "every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms,"

Recalling also its resolution 2906 (XXVII) of 19 October 1972 concerning the observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration,

Considering Commission on Human Rights resolution 3(XXXIII) of 21 February 1977, endorsed by the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-second session, which recommends to Member States, the specialized agencies and all international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, concerned with the protection and promotion of human rights, to take appropriate measures to ensure that the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration is the occasion of special efforts to promote international understanding, co-operation and peace as well as the universal and effective respect for human rights, particularly by laying stress on the educational approach both within and outside formal school systems,

Desiring to give appropriate significance to the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration,

Taking note with appreciation of the suggestions contained in the note by the Secretary-General concerning the observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration,

1. Invites Member States, the specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to take appropriate measures, such as those contained in the annex to the present resolution, to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to initiate appropriate activities at the United Nations level, such as those indicated in the annex to the present resolution, to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration;

3. Welcomes the decision of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to organize in 1978 an international conference on the teaching of human rights and appeals in this connexion to all States to facilitate the participation of qualified experts in this conference;

4. Invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to take appropriate measures to consult the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-fourth session on the elaboration of a programme of action designed to develop education on human rights, in pursuance of resolution 3(XXXIII) of the Commission;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session an item entitled "Thirty years of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: international co-operation for the promotion and observance of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights" and recommends that this item should be considered in plenary meeting;

6. Further decides to hold a special commemorative meeting to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration, which falls on 10 December 1978, and requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary preparations for the programme of this meeting.

ANNEX

Suggested measures for the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

1. The following suggestions are made for possible action at the national level:

(a) Formal proclamation of 10 December 1978 as Human Rights Day;

(b) Issuing of special messages on 10 December 1978 by Heads of State or Government or other prominent civil personalities;

(c) Special meetings of parliamentary and other public and private institutions on Human Rights Day;

(d) Special consideration by States which have not yet ratified or acceded to the international instruments of the United Nations in the field of human rights, to become parties to these instruments;

(e) Establishment of national or local institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights;

(f) Encouragement of teaching programmes on human rights at the various levels of education;

(g) Dissemination of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in national languages, including languages of minorities;

(h) Issuing of human rights postage stamps, first-day covers and special cancellations during 1978;

(i) Participation by non-governmental organizations in the celebration and organization of activities by such organizations;

(j) Activities in the framework of and in support of current Decades and International Years being prepared on human rights issues.

2. It is recommended that the following measures, among others, should be taken at the United Nations level:

(a) Organization of commemorative events at United Na-

tions Headquarters and at the United Nations Office at Geneva on or around 10 December 1978;

(b) Organization in 1978 at Geneva of a special seminar within the programme of advisory services, at the world-wide level, on the subject of national and local institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights; the report of the seminar should be forwarded to the General Assembly;

(c) Adoption of arrangements for the award of human rights prizes as envisaged in recommendation C of the annex to General Assembly resolution 2217(XXI) of 19 December 1966;

(d) Dissemination by the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat of appropriate public information, broadcasting and audio-visual material designed to draw attention to and emphasize the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the role played and work done by the United Nations to ensure the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(e) Issuance of updated versions in all official languages of the United Nations of the publications Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments of the United Nations and United Nations Action in the Field of Human Rights and granting of assistance to institutions which intend to publish them in other languages.

A/INF/32/6. Human Rights Day: Observance of 28th anniversary of adoption of Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Report of Secretary-General.

Realization of economic, social and cultural rights and study of special human rights problems in developing countries

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Social Committee, meetings 809-815.
Plenary meeting 2060.

E/5927. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 33rd session, Geneva, 7 February-11 March 1977, Chapters III and XXI A (resolution 4(XXXIII)).

E/5927, Chapter I B. Draft decision 2, submitted by Commission for action by Economic and Social Council.

E/5967. Report of Social Committee, draft decision B.

E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977, 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 229(LXVII)).

E/CN.4/1272. Views and comments of economic organs of United Nations submitted in accordance with paragraph 5 of Commission resolution 4(XXXIII). Note by Secretary-General.

Specific rights or groups of rights

THE INDIVIDUAL'S DUTIES TO THE COMMUNITY AND LIMITATIONS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

E/CN.4/1261. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 30th session, Geneva, 15 August-2 September 1977, Chapter XI.

RIGHTS OF ETHNIC, RELIGIOUS AND LINGUISTIC MINORITIES

E/CN.4/1261. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 30th session, Geneva, 15 August-2 September 1977, Chapters XIV and XVII (resolutions 5(XXX) and 6(XXX)) and Annex II.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST PERSONS BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Social Committee, meetings 809, 812, 814, 815.
Plenary meeting 2060.

E/5927. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 33rd

session, Geneva, 7 February-11 March 1977, Chapters XIV and XXI B (decision 9(XXXIII)).

E/5927, Chapter I B. Draft decision 8, submitted by Commission for action by Economic and Social Council.

E/AC.7/L.732. Italy: draft decision.

E/5967. Report of Social Committee, draft decision G.

E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977, 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 234(LXII)).

Declaration on legal protection of the human rights of non-citizens

E/5927. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 33rd session, Geneva, 7 February-11 March 1977, Chapters XVI and XXI B (decision 8(XXXIII), (item 21)).

E/CN.4/1261. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 30th session, Geneva, 15 August-2 September 1977, Chapters VIII and XVII (resolution 4(XXX)) and Annex II.

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights

General Assembly—32nd session
Third Committee, meetings 74, 76, 77.
Plenary meeting 105.

A/32/178. Alternative approaches and ways and means within United Nations system for improving effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Report of Secretary-General, Chapter XII.

A/C.3/32/L.63. Ecuador, Italy, Kenya, Lesotho, Nigeria, Oman, Swaziland: draft resolution.

A/C.3/32/L.63/Rev.1. Ecuador, Italy, Kenya, Lesotho, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Swaziland, United States: revised draft resolution, as further orally amended by Yugoslavia and by sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 12 December 1977, meeting 77.

A/32/458. Report of Third Committee (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution XI.

Resolution 32/127, as recommended by Third Committee, A/32/458, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1977, meeting 105.

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the suggestions made for the establishment, in regions where it does not already exist, of regional machinery for the promotion and protection of human rights,

Aware of the importance of encouraging regional co-operation for the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 7(XXIV) of 1 March 1968, in which the Commission requested the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of arranging suitable regional seminars under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights in those regions where no regional commission on human rights exists at present for the purpose of discussing the usefulness and advisability of the establishment of regional commissions on human rights,

Recognizing the important contribution of the regional commissions of the United Nations in the economic and social fields,

1. Appeals to States in areas where regional arrangements in the field of human rights do not yet exist to consider agreements with a view to the establishment within their respective regions of suitable regional machinery for the promotion and protection of human rights;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, to give priority to the organization, in regions where no regional commission on human rights exists, of seminars for the purpose

of discussing the usefulness and advisability of the establishment of regional commissions for the promotion and protection of human rights;

3. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session for further consideration.

Freedom of information

E/5927. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 33rd session, Geneva, 7 February-11 March 1977, Chapters XVI and XXI B (decision 8(XXXIII) (item 16)).

General Assembly—32nd session

Third Committee, meeting 76.

Plenary meeting 105.

A/32/231. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.3/32/L.71 and Corr.1. Draft decision.

A/32/442. Report of Third Committee.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/436).

Role of youth in promotion and protection of human rights

E/5927. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 33rd session, Geneva, 7 February-11 March 1977, Chapters XVI and XXI B (decision 8(XXXIII) (item 14 (a) and (b))).

Methods and long-term programme of work

E/5927. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 33rd session, Geneva, 7 February-11 March 1977, Chapters IV and XXI B (decisions 3(XXXIII) and 4(XXXIII)) and Annex III.

Other documents

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1977, of its 3rd special session and of its 62nd and 63rd sessions, Chapter VI C.

Report of Human Rights Commission and Sub-Commission

Economic and Social Council—62nd session

Social Committee, meetings 809-815.

Plenary meeting 2060.

E/5927. Report of Commission on Human Rights on its 33rd session, Geneva, 7 February-11 March 1977, Chapter XX. (Annex V: List of documents issued for 33rd session of Commission.)

E/5927, Chapter I A. Draft resolution II, submitted by Commission for action by Economic and Social Council, approved by Social Committee on 6 May 1977, meeting 815.

E/5967. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 2084(LXII), taking note of report of Commission on Human Rights on its 33rd session, as recommended by Social Committee, E/5967, adopted without vote by Council on 13 May 1977, meeting 2060.

E/6051. Summary of programme budget implications of resolutions and decisions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its 62nd and 63rd sessions. Report of Secretary-General.

E/CN.4/1261. Report of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its 30th session, Geneva, 15 August-2 September 1977. (Annex III: List of documents issued for 30th session of Sub-Commission.)

Chapter XXIV

The status of women

In 1977, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly took further action to advance the status of women. The Council, during its April-May session, considered the following: a research programme on the role and position of women in development; the draft Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women; progress on the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year; improvement of the data base for measuring the implementation of the World Plan of Action; preparatory work for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, 1980; and the influence of the mass communication media on attitudes towards the roles of women and men in present-day society.

The General Assembly, at its 1977 session, took

up, inter alia, the draft Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women; the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women; the interagency programme for the United Nations Decade for Women (1976-1985); the Pledging Conference for the United Nations Decade for Women; the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, 1980; the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women; and women's participation in the strengthening of international peace and security and in the struggle against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, aggression, occupation and all forms of foreign domination.

The decisions taken are described in the sections below.

The United Nations Decade for Women**Implementation of the World Plan of Action and the International Development Strategy**

During its April-May 1977 session, when the Economic and Social Council considered the question of the implementation of the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year, it had before it, among other things: the 1976 report of the Commission on the Status of Women; a report of the Secretary-General on proposals and suggestions for implementing the World Plan of Action and related decisions of the 1975 World Conference of the International Women's Year;¹ and a report of the Secretary-General on progress achieved towards the establishment of an International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and of a research programme on the position and role of women in development.

The Council noted that the review undertaken by the Commission on the Status of Women at its 1976 session should be considered as a preliminary review and appraisal of the implementation of the World Plan of Action. It considered that action was urgently needed to meet the minimum targets of the World Plan of Action for the period 1975-1980. The Council requested the Secretary-General to bring its resolution to

the attention of the Committee on Review and Appraisal, and urged the Committee to take the recommendations of the resolution into account in the 1977 review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade (see p. 378).

The Council noted with interest the following developments in a number of countries during 1975-1977: commitment to sexual equality and the integration of women in development; planning of constitutional or legislative prohibition of sexual discrimination; provision of equal access at all levels of education; and adoption of comprehensive measures for health education and services, sanitation, nutrition, family planning and other welfare services.

The Council considered that the following action was urgently needed to improve the situation of women sufficiently to meet the 1980 minimum targets of the World Plan of Action: legislation guaranteeing equal pay for equal work; measures to communicate to women their rights and to assist them in exercising their rights and responsibilities; establishment of goals, strategies and time-tables to increase participation by

¹ See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 666-68, text of resolution 3520(XXX) of 15 December 1975.

women in decision-making at all levels; setting of target dates for the elimination of illiteracy; establishment of life-long education to help women; reduction of the heavy workload of rural and urban poor women; improvement in employment opportunities; acceleration of equal opportunity for women; facilitation of the combination of family and work responsibilities; and extension of health and social services, maternity and child-care services and family life education.

The Council requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with the regional commissions: a questionnaire on the implementation of the World Plan of Action to be forwarded to Governments in 1977; and a report, based on replies from Governments, for submission to the Commission on the Status of Women in January 1978. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report, based on replies to questionnaires, for consideration by the Commission in January 1978 and at the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, 1980.

The Council took this action by its resolution 2060(LXII), adopted without vote on 12 May 1977. The Social Committee had approved the resolution without vote on 26 April. The text had been recommended to the Council by the Commission on the Status of Women. Added to the subparagraph on the need for legislation guaranteeing equality for women was a Cuban amendment for a specific call for laws guaranteeing women equal pay for equal work. This was approved without vote. Japan and Iran made drafting amendments. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Council took action to improve the data base for measuring the implementation of the World Plan of Action with the adoption of resolution 2061(LXII) on 12 May 1977. By this resolution, it requested the Statistical Commission: to continue to co-operate with Government statistical offices and international bodies to develop improved methods, including the training of personnel, for the collection and tabulation of statistical data to obtain breakdowns by sex for specific socio-economic indicators; and to develop guidelines and methods for assessing women's participation in planning and decision-making, and guidelines and methods for measuring women's actual economic and social contributions. The Council requested the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development to prepare an inventory of social and economic indicators relevant to the analysis of the status of women.

This resolution was adopted without vote. It had been approved by the Social Committee, as

amended, without vote on 26 April. The draft resolution had been recommended to the Council by the Commission on the Status of Women. An Argentine amendment added a preambular paragraph noting actions taken to revise basic concepts for data collection to free statistics from sex-based stereotypes. In addition, Argentina and Cuba made drafting amendments. Jamaica added a call for the training of necessary personnel as part of the request for improved statistical methods. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By decision 223(LXII), the Council deferred action on two draft resolutions recommended by the Commission on the Status of Women, one on involvement of non-governmental organizations in implementing the World Plan of Action and the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, and the other on communications concerning the status of women. By the same decision it took note of the report of the Commission. The Council adopted decision 223 (LXII) on 12 May 1977 by 30 votes to 13, with 4 abstentions. Its Social Committee had approved the text, by 24 votes to 17, with 5 abstentions, on 26 April 1977. Sponsors were Algeria, Argentina, Cuba, Ethiopia, Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

The General Assembly, in considering this topic, had before it a report of the Secretary-General on measures taken to implement the World Plan of Action and the Programme for the United Nations Decade for Women.

Noting that the interagency programme for the United Nations Decade for Women had been drawn up in July 1977, and was the subject of a study to be considered by the special interagency meeting on the Decade for Women to be held in July 1978, the Assembly emphasized that increasing efforts must be made at every level to attain the objectives of the Decade.

The Assembly asked the Secretary-General to submit to it in 1978, through the Economic and Social Council, the study of the interagency programme, and to transmit the study to Governments every two years. The Assembly also urged interested agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to identify and undertake joint projects as quickly as possible.

These decisions were embodied in Assembly resolution 32/138, adopted without vote on 16 December 1977. The Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee had approved the text on 9 December 1977 without vote. The sponsors were Austria, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, the Libyan Arab Jama-

hriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, the Niger, Norway, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, the Upper Volta, Venezuela and Zambia. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Assembly also had before it two additional reports of the Secretary-General. The first contained a brief account of activities undertaken by the United Nations on behalf of rural women, including action taken at regional meetings on regional plans of action for the integration of women in development.

The second report concerned the promotion of full equality of women and men in all spheres of life in accordance with international standards and the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. This report was based on information supplied by 30 Governments, seven specialized agencies and 13 non-governmental organizations on the measures taken since June 1976 to implement the Declaration and related instruments. Those replying reported, on the whole, positive efforts to implement the Declaration; serious concern with the problems of discrimination against women; and genuine legal, social, and economic improvements for women either being initiated or under way.

Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women

Programmes and management of the Fund

In considering the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, the General Assembly had before it a report of the Secretary-General on the decisions of the Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women and containing his observations on that Fund.

The report noted that at its first session, held in March 1977, the Committee had emphasized that the Voluntary Fund should serve as a catalyst for selected projects benefiting women in the developing countries, with priority to be given to the poorest women in the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries. The Committee also requested the regional commissions to submit comments on the proposed programme of the Voluntary Fund and proposals for priority projects from their respective regions. At its second session, in June 1977, the Committee had adopted a series of guiding principles for the management of the Fund, had approved implementation of the Economic Commission for Africa programme proposed earlier in 1977, and had encouraged the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic

Commission for Latin America and the Economic Commission for Western Asia to appoint women as programme officers and/or consultants.

The General Assembly, on 16 December 1977, noted with satisfaction the decisions taken by the Consultative Committee and urged the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies concerned, including the United Nations Development Programme, to assist the regional commissions in formulating projects to be submitted to the Committee. The Assembly also urged these bodies to co-operate closely with the Committee in developing programmes for the advancement of women. Finally, the Secretary-General was requested to continue to report annually on the management of the Fund and to submit periodic progress reports on the execution of projects.

These decisions were incorporated in Assembly resolution 32/141, adopted without vote. The Third Committee had approved the text on 9 December 1977, without vote. Sponsors were Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Costa Rica, Ghana, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Jordan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Niger, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, Venezuela and Zambia. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Pledging Conference for the
United Nations Decade for Women

The Assembly, on 16 December 1977, noted with satisfaction the results of the first Pledging Conference for the United Nations Decade for Women, held at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 8 November 1977, when pledges were received in the amount of \$3,301,655 for the Voluntary Fund of the United Nations Decade for Women, and \$535,500 for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women. In addition, Egypt pledged to provide training scholarships in Egypt for the Institute.

The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to convene, during its regular 1978 session, a second pledging conference to finance the Voluntary Fund and the Institute. He was also asked to organize an information campaign to stimulate the interest of Governments, organizations and individuals likely to contribute to the Voluntary Fund and the Institute.

These decisions were contained in Assembly resolution 32/139, adopted without vote. The Third Committee had approved the text also without vote on 9 December 1977. Sponsors were Austria, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Ghana, Guinea, Iran, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,

Mauritania, Morocco, the Niger, the Philippines, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey and the Upper Volta. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

**PLEDGES TO THE VOLUNTARY FUND FOR THE
UNITED NATIONS DECADE FOR WOMEN**
(Pledging Conference—8 November 1977)

Country	Pledge (in US dollars)
Algeria	5,000
Austria	15,000
Bangladesh	1,000
Belgium (1977)	140,845
Benin	140,845
Brazil	2,000
Cyprus	7,000
Democratic Yemen	300
Egypt	1,000
Finland	1,000
Ghana	9,685
Iceland	2,500
India	1,200
Italy	15,000
Jordan	20,000
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	3,000
Morocco	50,000
New Zealand	25,000
Norway	9,804
Panama	183,150
Philippines	500
Senegal	5,000
Switzerland	2,000
Togo	20,000
Trinidad and Tobago	826
Turkey	1,000
United Arab Emirates	5,000
United States	30,000
Venezuela	2,600,000
Yugoslavia	3,000
	1,000
Total	3,301,655

**PLEDGES FOR THE INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING
INSTITUTE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN**

(Pledging Conference—8 November 1977)

Country	Pledge (in US dollars)
Algeria	5,000
Austria	10,000
Brazil	3,000
Iraq	50,000
Israel	2,000
Italy	10,000
Morocco	25,000
Oman	2,000
Tunisia	7,000
United Arab Emirates	20,000
United States	400,000
Yugoslavia	1,500
Total	535,500

**World Conference of the
United Nations Decade for Women, 1980**

On 12 May 1977, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of the recommendations of the Commission on the Status of Women, requested the Commission to give highest priority to the preparatory work and substantive and organiza-

tional arrangements for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, 1980.

The Council requested the Secretary-General to prepare for the Commission a programme of concrete action for the second half of the Decade.

The Council then decided to establish, not later than June 1978, a preparatory committee to make recommendations on arrangements for the Conference. The committee would consist of no more than 23 Member States designated by the President of the Economic and Social Council, after consultation with regional groups. The Council also invited the regional commissions to consider ways and means of making effective contributions to the Conference, including the possibility of regional seminars.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 2062(LXII), adopted without vote. The Social Committee had approved the resolution without vote on 27 April 1977, as amended by Iran and the United Kingdom. The text was recommended by the Commission on the Status of Women. The amendment by the United Kingdom, on the establishment of the preparatory committee, and that by Iran, on regional seminars to precede the World Conference, were approved without vote. Amendments proposed by Nigeria and by Japan were not put to the vote, their subject-matter having been covered in the amendment by the United Kingdom.

On 16 December 1977, the General Assembly, noting the Council's action concerning the World Conference, accepted the offer of the Government of Iran to act as host for the Conference, which was expected to be held at Teheran in May 1980 for two weeks.

The Assembly decided to convene the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women in June 1978, and requested the Secretary-General to report through the Council on its work.

The Assembly took these decisions by its resolution 32/140, adopted without vote; the Third Committee had approved the text without vote on 9 December 1977. It was sponsored by 33 Member States. (For list of sponsors and text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Assembly, by its resolution 32/142 of 16 December 1977, inter alia requested the Commission on the Status of Women, as a contribution to preparations for the World Conference, to consider the elaboration of a draft declaration on the participation of women in the struggle for the strengthening of international peace and security and against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, foreign aggression and occupation, and all forms of foreign domination. (For text of resolution 32/142, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

Documentary references

Implementation of the World Plan of Action and the International Development Strategy

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Social Committee, meetings 789-795, 797, 798, 800, 802.
Plenary meeting 2058.

- E/5909. Report of Commission on Status of Women on its 26th and resumed 26th sessions, 13 September-1 October and 6-17 December 1976, Geneva, Switzerland, Chapter III D.
- E/5909, Chapter I A. Draft resolution IV, as recommended by Commission for adoption by Economic and Social Council, as amended by Cuba (E/AC.7/L.715, para. 2) and Japan (E/AC.7/L.707, para. 1) and as orally amended by Iran, approved without vote by Social Committee on 26 April 1977, meeting 800.
- E/5925. Proposals and suggestions for implementing World Plan of Action and related resolutions of World Conference of International Women's Year. Note by Secretary-General.
- E/NGO/58. Statement submitted by non-governmental organization in Category II consultative status with Economic and Social Council.
- E/AC.7/L.707. Japan: amendment to, inter alia, draft resolution IV recommended by Commission on Status of Women in E/5909.
- E/AC.7/L.715. Cuba: amendments to draft resolution IV recommended by Commission on Status of Women in E/5909.
- E/5963. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 2060(LXII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/5963, and as orally amended by Council President, adopted without vote by Council on 12 May 1977, meeting 2058.

The Economic and Social Council,
Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3490(XXX) and 3520(XXX) of 12 and 15 December 1975, in which the Assembly affirmed that a system-wide review and appraisal of the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year should be undertaken biennially as an input to the process of review and appraisal of progress made under the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, taking into account the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the decisions resulting from the sixth and seventh special sessions of the General Assembly,

Recalling also that the General Assembly, in paragraph 4 of its resolution 3490(XXX), requested the Commission on the Status of Women to report its findings and conclusions on major trends and policies with regard to the status of women, particularly the integration of women in development, to the Economic and Social Council through the Committee for Development Planning and the Committee on Review and Appraisal,

Noting that the Commission on the Status of Women, at its twenty-sixth session, considered the report of the Secretary-General prepared on the basis of information furnished by Governments, in implementation of the above-mentioned General Assembly resolutions, as well as of Council resolution 1855(LVI) of 16 May 1974,

Recognizing that, within the time-limit given, few Governments were able to report on measures taken at the national level specifically to implement the World Plan of Action and that it is therefore difficult at this stage to adopt findings and conclusions on major global trends and policies with regard to the status of women,

Believing that the review undertaken by the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-sixth session should be considered as a first preliminary review and appraisal of the implementation of the World Plan of Action and that a more

comprehensive review should be undertaken at the twenty-seventh session in 1978,

Noting the decision of the General Assembly, in paragraph 20 of its resolution 3520(XXX), to convene, in 1980, a world conference of all States to review and evaluate the progress made in implementing the objectives of the International Women's Year,

1. Notes with interest the following developments reported during the period under review in a number of countries:

(a) The recognition of and commitment to the principle of equality of men and women and the integration of women in development, both for reasons of social progress and for economic development;

(b) The adoption or plans for adoption of constitutional and/or legislative provisions ensuring the principle of non-discrimination on grounds of sex;

(c) The establishment of provisions for equal access at every level of education and guidance, compulsory education and the measures necessary to promote co-education and to prevent school drop-outs;

(d) The adoption of comprehensive measures for health education, health services, sanitation, nutrition, family education, family planning and other welfare services;

2. Considers that, on the basis of the material submitted, action is urgently needed to improve the situation of women in the following areas in order to meet the minimum targets set forth in paragraph 46 of the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year for the five-year period 1975-1980:

(a) The enactment of legislation guaranteeing the principle of equality and non-discrimination on grounds of sex, particularly legislation designed to guarantee to women equal pay for equal work;

(b) Appropriate measures to inform and advise women of their rights, utilizing the mass communication media wherever appropriate, and to provide them with assistance in exercising their rights and responsibilities;

(c) The establishment of goals, strategies and time-tables to increase the participation of women in decision-making at local, national and international levels;

(d) The establishment of specific target dates for the elimination of illiteracy, especially among young persons, and the provision of the measures necessary for its maintenance within as short a time as possible for each State;

(e) The provision of life-long and continuing education, training and retraining facilities to meet the needs and aspirations of women;

(f) The development of modern rural technology, cottage industry, pre-school day-care centres, and time and energy saving devices to help reduce the heavy workload and increase the resources of women, particularly those living in rural sectors and the urban poor;

(g) The creation of new employment and income-producing opportunities for women and the expansion of existing employment opportunities, and elimination of discrimination in the terms and conditions of employment on grounds of sex;

(h) The establishment or strengthening of an interdisciplinary and multisectoral machinery by Governments for accelerating the achievement of equal opportunities for women and their full integration into national life;

(i) The establishment and enforcement of measures to facilitate the combination of family and work responsibilities;

(j) The provision and extension of comprehensive and continuous health and other social services to underprivileged urban and rural communities, including maternity and child-care services as well as family life education;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of the Committee on Review and Appraisal at its fourth session in May 1977, together with the relevant reports submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women

at its twenty-sixth session and any information submitted subsequent to the preparation of those reports;

4. Urges the Committee on Review and Appraisal, in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 3490 (XXX), to pay special attention to the question of the status of women and to take into account the above recommendations in the review and appraisal in 1977 of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in connexion with the next review and appraisal of the implementation of the World Plan of Action:

(a) To prepare, in consultation with the regional commissions, a questionnaire on the implementation of the World Plan of Action to be forwarded to Governments in 1977;

(b) To prepare a report on the basis of the replies to the questionnaire, taking into account information received subsequent to the preparation of the report of the Secretary-General, for the consideration of the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-seventh session in January 1978;

6. Also requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To ensure as far as possible that, in 1979, the questionnaire relating to the implementation of the World Plan of Action shall be forwarded to Governments, together with the request for information relating to the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy;

(b) To prepare a comprehensive report based on the replies to these questionnaires, for consideration by the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-eighth session and at the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, 1980.

E/5909, Chapter I A. Draft resolution VI, as recommended by Commission for adoption by Economic and Social Council, as amended by Argentina (E/AC.7/L.719) and Cuba (E/AC.7/L.716) and as orally amended by Jamaica, approved without vote by Social Committee on 26 April 1977, meeting 800.

E/AC.7/L.716. Cuba: amendments to draft resolution VI recommended by Commission on Status of Women in E/5909.

E/AC.7/L.719. Argentina: amendments to draft resolution VI recommended by Commission on Status of Women in E/5909.

E/5963. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution IV.

Resolution 2061 (LXII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/5963, adopted without vote by Council on 12 May 1977, meeting 2058.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3490(XXX) of 12 December 1975, and paragraph 216 of the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year, which provide for the submission to the Economic and Social Council and its relevant functional commissions and advisory bodies, at their forthcoming sessions, inter alia, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Statistical Commission, of the decisions of the relevant United Nations organs, specialized agencies, regional commissions and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Recalling also the provisions of paragraphs 167 to 170 of the World Plan of Action on the collection and analysis of relevant data,

Convinced of the need to build up a scientific and reliable data base and socio-economic indicators, in order to measure more accurately the implementation of the World Plan of Action,

Noting the action initiated by the Statistical Commission at its nineteenth session in November 1976 in planning for the 1980 World Population and Housing Census Programme and efforts under way to encourage needed revisions in the basic concepts used for the collection and compilation of economic, demographic and social statistics so as to free them from sex-based stereotypes,

1. Requests the Statistical Commission at its twentieth session, as a contribution to the success of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, 1976-1985, to continue its action in co-operation with national statistical offices, regional commissions and intergovernmental organizations, organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, especially the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, with a view to developing:

(a) Improved methods, including training of the necessary personnel, for the collection and tabulation of statistical data, particularly at the national, subregional and regional levels, to obtain breakdowns by sex for indicators such as urban/rural residence, age, marital status, literacy, education, income, level of skills and participation in modern and traditional economic activities, and relevant information on household and family composition;

(b) Guidelines and methods to assess the participation of women at all levels and in all sectors of planning and decision-making in society;

(c) Guidelines and methods for the measurement of women's actual economic and social contributions which are not a part of regular national data collection systems;

2. Requests the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development to co-operate with other relevant bodies within the United Nations system in preparing an inventory of social and economic indicators relevant to the analysis of the status of women, on the basis of its work on the research data bank of development indicators and its project on monitoring changes in the conditions of women for planning and programming purposes.

E/5909. Report of Commission on Status of Women on its 26th and resumed 26th sessions, Chapter I A (draft resolution VII), E/AC.7/L.708. Austria: amendments to draft resolution VII recommended by Commission on Status of Women in E/5909. E/AC.7/L.712. Algeria, Argentina, Cuba, Ethiopia, Iraq, Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft decision, E/5963. Report of Social Committee, draft decision A.

E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977 and 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 223(LXII), para.1).

General Assembly—32nd session

Third Committee, meetings 19-27, 74, 75.

Plenary meeting 105.

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1977, of its 3rd special session and of its 62nd and 63rd sessions, Chapter VI B.

A/32/175. Measures taken to implement World Plan of Action and Programme for United Nations Decade for Women. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.3/32/L.54. Austria, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Third Committee on 9 December 1977, meeting 75.

A/32/440. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 32/138, as recommended by Third Committee, A/32/440, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1977, meeting 105.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3520(XXX) of 15 December 1975, in which it proclaimed the period from 1976 to 1985 United Nations

Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, to be devoted to effective and sustained national, regional and international action to implement the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year and related resolutions adopted by the World Conference of the International Women's Year,

Recalling further that in its resolution 31/136 of 16 December 1976 it approved the Programme for the United Nations Decade for Women which focused on the first half of the Decade, 1976-1980,

Noting that the joint interagency programme for the integration of women in development, whose establishment was called for in paragraph 5 (b) of General Assembly resolution 3520(XXX), has become an interagency programme for the United Nations Decade for Women based on the implementation of the World Plan of Action, for the formulation of which the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs serves as focal point,

Noting also that this programme was drawn up in July 1977 in the context of the conceptual framework and the co-ordination of ongoing activities and planned activities of the agencies concerned,

Noting further that this programme, which should be brought up to date every two years, is currently the subject of a study which is to be considered by the special interagency meeting on the United Nations Decade for Women to be held in July 1978 with a view to preparing for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women,

1. Notes the measures already taken by the Secretary-General to implement the Programme for the United Nations Decade for Women;

2. Emphasizes that constant and increasing efforts must be made at the national, regional and international levels to attain the objectives of the Decade;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with all the interested agencies and organizations of the United Nations, to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, the study of the inter-agency programme accompanied by the observations formulated by the Council with regard to it;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to transmit to Governments every two years the study of the interagency programme for the Decade;

5. Urges the interested agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to identify and undertake as quickly as possible projects to be executed jointly.

A/32/269. Women in rural areas. Report of Secretary-General.

A/32/216 and Corr.1 and Add.1.2. Promotion of full equality of women and men in all spheres of life in accordance with international standards and Declaration on Elimination of Discrimination against Women. Report of Secretary-General.

Voluntary Fund for the
United Nations Decade for Women

General Assembly—32nd session
Third Committee, meetings 19-27, 74, 75.
Plenary meeting 105.

PROGRAMMES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

A/32/174. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.3/32/L.57. Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Costa Rica, Ghana, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Third Committee on 9 December 1977, meeting 75.

A/32/440. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution VI.

Resolution 32/141, as recommended by Third Committee, A/32/440, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1977, meeting 105.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision to extend the activities of the Voluntary Fund for the International Women's Year, established by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1850(LVI) of 16 May 1974, to cover the period of the United Nations Decade for Women, 1976 to 1985,

Recalling also its resolution 31/133 of 16 December 1976 containing the criteria and arrangements for the management of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the management of the Fund submitted to it at its thirty-second session,

1. Notes with satisfaction the decisions taken by the Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women at its first two sessions, held in March and June 1977;

2. Expresses the hope that the projects which the Consultative Committee has already approved will be implemented as soon as possible;

3. Urges the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies concerned, including the United Nations Development Programme, to assist the regional commissions in formulating projects drawn up in connexion with the United Nations Decade for Women, with a view to submitting them to the Consultative Committee;

4. Also urges the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies concerned, including the United Nations Development Programme, to co-operate closely with the Consultative Committee with a view to developing programmes which will contribute to the advancement of women;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to submit annual reports on the management of the Fund and:

(a) To include in such reports a summary of the projects selected by the Consultative Committee for financing by the Fund;

(b) To submit periodically to the General Assembly progress reports on the execution of such projects.

PLEDGING CONFERENCE FOR THE

UNITED NATIONS DECADE FOR WOMEN

A/C.3/32/L.55. Austria, Bangladesh, Burundi, Iran, Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Philippines, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey: draft resolution.

A/C.3/32/L55/Rev.1. Austria, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Ghana, Guinea, Iran, Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Philippines, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Upper Volta: revised draft resolution, as orally corrected by Sweden, approved without vote by Third Committee on 9 December 1977, meeting 75.

A/32/440. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution IV.

Resolution 32/139, as recommended by Third Committee, A/32/440, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1977, meeting 105.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/137 of 16 December 1976, in which it requested the Secretary-General to convene during the thirty-second session of the General Assembly a pledging conference for contributions to be made to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women and to the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women,

Noting with satisfaction the results of the first Pledging Conference for the United Nations Decade for Women, held at the Headquarters of the United Nations on 8 November 1977,

Convinced that the Programme for the United Nations Decade for Women, if it is to be fully effective, must be translated into the greatest possible number of projects and programmes at the national, regional and interregional levels,

Also convinced that the speedy establishment of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women will contribute substantially to the attainment of the research and training objectives of the World Plan of Action for

the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year,

1. Expresses its thanks to the Secretary-General for having convened the first Pledging Conference for the United Nations Decade for Women;

2. Expresses its warm thanks to those countries which have already contributed, those which have pledged contributions and those which have expressed their intention of contributing to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women and/or to the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to convene during the thirty-third session of the General Assembly a second pledging conference for voluntary contributions for the purpose of financing:

(a) The Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women;

(b) The International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to organize an information campaign with a view to stimulating the interest of Governments, organizations and individuals likely to contribute to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women.

7977 United Nations Pledging Conference on Voluntary Fund for United Nations Decade for Women, meetings 1,2 of 8 November 1977 (A/CONF.83/SR.1.2 and corrigendum).

A/CONF.83/1. Final Act of 1977 United Nations Pledging Conference on Voluntary Fund for United Nations Decade for Women.

World Conference on the
United Nations Decade for Women, 1980

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Social Committee, meetings 789, 791-795, 798, 800, 801.
Plenary meeting 2058.

E/5909. Report of Commission on Status of Women on its 26th and resumed 26th sessions, Chapter III E.

E/5909, Chapter I A. Draft resolution VIII, as recommended by Commission for adoption by Economic and Social Council, as amended by United Kingdom (E/AC.7/L.709, as orally sub-amended by sponsor) and Iran (E/AC.7/L.705, as orally sub-amended by sponsor), approved without vote by Social Committee on 27 April 1977, meeting 801.

E/AC.7/L.705. Iran: amendment to draft resolution VIII recommended by Commission on Status of Women in E/5909.

E/AC.7/L.706. Nigeria: amendments to draft resolution VIII recommended by Commission on Status of Women in E/5909.

E/AC.7/L.707. Japan: amendment to, inter alia, draft resolution VIII recommended by Commission on Status of Women in E/5909.

E/AC.7/L.709. United Kingdom: amendment to draft resolution VIII recommended by Commission on Status of Women in E/5909.

E/AC.7/L.718. Nigeria: amendment to draft resolution VIII recommended by Commission on Status of Women in E/5909.

E/5963. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution V.

Resolution 2062(LXII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/5963, adopted without vote by Council on 12 May 1977, meeting 2058.

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that the General Assembly, in its resolution 3520 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, decided to convene in 1980 a world conference of all States to review and evaluate the progress made in implementing the objectives of the International Women's Year and, where necessary, to readjust existing programmes in the light of new data and research available,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1999(LX) of 12 May 1976, in which the Council requested the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-sixth session to consider different aspects of the preparatory work for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, 1980, including its agenda, and decided to consider at its sixty-fourth session the preparatory work for the Conference on the basis of the deliberations of the Commission on the Status of Women and the Committee on Review and Appraisal,

Taking note of the recommendations made by the Commission on the Status of Women in its report on its twenty-sixth session,

1. Requests the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-seventh session to give the highest priority to the consideration of the item entitled "Preparatory work for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, 1980" and to the study of proposals concerning the substantive and organizational arrangements for the Conference, taking into account all the relevant reports relating to the review and appraisal of the implementation of the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year, as well as the discussions of the Commission and the documents submitted to it at its twenty-sixth session, and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-fourth session;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare for the consideration of the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-seventh session a report outlining a programme of concrete action for the second half of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, 1976-1985, as the basis for a report to be submitted to the 1980 World Conference;

3. Decides to establish, not later than June 1978, a preparatory committee composed of not more than twenty-three Member States designated by the President of the Economic and Social Council after consultation with regional groups, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, to make recommendations concerning the substantive and organizational arrangements for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, 1980;

4. Invites the regional commissions to consider, at the earliest opportunity, ways and means of contributing effectively to the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, 1980, including the possibility of holding before 1980 regional seminars or meetings on the themes of the Conference, and reporting thereon to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-fourth session.

General Assembly—32 session
Third Committee, meetings 19-25, 27, 74, 75.
Plenary meeting 105.

A/C.3/32/L.56. Austria, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Burundi, Congo, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Third Committee on 9 December 1977, meeting 75.

A/32/440. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution V.

Resolution 32/140, as recommended by Third Committee, A/32/440, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1977, meeting 105.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3520(XXX) of 15 December 1975, in paragraph 20 of which it decided to convene at the mid-term of the United Nations Decade for Women a world conference to review and evaluate the progress made in implementing the objectives of the International Women's Year as recommended by the World Conference of the International Women's Year and, where necessary, to readjust existing programmes in the light of new data and research available,

Recalling that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1999(LX) of 12 May 1966, requested the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-sixth session to consider different aspects of the preparatory work for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, including its agenda, and also decided to consider at its sixty-fourth session, in the spring of 1978, the preparatory work for the Conference,

Recalling also that, in accordance with the request of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on the Status of Women has considered various aspects of the material preparations and the organization of the Conference as well as the implications of the Conference for the programme budget, bearing in mind a note by the Secretary-General,

Recalling further that the Economic and Social Council, at its sixty-second session, adopted resolution 2062(LXII) of 12 May 1976, in which it:

(a) Requested the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-seventh session to give the highest priority to the consideration of the preparatory work for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women,

(b) Requested the Secretary-General to prepare for the consideration of the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-seventh session a report outlining a programme of concrete action for the second half of the Decade,

(c) Decided to establish, not later than June 1978, a preparatory committee to make recommendations concerning the

substantive and organizational arrangements for the Conference, (d) Invited the regional commissions to consider ways and means of contributing effectively to the Conference,

Noting that preliminary exchanges of views on the preparatory work for the Conference have also taken place in the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination at the two special inter-agency meetings held in September 1976 and July 1977, which were brought to the attention of the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-sixth session and will be brought to its attention at its twenty-seventh session,

1. Accepts the offer of the Government of Iran to act as host to the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women;

2. Notes that the Conference will in principle be held at Teheran in May 1980 for a period of two weeks;

3. Decides that the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, to be convened pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2062(LXII), shall be held at the Headquarters of the United Nations in June 1978;

4. Notes the efforts made thus far by the Secretary-General and the Commission on the Status of Women with a view to undertaking the preparatory work for the Conference;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the work of the Preparatory Committee during its first session.

Education and training of women for development

International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

The Economic and Social Council, during its April-May 1977 session, considered a report of the Secretary-General on progress achieved towards the establishment of an International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, and on the progress of a research programme on the position and role of women in development. The Secretary-General noted that as of March 1977, three Member States had made pledges of financial support for the Institute, and one had made a cash contribution. The survey of existing data and information referred to in the Council's decision of 12 May 1976² had been initiated, and replies received indicated that research projects, surveys and training programmes for women were being undertaken or contemplated in 15 countries. A bibliography on women and development was being prepared. A preliminary time-table on administrative arrangements for the establishment of the Institute had been prepared, and the Secretary-General had accepted the offer of the Government of Iran to act as host to the Institute. Efforts to secure funding for the Institute were continuing.

After considering this matter, the General Assembly, on 16 December 1977, requested the Secretary-General to prepare a description of the structure, composition, responsibilities and programme of the Institute, as well as the proposed arrangements for co-ordination with the

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the regional commissions and the regional research centres for the advancement of women. The Assembly asked the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council in 1978 on the progress achieved.

These decisions were incorporated in Assembly resolution 32/137, adopted without vote; the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee had approved the resolution on 9 December 1977 without vote. There were 34 sponsors. (For list of sponsors and text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By another decision, the Assembly expressed thanks to countries which had contributed or pledged contributions to the Institute and to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, and requested the Secretary-General to convene a second pledging conference in 1978. The Secretary-General was also asked to organize an information campaign to stimulate the interest of likely contributors. The Assembly took these decisions by its resolution 32/139 on 16 December 1977 (see section above).

Research on the role and position of women in development

The Economic and Social Council took note, by its decision 240(LXII) of 13 May 1977, of a progress report of the Secretary-General on action taken to establish a system-wide United

² See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 620-21, text of resolution 1998(LX).

Nations research programme on the role and position of women in development. The report noted the preparations being made for the establishment of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, and the work undertaken within the framework of the joint interorganizational programme for the United Nations Decade for Women. Decision 240(LXII) was approved, without objection, on the recommendation of the Council President.

Training of women for project preparation and implementation

By another action, the Economic and Social Council invited the Administrator of UNDP and the executive heads of the specialized agencies to organize, at the request of Governments, training programmes for women related to planning, evaluation and management of development projects. The Council suggested that such training programmes, inter alia, incorporate: how to identify community needs and formulate a project plan; how to determine priorities as they related to national development; and how to negotiate proposals, develop management skills, implement projects, and evaluate progress.

The Council recommended that Member States promote equal opportunities for the participation of women in training programmes, and requested that such training be envisaged as a possible programme for the planned International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women.

In addition, the Council invited international agencies concerned to report, inter alia on their management courses and the extent to which women were integrated in such courses, and to allocate to women an equitable number of responsible posts. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on the Status of Women in 1978 and to the World

Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, 1980, on action taken to implement this resolution.

The Council took these decisions by resolution 2059(LXII), adopted without vote on 12 May 1977. The Social Committee had approved the resolution without vote on 26 April 1977, with amendments by Argentina and the Ukrainian SSR, by Cuba, by Iran, by Jamaica, and by the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR. The text had been recommended by the Commission on the Status of Women.

The amendments jointly sponsored by Argentina and the Ukrainian SSR: (1) added a preambular paragraph recalling an Assembly resolution of 16 December 1976;³ (2) replaced the provision originally proposed with that adopted, by which the Council invited the Administrator of UNDP and the heads of other United Nations agencies and commissions to organize training programmes for women related to the planning and management of development projects; and (3) similarly recast the provision by which it recommended that Member States promote equal opportunities in training programmes for development projects and request any assistance required from United Nations organizations. The first and third proposals were accepted without vote, and the second was approved by 36 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions. Cuba sponsored an amendment by which the Council invited international agencies to—rather than express the wish that they should—allocate to women, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, an equitable number of responsible posts, particularly in departments implementing the resolution. This was approved without vote, as were drafting amendments by Iran, Jamaica and the USSR. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

³ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 632-33, text of resolution 31/134.

Documentary references

International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women
E/5926. Progress achieved towards establishment of International Research and Training Institute for Advancement of Women and research programme on position and role of women in development. Report of Secretary-General.

General Assembly—32nd session
Third Committee, meetings 19-21, 23-26, 74, 75.
Plenary meeting 105.

A/C.3/32/L.53. Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Congo, Costa Rica, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United States, Upper Volta,

Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Third Committee on 9 December 1977, meeting 75.
A/32/440. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 32/137, as recommended by Third Committee, A/32/440, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1977, meeting 105.

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolution 31/135 of 16 December 1976, in which it endorsed the establishment of an International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1998(LX) of 12 May 1976 concerning the same question,

Recalling further the reports of the Secretary-General on the progress achieved towards the establishment of the Institute,

submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session and to the Economic and Social Council at its sixtieth and sixty-second sessions,

Convinced that the early establishment of the Institute will contribute substantially to the realization of the objectives of the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year and the Programme for the United Nations Decade for Women,

Noting the preparations already undertaken by the Secretary-General for the establishment of the Institute,

Considering that those preparations should be actively continued and that a preliminary draft document describing the structure and composition of the Institute should be prepared not later than April 1978,

1. Notes the efforts made thus far by the Secretary-General with a view to the establishment of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue those efforts and to prepare, in consultation with the competent bodies of the host country, the competent organs and institutions of the United Nations system and the regional commissions concerned, a draft document describing the structure, composition, responsibilities and programme of the Institute, as well as the co-ordination of the activities of the Institute with those of the organizations concerned, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, the regional commissions and the regional research centres for the advancement of women, having regard to the recommendations of the Group of Experts set forth in the report submitted by the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council at its sixtieth session;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-fourth session on the progress achieved towards the establishment of the Institute, including substantive and administrative preparations, and to submit to it for consideration and adoption the draft document referred to in paragraph 2 above.

Research on the role and position of women in development

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Plenary meeting 2060.

E/5914. Research within United Nations system on role and position of women in development and on ways and means to organize and finance further research. Progress report of Secretary-General.

E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977 and 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 240(LXII)).

Training of women for project preparation and implementation

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Social Committee, meetings 789, 790, 792, 795, 797, 798, 800.
Plenary meeting 2058.

E/5909. Report of Commission on Status of Women on its 26th and resumed 26th sessions, Chapter III C.

E/5909, Chapter I A. Draft resolution III, as recommended by Commission for adoption by Economic and Social Council, as amended by Argentina and Ukrainian SSR (E/AC.7/L.713, as orally subamended by Jamaica), and Cuba (E/AC.7/L.714, as orally subamended by sponsor), and as orally amended by USSR and Ukrainian SSR and by Iran, approved without vote by Social Committee on 26 April 1977, meeting 800.

E/AC.7/L.713. Argentina and Ukrainian SSR: amendments to draft resolution III recommended by Commission on Status of Women in E/5909.

E/AC.7/L.714. Cuba: amendments to draft resolution III recommended by Commission on Status of Women in E/5909.

E/5963. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 2059(LXII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/5963, adopted without vote by Council on 12 May 1977, meeting 2058.

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that women should have equal access to participation in the formulation and implementation of development planning at the local, national, regional and international levels,

Considering also that women, for the most part, have not participated in the systems governing funding allocations and have not had an active role in national development planning,

Considering further that it is essential for women to acquire the necessary skills in the preparation of development project proposals, project management and evaluation procedures,

Concerned that women may continue to be denied participation on an equal basis with men unless they have the necessary skills,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 31/134 of 16 December 1976, in which the Assembly recognized the need for women to have rights, opportunities and obligations equal to those of men, particularly in the fields of education and professional and vocational training, so as to permit their full participation in the process of development,

1. Invites the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the executive heads of the specialized agencies, wherever possible, and in co-ordination with the appropriate international and regional training and research institutes concerned and the regional commissions, to organize, at the request of the interested Governments, training programmes for women related to the planning, evaluation and management of development projects;

2. Suggests that such training incorporate, among other things, the following:

(a) How to look for needs of the community and formulate a project plan;

(b) How to identify good project suggestions;

(c) How to determine priorities as they relate to national development;

(d) How to write a proposal, including budget estimates of time, personnel, equipment and technical support;

(e) How to locate sources of local funding, generate funds and seek new sources of financial and human resource support from private and government sources;

(f) How to negotiate proposals and obtain support from potential sources of funds including contributions in kind;

(g) How to locate and develop management skills among women for the implementation and evaluation of the project;

(h) How to ensure timely and appropriate implementation;

(i) How to evaluate progress of implementation, solve problems and determine when special assistance is needed to complete the project;

3. Recommends that Member States should promote equal opportunities for the participation of women in training programmes related to the planning, evaluation and management of development projects, requesting such assistance from the organizations of the United Nations system as they deem necessary for that purpose;

4. Requests that this kind of training be envisaged as a possible programme of the planned International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women;

5. Invites all international agencies concerned to prepare reports which include the following information:

(a) The frequency of management and training courses, their content and where and by whom they were organized;

(b) The extent to which women are integrated in such courses;

(c) How much stress the international agency places on the inclusion of women in the preparation of project proposals in its work with national Governments;

(d) How much effort has been devoted to the dissemination of information, for example to individual women leaders and women's organizations, about these courses, as well as other kinds of training and education on formal and informal bases;

(e) Whether participation increases in accordance with the

efforts made to encourage women to take advantage of these courses;

6. Invites international agencies to allocate to women on the basis of the principle of equitable geographical distribution an equitable number of responsible posts in their respective structures, particularly in the departments entrusted with the implementation of the present resolution;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-seventh session, in 1978, on the steps taken to implement the present resolution and to submit a further report on action taken to the Commission at its twenty-eighth session and to the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, 1980.

Other action to promote the advancement of women

Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

In response to a request by the General Assembly on 15 December 1975,⁴ the Commission on the Status of Women elaborated a draft Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. The Economic and Social Council, on 12 May 1977, commended the Commission for its work in drafting the Convention, and invited Member States and specialized agencies to make comments. The Council submitted the draft Convention to the General Assembly, recommending consideration as a matter of urgency with a view to its adoption at the Assembly's regular 1977 session.

These decisions were embodied in Council resolution 2058(LXII), adopted without vote. The Social Committee had approved the text without vote on 20 April 1977. Sponsors were Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Denmark, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and the United Kingdom. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

When the General Assembly considered the draft Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, it had before it a report from the Secretary-General presenting an analysis of the text based on comments from 27 Governments and four specialized agencies. Although most comments were favourable, there were suggestions for specific changes.

The Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee had established, on 19 October 1977, a working group of the whole to consider and finalize the draft Convention. The working group held 12 meetings. Its report on the work concerning the title, preamble and articles 1 to 9 was noted with satisfaction by the Third Committee. On 16 December 1977, the Assembly recommended that another working group be established at the outset of its regular 1978 session to continue consideration of incomplete articles. The Assembly decided to include the draft Convention on the agenda of that session, when it hoped it would be adopted.

The Assembly took these decisions by resolution 32/136, adopted without vote. The Third Committee had approved the resolution without vote on 9 December 1977. It was sponsored by 29 Member States. (For list of sponsors and text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

At the request of Mali, the Third Committee took a separate vote on the paragraph by which the Assembly noted with satisfaction the report of the working group. This was adopted by 117 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions. It also voted, by 89 to 6, with 22 abstentions, to retain the phrase "with satisfaction."

Technical assistance and advisory services

An African Regional Conference on the Implementation of National, Regional and World Plans of Action for the Integration of Women in Development was held in Nouakchott, Mauritania, in September 1977 to review progress in implementing the regional plan. It was attended by representatives of 35 countries.

A Technical Consultative Meeting, held in Mexico City in January 1977, was attended by experts from nine countries of the region. A Regional Conference on the Integration of Women in the Economic and Social Development of Latin America, held in Havana, Cuba, in June 1977, adopted a regional plan of action, and recommended that a special session of the plenary committee of the Economic Commission for Latin America be convened during 1977 to approve the plan and adopt measures to guarantee its implementation.

In February 1977, a regional follow-up seminar was held in Nepal on the participation of women in political, economic and social development, with special emphasis on machinery to accelerate the integration of women in development.

A seminar was held in the Netherlands in April 1977 on the changing roles of men and women in modern society, their functions, rights and responsibilities. The seminar focused upon the new relationship between men and women in

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 672, text of resolution 3521(XXX).

societies which were trying to rid themselves of remaining sex-oriented prejudices and barriers.

Women's participation in strengthening peace and in the struggle against colonialism, racial discrimination, foreign aggression and foreign occupation

At its 1977 session, the General Assembly had before it a report of the Secretary-General on women's participation in the strengthening of international peace and security, and in the struggle against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, foreign aggression and occupation and all forms of foreign domination. The report summarized activities undertaken to implement an Assembly resolution of 15 December 1975⁵ on the subject, and was based on information furnished by 13 States, one intergovernmental organization and 14 non-governmental organizations.

The Assembly, on 16 December 1977, took note of the report, and called upon all States to continue their efforts in this area. It invited all States to proclaim a United Nations Day for Women's Rights and International Peace, and to give their full support to women exposed to colonialism, racism and apartheid in their just struggle against the racist regimes in southern Africa. The Assembly requested the Commission on the Status of Women to consider, as a contribution to the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, 1980, the elaboration of a draft declaration on the participation of women in the struggle for the strengthening of international peace and security, and against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, foreign aggression and occupation and all forms of foreign domination.

The Assembly further called for a progress report on implementation, and put the item on the provisional agenda for its regular 1978 session.

The Assembly took these actions with the adoption of resolution 32/142, by a recorded vote of 71 to 19, with 46 abstentions. The Third Committee had approved the text on 9 December 1977 by a roll-call vote of 53 to 19, with 52 abstentions. The sponsors were Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Madagascar, Mongolia and the USSR. (For text of resolution and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Influence of mass media on attitudes towards roles of women and men in society

The Economic and Social Council, on 12 May 1977, noting the mass communication media's power to perpetuate stereotypes and myths about women, adopted a resolution encouraging Member States to: make media representatives aware

of the importance of formulating policies for treatment of women in the media, to ensure that there was no discrimination against them; publish more news stories and editorials about women; and portray the roles and achievements of women from all walks of life.

The Council then recommended, among other things, that Member States encourage programmes to eliminate sex-role stereotyping and make efforts to use the media to bring about new attitudes towards the roles of men and women in society. The Council requested the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to prepare educational materials and organize seminars to help countries improve the image of women and remove stereotyped sex roles from teaching materials, and suggested that Member States create committees to advise and meet with media representatives for discussions on progress towards changing the image and status of women in the media.

The Council decided to appoint a special rapporteur to prepare a study on the impact of the media on the changing roles of men and women, requesting him to report to the Commission on the Status of Women.

These decisions were incorporated in resolution 2063(LXII), adopted by the Council without vote. The Social Committee had approved the text, as amended, without vote on 27 April 1977. The text had been recommended by the Commission on the Status of Women. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Several amendments were proposed in the Social Committee. Japan proposed, and later withdrew, a drafting amendment. Cuba also introduced amendments; in addition to drafting changes, these concerned: the hiring and advancement of women in the mass communication media; publication of more news and editorials about women in sections other than those reserved for women; and the provision by UNESCO of educational films at the request of and with the advice of specialists from developing countries, to improve the image of women in those countries. Jamaica offered a subamendment to the effect that UNESCO also organize seminars, and prepare other visual aids to improve the image of women. These amendments were approved without vote.

Poland proposed three amendments. The first added professional work by women to the other fields in which media attention was sought; it was approved without vote. The second and third amendments would have requested the

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 670-71, text of resolution 3519(XXX).

Secretary-General, rather than a special rapporteur, to report on the impact of mass communication media on the changing roles of men and women; the second was defeated by 14 votes to 13, with 5 abstentions, the third becoming inapplicable. A drafting amendment by Yugoslavia was approved without vote, and another became inapplicable. Other amendments proposed by New Zealand and by the USSR and approved without vote deleted parts of the Commission's draft text referring the special rapporteur to

specific studies and recommending an agenda item for a proposed ad hoc committee on communications.

Communications concerning the status of women

The Council had before it a draft resolution, proposed by the Commission on the Status of Women, relating to communications concerning the status of women. By decision 223(LXII), adopted on 12 May 1977, it deferred action on this draft resolution (see p. 743).

Documentary references

Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Social Committee, meetings 789-794, 796, 797.
Plenary meeting 2058.

E/5909. Report of Commission on Status of Women on its 26th and resumed 26th sessions, Geneva, 13 September-1 October and 6-17 December 1976, Chapter II and Chapter I A (draft resolution I).

E/5938. Communication of 15 March to Secretary-General by Director-General of ILO.

E/NGO/57, 59. Statements submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with Economic and Social Council.

E/AC.7/L.704. Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Denmark, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom: draft resolution, approved without vote by Social Committee on 20 April 1977, meeting 796.

E/5963. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 2058(LXII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/5963, adopted without vote by Council on 12 May 1977, meeting 2058.

The Economic and Social Council,
Recalling General Assembly resolution 3521 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, in which the Assembly requested the Commission on the Status of Women to complete, in 1976, the elaboration of the draft Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women,

Commending the Commission on the Status of Women for its work in drafting such a Convention,

Recalling, furthermore, General Assembly resolution 31/136 of 16 December 1976, in which the Assembly, inter alia, approved the Programme for the United Nations Decade for Women, which calls for the adoption of such a Convention by the Assembly and its entry into force in the first half of the Decade, 1976 to 1980,

Convinced that the early adoption of such a Convention by the General Assembly and its entry into force would contribute to the speedy realization of the principles of equality between women and men,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the draft Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women completed by the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-sixth session;

2. Invites States Members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned to present their comments on the draft Convention as soon as possible before 15 July 1977, so that they may be transmitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly well in advance of its thirty-second session;

3. Submits the draft Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to the General Assembly;

4. Recommends that the General Assembly should take up consideration of the draft Convention, in the light of comments received, as a matter of urgency at the outset of its thirty-second session, with a view to the adoption of the draft Convention at that session.

General Assembly—32nd session
Third Committee, meetings 19-28, 73-75.
Plenary meeting 105.

A/32/218 and Add.1,2. Report of Secretary-General. (Annex IV: Draft Convention on Elimination of Discrimination against Women.)

A/C.3/32/L.52. Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iran, Italy, Kenya, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Senegal, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, Zambia: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 9 December 1977, meeting 75.

A/C.3/32/L.59. Report of Working Group of Whole on Drafting of Convention on Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

A/32/440. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 32/136, as recommended by Third Committee, A/32/440, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1977, meeting 105.

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolution 31/136 of 16 December 1976, in which the General Assembly, inter alia, approved the Programme for the United Nations Decade for Women, which entails the adoption by the Assembly of the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and its entry into force during the first half of the Decade, between 1976 and 1980,

Convinced that the adoption of that Convention and its entry into force will contribute to the implementation of the principal objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, and to the realization of the principles of equality between men and women,

Noting the work done in 1976 by the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-sixth session with a view to the elaboration of the draft Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2058(LXII) of 12 May 1977, in which the Council requested the General Assembly to take up consideration of the draft Convention as a matter of urgency at the outset of its thirty-second session with a view to its adoption at that session,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Working Group of the Third Committee on the Drafting of the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;

2. Recommends that a working group should be established at the beginning of the thirty-third session to continue consideration of the articles which have not been completed during the current session;

3. Expresses the hope that the draft Convention will be adopted during its thirty-third session;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session, as a matter of high priority, an item entitled "Draft Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women."

Women's participation in strengthening peace and in the struggle against colonialism, racial discrimination, foreign aggression and foreign occupation

General Assembly—32nd session

Third Committee, meetings 19, 21-26, 74, 75.

Plenary meeting 105.

A/32/211. Women's participation in strengthening of international peace and security and in struggle against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, foreign aggression and occupation and all forms of foreign domination. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.3/32/L.66. Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Madagascar, Mongolia, USSR: draft resolution, as orally amended by Cuba, approved by Third Committee on 9 December 1977, meeting 75, by roll-call vote of 53 to 19, with 52 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina,* Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Oman, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Central African Empire, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Indonesia, Iran, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Surinam, Swaziland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

* Subsequently, Argentina said it had intended to abstain.

A/32/440. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution VII.

Resolution 32/142, as recommended by Third Committee, A/32/440, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1977, meeting 105, by recorded vote of 71 to 19, with 46 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus,

Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Oman, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Central African Empire, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iran, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Surinam, Swaziland, Thailand, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3519(XXX), 3520(XXX) and 3521(XXX) of 15 December 1975 and 31/136 of 16 December 1976,

Taking into account that secure peace and social progress, the establishment of the new international economic order as well as the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms require the active participation of women, their equality and development,

Appreciating the contribution of women to the strengthening of international peace and security and to the struggle against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, foreign aggression and occupation and all forms of foreign domination,

Emphasizing its grave concern that in some regions of the world colonialism, apartheid, racial discrimination and aggression continue to exist and territories are still occupied, which represents a most serious infringement of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of human rights of both women and men, and of the people's right to self-determination,

Reaffirming the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women, the Declaration of Mexico on the Equality of Women and Their Contribution to Development and Peace, 1975 and the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 3519(XXX);

2. Calls upon all States to continue to make their contribution to creating favourable conditions for the elimination of discrimination against women and for their full and equal participation in the social development process and to encourage broad participation of women in the effort to strengthen international peace, extend the process of international detente, curb the arms race and take measures for disarmament;

3. Seizes the occasion of the International Anti-Apartheid year to be observed in 1978 to invite all States fully to support women exposed to colonialism, racism and apartheid in their just struggle against the racist regimes in southern Africa;

4. Invites all States to proclaim, in accordance with their historical and national traditions and customs, any day of the year as United Nations Day for Women's Rights and International Peace and to inform the Secretary-General thereon;

5. Requests the Commission on the Status of Women to consider, as a contribution to the preparation of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, to be held in 1980, the elaboration of a draft declaration on the participation of women in the struggle for the strengthening of international peace and security and against colonialism, racism, racial dis-

crimination, foreign aggression and occupation and all forms of foreign domination and to report thereon to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-fourth session;

6. Invites the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session a progress report on the implementation of resolution 3519(XXX);

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session, under the item "United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace," a subitem entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 3519(XXX): report of the Secretary-General."

Influence of the mass media on attitudes towards roles of women and men in society

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Social Committee, meetings 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 798, 800, 802.

Plenary meeting 2058.

E/5909. Report of Commission on Status of Women on its 26th and resumed 26th sessions, Chapter IV.

E/5909, Chapter I A. Draft resolution IX, as recommended by Commission for adoption by Economic and Social Council, as amended by Cuba (E/AC.7/L.717, paras. 1-5, as orally sub-amended by Jamaica), by Poland (E/AC.7/L.710, para. 1) and by Yugoslavia (E/AC.7/L.711, para. 1), and as orally amended by New Zealand and by USSR, approved without vote by Social Committee on 27 April 1977, meeting 802.

E/AC.7/L.707. Japan: amendments to, inter alia, draft resolution IX recommended by Commission on Status of Women in E/5909.

E/AC.7/L.710. Poland: amendments to draft resolution IX recommended by Commission on Status of Women in E/5909.

E/AC.7/L.711. Yugoslavia: amendments to draft resolution IX recommended by Commission on Status of Women in E/5909.

E/AC.7/L.717. Cuba: amendments to draft resolution IX recommended by Commission on Status of Women in E/5909.

E/5963. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution VI.

Resolution 2063(LXII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/5963, adopted without vote by Council on 12 May 1977, meeting 2058.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling section IV of the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year, which provides guidelines for national action related to the mass communication media that encompass radio, television, cinema, press, advertising, public meetings and similar forums, as well as traditional types of entertainment which are essential for reaching the rural areas of many countries,

Convinced that the mass communication media, in many instances, have a detrimental effect on the attitudes and values regarding women's roles in society, that they often present obstacles to desirable changes in behavioural patterns, and that they can perpetuate stereotypes and myths pertaining to women,

Convinced also that the mass communication media have great potential as a vehicle for economic and social change, for the dissemination of information in the fields of education and training, for removing prejudices and stereotypes, for accelerating acceptance of the expanding roles of women and for the promotion of their integration in development as equal partners with men, and that they are important for the achievement of equality, development and peace,

Recalling that, in the progress report of the Secretary-General on the subject prepared for the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-sixth session, it is stated that there is little information available on the images of women projected by the more traditional types of mass communication media and their

influence on the perpetuation of sex-role stereotypes, and that there is need for research in this area,

1. Encourages Member States to make representatives of mass communication media aware of the importance of formulating policies and guidelines for treatment of women in the media, which should include:

(a) Review of their recruitment, training and promotion policies and practices to ensure that there is no discrimination against women and that they have equal opportunities for admission and advancement at all levels of professional, technical and decision-making positions in the mass communication media;

(b) Publication of more news and editorials about women, particularly about progress and shortcomings in the economic, legal, social and political fields, such news to be given the place and the importance it deserves in the light of its subject-matter and not all of it to be placed in sections reserved for women;

(c) Portrayal of the roles and achievements of women from all walks of life, especially in the fields of development, professional work and social welfare, including women in the rural areas;

2. Recommends that Member States should encourage the presentation of programmes and the publication of materials which ensure the elimination of sex-role stereotyping in educational and informational activities and the projection of a positive image of men and women;

3. Requests that Member States take whatever action is necessary to establish and strengthen co-operative systems for schools and libraries in the production and dissemination of educational and information materials for use by television, radio, press, mobile units, community centres and other public facilities in urban and rural areas;

4. Recommends that Member States should encourage educational institutions and organizations to make greater use of the mass communication media for formal and informal education, literacy programmes, vocational training, political, civic and cultural education, as well as the formation of new attitudes about the role of men and women in society;

5. Requests the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, with a view to rendering assistance to developing countries which request it, and with the advice of specialists of those countries, to organize seminars which can help countries in improving the image of women and removing stereotyped sex roles in their teaching materials, and to prepare educational materials, with the same objectives, including films and other visual aids for primary schools and literacy programmes;

6. Suggests that Member States create committees or councils, composed of men and women in private, governmental and intergovernmental sectors, to advise and meet with policy and decision-making staff of the mass communication media, including particularly the field of advertising, for discussions and evaluations of progress towards changing the image and status of women in the media;

7. Encourages governmental and the competent non-governmental organizations, especially in co-operation with those dealing with the mass communication media, to organize workshops and seminars intended to create a greater understanding and public awareness of the potential and actual role of women in their respective societies, and to utilize the mass communication media to project positive and more accurate images of women;

8. Decides, taking into account the close relationship between the economic, social and cultural aspects of development and the necessity of the full integration of women in the development process, to appoint a special rapporteur to prepare a study on the impact of the mass communication media on the changing roles of men and women, including action taken by the public and private sectors at national, regional and international levels to remove prejudices and sex-role stereotyping, to accelerate the acceptance of women's new and expanded roles in society and to promote their integration into the development process as equal partners with men;

9. Requests the special rapporteur to submit a progress report to the Commission on the Status of Women, at its twenty-seventh session, and a comprehensive report containing findings, at its twenty-eighth session.

Communications concerning the status of women

Economic and Social Council—62nd session

Social Committee, meetings 789, 791-793, 795, 797, 798, 800, 802.

Plenary meeting 2058.

E/5909. Report of Commission on Status of Women on its 26th and resumed 26th sessions, Chapters V and I A (draft resolution X).

E/AC.7/L.707. Japan: amendments to, inter alia, draft resolution X recommended by Commission on Status of Women in E/5909.

E/AC.7/L.712. Algeria, Argentina, Cuba, Ethiopia, Iraq, Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft decision.

E/5963. Report of Social Committee, draft decision A.

E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social

Council, organizational session for 1977 and 3rd special and 62nd sessions, (decision 223(LXII), para. 1).

Report of Commission on Status of Women

Economic and Social Council—62nd session

Social Committee, meetings 789-798, 800-802.

Plenary meeting 2058.

E/5909. Report of Commission on Status of Women on its 26th and resumed 26th sessions, 13 September-1 October and 6-17 December 1976, Geneva, Switzerland. (Annex VI: List of documents before Commission at its 26th session.)

E/5963. Report of Social Committee, draft decision B.

E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977 and 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 223(LXII), para. 2).

Chapter XXV

Consultative arrangements with non-governmental organizations

The Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations of the Economic and Social Council met from 7 to 11 February and from 7 to 11 April 1977 at United Nations Headquarters, New York, to consider new applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

The Committee recommended that two organizations be reclassified to Category I, that three others be reclassified to Category II, that eight organizations be given Category II consultative status and that 10 others be placed on the Roster. The Committee also considered a report of the Secretary-General submitted in response to recommendations of the Committee and to two Economic and Social Council resolutions of 4 May 1973 concerning: the improvement of the contributions of NGOs to the implementation of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;¹ and contributions of NGOs to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.² Further, it revised the questionnaire for organizations seeking consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

The Committee met in April to look into, inter alia, the question of reviewing quadrennial reports required of NGOs by a Council resolution of 23 May 1968.³

The Committee: invited NGOs to submit to it, by 30 June 1978, reports on their activities covering four years; asked the United Nations Secretariat to circulate new applications when received and processed rather than together in one document; and expressed appreciation for efforts made in the Secretariat and regional commissions to improve relations with NGOs. It also considered in April the question of when the Committee might meet (outside the biennial cycle) to consider the requests for reclassification and new applications which, at its February 1977 meetings, it had deferred. It recommended a two-day meeting for this purpose early in January 1978, prior to the organizational meeting of the Economic and Social Council, and that it meet during Council sessions in order to avoid additional expenditures, without prejudice to the biennial cycle.

The Council, at its April/May 1977 session, considered the recommendations of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations concerning consultative status to be granted to various NGOs in accordance with the criteria set forth in the Council's 1968 resolution establishing the arrangements for obtaining and maintaining consultative status with the Council,⁴ and approved the Committee's recommended reclassifications and additions.

Thus, at the end of 1977, there were 731 NGOs that the Economic and Social Council could consult. These organizations were divided into three groups: Category I, Category II and the Roster.

Of the 731 NGOs in consultative status, there were 26 in Category I, 204 in Category II and 501 on the Roster.

In Category I were organizations concerned with most of the activities of the Council that could demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Council: that they had marked and sustained contributions to make to the achievements of the United Nations in social, cultural, educational, health, scientific, technological and human rights fields; that they were closely involved with the economic and social life of the people of the areas they represented; and that their membership was broadly representative of major segments of population in large numbers of countries.

In Category II were organizations that had a special competence in, and were concerned specifically with, only a few of the fields of activity covered by the Council and that were known internationally within the fields for which they had consultative status.

On the Roster were organizations that the Council, or the Secretary-General in consultation with the Council or with its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, considered able to make occasional and useful contributions to the work of the Council or other United Nations bodies.

Organizations in Categories I and II could submit for circulation written statements relevant to

¹ See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 610-11, text of resolution 1739(LIV).

² Ibid., p. 611, text of resolution 1740(LIV).

³ See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 647-52, text of resolution 1296(XLIV).

⁴ Ibid.

the work of the Council on subjects in which those organizations had a special competence. The Secretary-General in consultation with the President of the Council, or the Council or its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations could invite organizations on the Roster to submit written statements.

Category I organizations could present their views orally and also propose items for possible inclusion in the Council's provisional agenda. Such proposals were first to be submitted to the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations for subsequent action by the Secretary-General. Category I organizations, however, could propose items directly for the provisional agendas of the Council's commissions.

In addition, all three groups of NGOS could consult with the United Nations Secretariat on matters of mutual concern.

Review of non-governmental organizations granted consultative status

On 13 May 1977, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 227(LXII), decided without vote to grant Category II consultative status to the following eight organizations: the Association for Childhood Education International, the Institute for Policy Studies, the International Indian Treaty Council, the International Institute for Vital Registration and Statistics, the International Islamic Federation of Student Organizations, the Union of Arab Jurists, the World Population Society, and the World Trade Centers Association. The following 10 organizations were placed on the Roster: the African Medical and Research Foundation International, the Asian Youth Council, the European Mediterranean Commission on Water Planning, the International Association for Hydrogen Energy, the International Center for Dynamics of Development, the International Peace Bureau, the International Progress Organisation, the International Union of Judges, the Latin American Confederation of Tourist Organizations, and Planetary Citizens.

The Council reclassified the International Association of French-Speaking Parliamentarians and the International Organization of Consumers Unions from Category II to Category I, and reclassified the Christian Peace Conference, the International Association for Religious Freedom and the World Council of Credit Unions from the Roster to Category II.

By the same decision, the Council modified the Committee's recommendation to request that NGOS submit their quadrennial reports by 30 October 1977 instead of 30 June 1978, and urged that the Committee report to the Council's first regular

session in 1978 on the extent to which NGOS in consultative status had complied with the principles governing their status and how their activities had contributed to the work of the United Nations.

The Council also took note of the part of the Committee's report regarding the review of the organizations, bearing in mind a Council recommendation that all NGOS that had not submitted the necessary information concerning themselves within the prescribed time-limit should be subject to suspension or withdrawal of consultative status.

Argentina had sponsored the draft decision in the Council's Social Committee, where it was approved without vote on 3 May 1977. The sponsor accepted oral amendments by Brazil, by the USSR and by the United States.

The Council on 4 August 1977 decided to request NGOS to submit their quadrennial reports in as many of the official languages of the United Nations as possible and requested the Secretary-General to invite interested Member States to provide relevant information concerning compliance by NGOS with the principles concerning their consultative status. The Council by the same decision increased the number of meetings scheduled and changed the dates for the session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to 16 to 27 January 1978.

Council decision 278(LXIII) embodying these provisions was adopted by a vote of 32 to 0, with 15 abstentions. The text, sponsored by Argentina, had been approved by the Council's Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee on 1 August 1977 by a vote, requested by the United Kingdom, of 29 to 0, with 14 abstentions.

In connexion with the adoption of this decision, it was the understanding of the Committee that, in order that the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations could carry out, at its January 1978 session, the review provided for in Council decision 227(LXII), reports could, as an exceptional measure, be circulated in the official languages submitted and only to Committee members; also, the six-week rule concerning circulation of documents before each session was deemed suspended. A consolidated document containing all the reports was to be issued in all official languages in due course.

Also on 4 August 1977, the Council, by decision 281(LXIII), authorized the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, in exceptional circumstances and when required on an ad hoc basis, and without prejudice to the biennial cycle of meetings, to hold brief meetings—additional to the Committee's regularly scheduled meetings—during sessions of the Council, using the meetings facilities allocated to the Council. (See p. 1036.)

Operating consultative arrangements

Written statements

Fifteen written statements by 10 individual NGOs were submitted to the Council during 1977 under the arrangements for consultation. In addition, joint statements were submitted by two, three and eight NGOs on social development questions and by 11 NGOs on developments on human settlements and follow-up to Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements.

Written statements were submitted not only to the Council but also to the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission for Social Development and the Population Commission.

Healings of non-governmental organizations

During the April/May 1977 session of the Council, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) and Rehabilitation International made statements on the agenda item: "Activities for the advancement of women; Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace."

The International Organization for Standardization and ICFTU were heard, respectively, on transport questions and human rights questions.

During the Council's July/August session, the International Chamber of Commerce, ICFTU, the International Organization of Consumers Unions,

the Women's International Democratic Federation and WFTU made statements on international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral development, and on assessment of progress made in implementing Assembly resolutions on the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,⁵ the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,⁶ the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States⁷ and development and international economic co-operation.⁸

The International Union of Local Authorities and ICFTU spoke on developments in human settlements and follow-up to Habitat. The World Confederation of Labour and ICFTU made statements on transnational corporations.

The World Federation of United Nations Associations, WFTU and the League of Red Cross Societies spoke, respectively, on the work programme and budget for 1978-1979, industrial development co-operation, and assistance in cases of natural disasters and other disaster situations.

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1970, pp. 319-29, resolution 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing text of Strategy.

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 326-32, resolution 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing text of Programme of Action.

⁷ Ibid., pp. 402-7, resolution 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing text of Charter.

⁸ See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 348-54, text of resolution 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975.

Non-governmental organizations in consultative status

(As at 31 December 1977)

Category I

International Alliance of Women—Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities

International Association of French-Speaking Parliamentarians

International Chamber of Commerce

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions

International Co-operative Alliance

International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA)

International Council of Women

International Council on Social Welfare

International Federation of Agricultural Producers

International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

International Organization of Consumers Unions (IOCU)

International Organization of Employers

International Planned Parenthood Federation

International Union of Local Authorities

International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations

Inter-Parliamentary Union

League of Red Cross Societies

Organisation of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU)

United Towns Organization

Women's International Democratic Federation

World Assembly of Youth (WAY)

World Confederation of Labour

World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY)

World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU)

World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA)

World Veterans Federation

Category II

Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Co-operation

Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization

Agudas Israel World Organization

Airport Associations Coordinating Council (AACC)

All-India Women's Conference

All-Pakistan Women's Association

American Field Service, Inc.

Amnesty International

Anti-apartheid Movement, The

Anti-Slavery Society, The

Arab Lawyers Union

Associated Country Women of the World

Association for Childhood Education International

Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problem

Baha'i International Community

Baptist World Alliance

Boy Scouts World Bureau

CARE (Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc.)

- Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities)
 Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
 Catholic International Union for Social Service
 Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies
 Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America
 Christian Democratic World Union
 Christian Peace Conference
 Church World Service, Inc.
 Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, The
 Commonwealth Human Ecology Council (CHEC)
 Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations
 Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations (CBOJ)
 Co-ordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service
 Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration
 European Association of National Productivity Centres
 European Insurance Committee
 European League for Economic Co-operation
 Federation for the Respect of Man and Humanity
 Federation of Arab Economists, The
 Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific, Inc., The
 Friends World Committee for Consultation
 Howard League for Penal Reform
 Ibero-American Institute of Aeronautic and Space Law and Commercial Aviation
 Institute for Policy Studies—Transnational
 Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, Inc.
 Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production
 Inter-American Federation of Public Relations Associations
 Inter-American Federation of Touring and Automobile Clubs (FITAC)
 Inter-American Planning Society
 Inter-American Press Association
 Inter-American Statistical Institute
 International Abolitionist Federation
 International Air Transport Association
 International Association Against Painful Experiments on Animals
 International Association for Religious Freedom (IARF)
 International Association for Social Progress
 International Association for the Promotion and Protection of Private Foreign Investments
 International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property
 International Association for Water Law (IAWL)
 International Association of Democratic Lawyers
 International Association of Educators for World Peace
 International Association of Penal Law
 International Association of Ports and Harbours (IAPH)
 International Association of Schools of Social Work
 International Association of Youth Magistrates
 International Astronautical Federation
 International Automobile Federation (FIA)
 International Bar Association
 International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association
 International Catholic Child Bureau
 International Catholic Migration Commission
 International Catholic Union of the Press
 International Centre for Local Credit
 International Chamber of Shipping
 International Christian Union of Business Executives (UNIAPAC)
 International Civil Airport Association
 International College of Surgeons
 International Commission of Jurists
 International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage
 International Committee of the Red Cross
 International Co-operation for Socio-Economic Development (CIDSE)
 International Council for Adult Education (ICAE)
 International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation
 International Council of Environmental Law
 International Council of Jewish Women
 International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)
 International Council of Scientific Unions
 International Council of Social Democratic Women
 International Council of Societies of Industrial Design (ICSID)
 International Council on Alcohol and Addictions
 International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services
 International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa
 International Federation for Housing and Planning
 International Federation for Human Rights
 International Federation of Beekeepers' Associations
 International Federation of Business and Professional Women
 International Federation of Journalists
 International Federation of Landscape Architects
 International Federation of Resistance Movements
 International Federation of Senior Police Officers
 International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres
 International Federation of Social Workers
 International Federation of University Women
 International Federation of Women in Legal Careers
 International Federation of Women Lawyers
 International Hotel Association
 International Indian Treaty Council
 International Institute for Vital Registration and Statistics (IIVRS)
 International Institute of Administrative Sciences
 International Institute of Public Finance
 International Islamic Federation of Student Organizations
 International Law Association
 International League for Human Rights
 International League of Societies for the Mentally Handicapped
 International Movement for Fraternal Union Among Races and Peoples (UFER)
 International Organization—Justice and Development
 International Organization of Journalists (IOJ)
 International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI)
 International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA)
 International Prisoners Aid Association
 International Road Federation
 International Road Transport Union
 International Rural Housing Association
 International Savings Banks Institute
 International Senior Citizens Association, Inc., The
 International Social Service

International Society for Criminology
 International Society of Social Defence
 International Statistical Institute
 International Touring Alliance
 International Union for Child Welfare
 International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
 International Union for Inland Navigation
 International Union for the Scientific Study of Population
 International Union of Architects
 International Union of Building Societies and Savings Associations
 International Union of Family Organizations
 International Union of Lawyers
 International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electrical Energy
 International Union of Public Transport
 International Union of Railways
 International University Exchange Fund
 International Young Christian Workers
 Jaycees International
 Latin American Association of Finance Development Institutions (ALIDE)
 Latin American Iron and Steel Institute
 Lions International—The International Association of Lions Clubs
 Lutheran World Federation
 Movement for Colonial Freedom
 Muslim World League (MWL)
 Mutual Assistance of the Latin American Government Oil Companies (ARPEL)
 Organization for International Economic Relations (IER)
 OXFAM (Oxford Committee for Famine Relief)
 Panafrican Institute for Development
 Pan African Women's Organization
 Pan American Federation of Engineering Societies (UPADI)
 Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association
 Pax Romana
 International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs
 International Movement of Catholic Students
 Permanent International Association of Road Congresses (PIARC)
 Rehabilitation International
 Rotary International
 St. Joan's International Alliance
 Salvation Army, The
 Save the Children Federation
 Socialist International
 Société internationale de prophylaxie criminelle
 Society for Comparative Legislation
 Society for International Development (SID)
 Soroptimist International
 Studies and Expansion Society—International Scientific Association (SEC)
 Union of Arab Jurists
 Union of International Associations
 Union of International Fairs
 United Kingdom Standing Conference on the Second United Nations Development Decade
 Universal Federation of Travel Agents Associations
 Vienna Institute for Development
 War Resisters International

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
 Women's International Zionist Organization
 World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations
 World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts
 World Association of World Federalists
 World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession
 World Conference on Religion and Peace
 World Council for the Welfare of the Blind
 World Council of Credit Unions, Inc. (WOCCU)
 World Council of Management
 World Energy Conference
 World Federation for Mental Health
 World Federation for the Protection of Animals
 World Federation of Catholic Youth
 World Federation of the Deaf
 World Jewish Congress
 World Leisure and Recreation Association
 World Movement of Mothers
 World Muslim Congress
 World Peace Through Law Centre
 World Population Society
 World Student Christian Federation
 World Trade Centers Association
 World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations
 World Union of Organizations for the Safeguard of Youth
 World University Service
 World Women's Christian Temperance Union
 World Young Women's Christian Association
 Zonta International

Roster

Organizations included by action
 of the Economic and Social Council
 African Medical and Research Foundation International
 American Foreign Insurance Association
 Asian Development Center
 Asian Youth Council
 Battelle Memorial Institute
 Center for Inter-American Relations
 Comité d'études économiques de l'industrie du gaz
 Commission to Study the Organization of Peace
 Committee for Economic Development
 Committee for European Construction Equipment
 Confederation of Asian Chambers of Commerce
 Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)
 Council of European National Youth Committees (CENYC)
 Engineers Joint Council
 Environmental Coalition for North America (ENCONA)
 European Alliance of Press Agencies
 European Association of Refrigeration Enterprises (AEEF)
 European Confederation of Woodworking Industries
 European Container Manufacturers' Committee
 European Mediterranean Commission on Water Planning
 Ex-Volunteers International
 Federation of International Furniture Removers
 Foundation for the Establishment of an International Criminal Court, The

- Institute of International Container Lessors
 International Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering
 International Association for Hydrogen Energy
 International Association for Research Into Income and Wealth
 International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience (IASTE)
 International Association of Chiefs of Police
 International Association of Gerontology
 International Board of Co-operation for the Developing Countries (EMCO)
 International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Persons
 International Bureau of Motor-Cycle Manufacturers
 International Committee of Outer Space Onomastics (ICOSO)
 International Center for Dynamics of Development
 International Confederation of Associations of Experts and Consultants
 International Container Bureau
 International Federation for Documentation
 International Federation of Chemical Energy and General Workers' Unions
 International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries
 International Federation of Forwarding Agents Associations
 International Federation of Free Journalists
 International Federation of Operational Research Societies
 International Federation of Pedestrians
 International Federation of Surveyors
 International Federation of the Blind
 International Federation on Ageing
 International Fiscal Association
 International Inner Wheel
 International League of Surveillance Societies, The
 International Movement Science and Service for a Just and Free World
 International Olive Growers Federation
 International Organization for Commerce
 International Organization of Experts (ORDINEX)
 International Peace Academy
 International Peace Bureau
 International Permanent Bureau of Automobile Manufacturers
 International Playground Association
 International Police Association
 International Progress Organisation (IPO)
 International Public Relations Association (IPRA)
 International Real Estate Federation
 International Schools Association
 International Shipping Federation
 International Society for Prosthetics and Orthotics
 International Society for the Protection of Animals
 International Solar Energy Society
 International Union of Judges
 International Union of Marine Insurance
 International Union of Police Federations
 International Union of Social Democratic Teachers
 International Union of Tenants
 International Voluntary Service
 International Working Group for the Construction of Sports Premises (IAKS)
 Latin American Confederation of Tourist Organizations (COTAL)
 Latin American Official Workers' Confederation (CLATE)
 Minority Rights Group
 Movement Against Racism, Antisemitism and for Peace
 National Indian Brotherhood
 National Organization for Women (NOW)
 National Parks and Conservation Association
 OISCA—International (Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement— International)
 Open Door International (for the Economic Emancipation of the Woman Worker)
 Pan American Development Foundation
 Pax Christi, International Catholic Peace Movement
 Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses
 Pio Mansú International Research Centre for Environmental Structures, The
 Planetary Citizens
 Population Council, The
 Prevention routière internationale, La (International Road Safety Association)
 Quota International, Incorporated
 SERVAS International
 Society for Social Responsibility in Science
 United Nations of Yoga (UNY)
 United Way of America
 World Alliance of Reformed Churches
 World Association for Christian Communication
 World Confederation for Physical Therapy
 World Development Movement
 World Federation of Christian Life Communities
 World Union for Progressive Judaism
 Young Lawyers International Association (AIJA)
 Organizations included by
 action of the Secretary-General
 American Association for the Advancement of Science
 Asian Environmental Society
 Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa
 Center of Concern
 Committee for International Co-operation in National Research in Demography (CICRED)
 Fauna Preservation Society, The
 Foresta Institute for Ocean and Mountain Studies
 Friends of the Earth (F.O.E.)
 Institut de la vie
 International Advisory Committee on Population and Law
 International Association Against Noise
 International Association on Water Pollution Research (IAWPR)
 International Educational Development, Inc.
 International Institute for Environment and Development
 International Ocean Institute
 International Society for Community Development
 International Studies Association
 International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences
 National Audubon Society
 Natural Resources Defence Council, Inc.

Organisation internationale pour le développement rural
Population Crisis Committee
Population Institute
Sierra Club
Trilateral Commission, The
World Education Inc.
World Society of Ekistics

Organizations included because of consultative status with specialized agencies or other United Nations bodies

The organizations listed below had consultative status with the following specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system: the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); the International Labour Organisation (ILO); the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); the World Health Organization (WHO); the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); the World Meteorological Organization (WMO); the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO); the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD); and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

Organization	In consultative status with
Aerospace Medical Association	ICAO
African Insurance Organization	UNCTAD
Afro-Asian Writers' Union	UNESCO
Agency for the Security of Aerial Navigation in Africa and Madagascar	WMO
Arab Federation of Chemical Fertilizer Producers	UNIDO
Asian Broadcasting Union	FAO, UNESCO
Asociación Latinoamericana de Educación Radiofónica	UNESCO
Association des universités partiellement ou entièrement de langue française	UNESCO
Association for the Promotion of the International Circulation of the Press	UNESCO
Association of African Universities	UNESCO
Association of Arab Universities	UNESCO
Association of Commonwealth Universities	UNESCO
Association of European Jute Industries	UNCTAD
Association of Official Analytical Chemists	FAO
Association of South East Asian Institutions of Higher Education	UNESCO
Baltic and International Maritime Conference, The	IMCO, UNCTAD.

Organization	In consultative status with
Biometric Society, The	WHO
B'nai B'rith International Council	UNESCO
Catholic International Education Office	UNESCO, UNICEF
Central Council for Health Education	WHO
Christian Medical Commission	WHO
Commonwealth Medical Association	WHO
Co-ordination Committee for the Textile Industries in the European Common Market	UNCTAD
Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences (CIOMS)	UNESCO, WHO
Council of European and Japanese National Shipowners' Associations, The (CENSA)	UNCTAD
Engineering Committee on Oceanic Resources (ECOR)	IMCO
European Association for Animal Production	FAO
European Association for Personnel Management	ILO
European Association for the Trade in Jute Products	UNCTAD
European Association of Management Consultants Associations	UNIDO
European Association of Management Training Centres	UNIDO
European Association of Nitrogen Manufacturers	IMCO
European Atomic Forum	IAEA
European Broadcasting Union	UNESCO
European Centre for International Co-operation (CECI)	UNIDO
European Centre for Overseas Industrial Development	UNIDO
European Centre for Perfection and Research for Artists taking Part in Productions	UNESCO
European Committee of Sugar Manufacturers	UNCTAD
European Confederation of Agriculture	FAO, IAEA
European Council of Chemical Manufacturers Federations	IMCO, UNCTAD
European Federation of Associations of Engineers and Heads of Industrial Safety Services and Industrial Physicians	ILO
European Federation of National Associations of Engineers	UNESCO
European Federation of National Maintenance Societies	UNIDO
European Industrial Space Study Group—EUROSPACE	IMCO
European Mechanical Handling Confederation	ILO
European Nitrogen Producers' Association	IMCO
European Oceanic Association	UNIDO
European Society of Culture	UNESCO

Organization	In consultative status with
European Tea Committee	FAO
European Training and Research Centre for Theatrical Performers	UNESCO
European Tugowners Association (ETA)	IMCO
European Union of Coachbuilders	UNIDO
European Union of Public Relations	UNIDO
Eurosat S.A.	IMCO
Experiment in International Living, The	UNESCO
Federation of Arab Teachers	UNESCO
Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry	UNCTAD
Federation of Indian Export Organizations	UNCTAD
Federation of National Associations of Ship Brokers and Agents	UNCTAD
General Arab Insurance Federation	UNCTAD
Hemispheric Insurance Conference	UNCTAD
Ibero-American Television Organization	ITU
Institut du transport aérien	ICAO
Institute of International Law	ICAO
Institute on Man and Science	UNESCO
Inter-American Association of Broadcasters	UNESCO
Inter-American Association of Sanitary Engineering	WHO
Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production	UNCTAD
International Academy of Aviation and Space Medicine	ICAO
International Academy of Pathology	WHO
International Aeronautical Federation	ICAO
International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness (Vision International)	UNICEF, WHO
International Aircraft Brokers Association	ICAO
International Airline Navigators Council	ICAO, WHO
International Air Safety Association	ICAO
International Association for Accidents and Traffic Medicine	WHO
International Association for Cereal Chemistry (ICC)	UNIDO
International Association for Child Psychiatry and Allied Professions	WHO
International Association for Earthquake Engineering	UNESCO
International Association for Educational and Vocational Guidance	ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF

Organization	In consultative status with
International Association for Educational and Vocational Information	ILO, UNESCO
International Association for Mass Communication Research	UNESCO
International Association for Mutual Assistance	ILO
International Association for Prevention of Blindness	WHO
International Association for the Advancement of Educational Research	UNESCO
International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement	UNESCO
International Association for the Physical Sciences of the Ocean	ICAO
International Association of Agricultural Economists	FAO
International Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists	FAO
International Association of Agricultural Medicine	ILO, WHO
International Association of Art—Painting, Sculpture, Graphic Art	UNESCO
International Association of Art Critics	UNESCO
International Association of Classification Societies	IMCO
International Association of Conference Interpreters	ILO, UNESCO
International Association of Crafts and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises	UNIDO
International Association of Drilling Contractors (IADC)	IMCO
International Association of Fish Meal Manufacturers	FAO
International Association of Horticultural Producers	FAO
International Association of Insurance and Reinsurance Intermediaries	UNCTAD
International Association of Institutes of Navigation (IAIN)	IMCO
International Association of Legal Science	UNESCO
International Association of Lighthouse Authorities	IMCO
International Association of Literary Critics	UNESCO
International Association of Logopedics and Phoniatrics	UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO
International Association of Medical Laboratory Technologists	WHO
International Association of Microbiological Societies	WHO
International Association of Physical Oceanography (IAP0)	ICAO
International Association of Pro-	

Organization	In consultative status with	Organization	In consultative status with
ducers of Insurance and Reinsurance (BIPAR)	IMCO	International Community of Booksellers Associations	UNESCO
International Association of Scientific Experts in Tourism	UNESCO	International Confederation of European Beet Growers	UNCTAD
International Association of Students in Economics and Management	ILO, UNESCO	International Confederation of Midwives	ILO, UNICEF, WHO
International Association of Theatre Critics	UNESCO	International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers	UNESCO
International Association of Universities	UNESCO	International Congress of University Adult Education	UNESCO
International Association of University Professors and Lecturers	UNESCO	International Coordinating Committee for the Presentation of Science and the Development of Out-of-School Scientific Activities	UNESCO
International Association of Workers for Maladjusted Children	UNESCO	International Coordinating Council of Aerospace Industries Associations	ICAO
International Astronomical Union	WMO	International Copyright Society	UNESCO
International Baccalaureate Office	UNESCO	International Council for Educational Films	ILO
International Board on Books for Young People	UNESCO, UNICEF	International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies	UNESCO
International Brain Research Organization	UNESCO, WHO	International Council of Aircraft Owner and Pilot Associations	ICAO
International Bureau of Social Tourism	ILO, UNESCO	International Council of Graphic Design Associations	UNESCO
International Cell Research Organization	UNESCO	International Council of Marine Industry Associations (ICOMIA)	IMCO
International Centre for Industry and Environment (ICIE)	UNIDO	International Council of Museums	UNESCO
International Centre for Wholesale Trade	UNCTAD	International Council of Nurses	ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO
International Centre of Films for Children and Young People	UNESCO, UNICEF	International Council of Societies of Pathology	WHO
International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology	UNESCO	International Council of Sport and Physical Education	UNESCO
International Centre of Research and Information on Collective Economy	ILO	International Council on Archives	UNESCO
International Cocoa Trade Federation	UNCTAD	International Council on Correspondence Education	UNESCO
International Commission Against Concentration Camp Practices	ILO	International Council on Education for Teaching	UNESCO
International Commission of Agricultural Engineering	FAO, UNESCO	International Cystic Fibrosis (Mucoviscidosis) Association	WHO
International Commission on Illumination	ICAO, ILO, IMCO	International Dairy Federation	FAO, UNICEF
International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements	IAEA, WHO	International Dance Council	UNESCO
International Commission on Radiological Protection	IAEA, WHO	International Dental Federation	WHO
International Committee for Plastics in Agriculture	UNIDO	International Diabetes Federation	WHO
International Committee for Social Science Information and Documentation	UNESCO	International Economic Association	UNESCO
International Committee of Catholic Nurses and Medico-Social Workers	ILO, WHO	International Electrotechnical Commission	IMCO, WHO
International Committee on Laboratory Animals	WHO	International Epidemiological Association	WHO
		International Ergonomics Association	ILO, WHO
		International Falcon Movement	UNESCO
		International Federation for Information Processing	UNESCO
		International Federation for Medical and Biological Engineering	WHO

Organization	In consultative status with
International Federation for Parent Education	UNESCO, UNICEF
International Federation of Actors	UNESCO
International Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations	ICAO, WMO
International Federation of Automatic Control	UNESCO, UNIDO
International Federation of Catholic Universities	UNESCO
International Federation of Children's Communities	UNESCO
International Federation of Clinical Chemistry	WHO
International Federation of Fertility Societies	WHO
International Federation of Free Teachers' Unions	UNESCO
International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics	WHO
International Federation of Home Economics	FAO, UNESCO
International Federation of Independent Air Transport	ICAO
International Federation of Industrial Producers of Electricity for Own Consumption	IAEA
International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA)	UNCTAD, UNIDO
International Federation of Library Associations	UNESCO
International Federation of Margarine Associations	FAO
International Federation of Medical Students' Associations	WHO
International Federation of Multiple Sclerosis Societies	WHO
International Federation of Musicians	UNESCO
International Federation of Newspaper Publishers	UNESCO
International Federation of Ophthalmological Societies	WHO
International Federation of Organizations of School Correspondence and Exchanges	UNESCO
International Federation of Patent Agents	UNCTAD
International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations	WHO
International Federation of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	WHO
International Federation of Plantation, Agricultural and Allied Workers	FAO
International Federation of Popular Travel Organizations	UNESCO
International Federation of Purchasing and Materials Management (IFPMM)	UNCTAD
International Federation of Shipmasters' Associations (IFSMA)	IMCO

Organization	In consultative status with
International Federation of Sports Medicine	WHO
International Federation of Surgical Colleges	WHO
International Federation of the Periodical Press	UNESCO
International Federation of the Phonographic Industry	UNESCO
International Federation of the Training Centres for the Promotion of Progressive Education	UNESCO
International Federation of Translators	UNESCO
International Federation of Workers' Educational Associations	UNESCO
International Fertility Association	WHO
International Film and Television Council	UNESCO
International Food Policy Research Institute	UNCTAD
International Geographical Union	ICAO
International Group of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers	UNESCO
International Hospital Federation	WHO
International Humanistic and Ethical Union	UNESCO
International Hydatidological Association	WHO
International Institute for Industrial Planning	UNIDO
International Institute of Music, Dance and Theatre in the Audio-Visual Media	UNESCO
International League Against Epilepsy	WHO
International League Against Rheumatism	UNICEF, WHO
International League for Child and Adult Education	UNESCO
International League of Dermatological Societies	WHO
International Leprosy Association	WHO
International Lifesaving Appliance Manufacturers' Association (ILAMA)	IMCO
International Literary and Artistic Association	UNESCO
International Maritime Committee	IMCO, UNCTAD
International Maritime Pilots' Association	IMCO
International Maritime Radio Association	ICAO, IMCO
International Measurement Confederation	UNIDO
International Medical Association for the Study of Living Conditions and Health	FAO
International Movement of Catholic Agricultural and Rural Youth	FAO, ILO, UNESCO

Organization	In consultative status with	Organization	In consultative status with
International Music Council	UNESCO	International Society of Endocrinology	WHO
International Organization Against Trachoma	WHO	International Society of Hematology	WHO
International Organization for Rural Development	UNICEF	International Society of Orthopaedic Surgery and Traumatology	WHO
International Paediatric Association	UNICEF, WHO	International Society of Radiographers and Radiological Technicians	WHO
International Peace Research Association	UNESCO	International Society of Radiology	WHO
International Peat Society	FAO	International Society of Soil Science	FAO, UNESCO, WMO
International PEN	UNESCO	International Sociological Association	UNESCO
International Pharmaceutical Federation	WHO	International Solid Wastes and Public Cleansing Association	WHO
International Political Science Association	UNESCO	International Superphosphate and Compound Manufacturers' Association Limited	IMCO, UNCTAD, UNIDO
International Radiation Protection Association	WHO	International Theatre Institute	UNESCO
International Radio and Television Organization	UNESCO	International Transport Workers' Federation	ICAO
International Radio-Maritime Committee	ICAO, IMCO, WMO	International Travel Journalists and Writers Federation	UNESCO
International Reading Association	UNESCO	International Union Against Cancer	WHO
International Round Table for the Advancement of Counseling (IRTAC)	ILO, UNICEF	International Union Against the Venereal Diseases and the Treponematoses	UNICEF, WHO
International Rayon and Synthetic Fibres Committee	UNCTAD	International Union Against Tuberculosis	ILO, UNICEF, WHO
International Salvage Union (ISU)	IMCO	International Union for Health Education	UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO
International Scientific Film Association	UNESCO	International Union for the Liberty of Education	UNESCO
International Scientific Radio Union	WMO	International Union of Aviation Insurers	ICAO
International Secretariat of Catholic Technologists, Agriculturists and Economists	ILO	International Union of Biological Sciences	WHO
International Ship Owners Association	UNCTAD	International Union of Food and Allied Workers Associations	FAO
International Social Science Council	ILO, UNESCO	International Union of Forestry Research Organizations	FAO
International Society for Burn Injuries	WHO	International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics	ICAO
International Society for Education through Art	UNESCO	International Union of Immunological Societies	WHO
International Society for Human and Animal Mycology	WHO	International Union of Independent Laboratories	UNIDO
International Society for Labour Law and Social Legislation	ILO	International Union of Leather Technologists and Chemists Societies	FAO, UNIDO
International Society for Photogrammetry	UNESCO	International Union of Nutritional Sciences	FAO, UNICEF, WHO
International Society for Research on Moors	FAO	International Union of Pharmacology	WHO
International Society of Biometeorology	WHO, WMO	International Union of Psychological Science	UNESCO
International Society of Blood Transfusion	WHO		
International Society of Cardiology	WHO		
International Society of Chemotherapy	WHO		
International Society of Citriculture	FAO		

Organization	In consultative status with
International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry	FAO, WHO
International Union of School and University Health and Medicine	UNESCO, WHO
International Union of Socialist Youth	ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF
International Union of Students	UNESCO
International Water Supply Association	WHO
International Writers Guild	UNESCO
International Young Catholic Students	UNESCO
International Youth Federation for Environmental Studies and Conservation	UNESCO
International Youth Hostel Federation	UNESCO
Japan Atomic Industrial Forum, Inc.	IAEA
Joint Commission on International Aspects of Mental Retardation	WHO
Latin American and Caribbean Federation of Exporters' Associations	UNCTAD
Latin American Plastics Institute	UNIDO
Latin American Shipowners Association	IMCO, UNCTAD
Latin American Social Science Council	UNESCO
Liaison Office of the Rubber Industries of the European Economic Community	UNCTAD
Medical Women's International Association	UNICEF, WHO
Miners' International Federation	UNCTAD
National Shippers' Councils of Europe	UNCTAD
Oil Companies' International Marine Forum	IMCO
Oil Industry International Exploration and Production Forum (E and P Forum)	IMCO
Organization for Flora Neotropica	UNESCO
Pacific Science Association	UNESCO, WMO
Pan-African Youth Movement	UNESCO
Pan-American Union of Associations of Engineering	UNESCO
Permanent Commission and International Association on Occupational Health	ILO, WHO
Permanent International Committee on Canned Foods	FAO
Permanent Joint Technical Commission for Nile Waters	WMO
Society for Chemical Industry	UNIDO
Society for General Systems Research	UNESCO
Society of African Culture	UNESCO
Sri Aurobindo Society	UNESCO
Standing Conference of Chambers of Commerce and Industry	

Organization	In consultative status with
of the European Economic Community	UNCTAD
Standing Conference of Rectors and Vice-Chancellors of the European Universities	UNESCO
Trade Union International of Food, Tobacco, Hotel and Allied Industries' Workers	FAO
Trade Unions International of Agricultural, Forestry and Plantation Workers	FAO
Transplantation Society	WHO
UNDA—Catholic International Association for Radio and Television	UNESCO
Union of Industries of the European Community	UNCTAD, UNIDO
Union of International Engineering Organizations	UNESCO, UNIDO
Union of Latin American Universities	UNESCO
Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa	ILO, UNESCO
Union of Producers, Conveyors and Distributors of Electric Power in African Countries, Madagascar and Mauritius	UNIDO
United Schools International	UNESCO
United Seamen's Service	ILO
Universal Esperanto Association	UNESCO
World Association for Animal Production	FAO
World Association for Public Opinion Research	UNESCO
World Association for the School as an Instrument of Peace	UNESCO
World Association of Industrial and Technological Research Organizations	UNIDO
World Association of Societies of Pathology	WHO
World Confederation of Teachers	UNESCO
World Crafts Council	UNESCO, UNICEF
World Education Fellowship, The	UNESCO
World Federation for Medical Education	WHO
World Federation of Agricultural Workers	FAO
World Federation of Associations of Clinical Toxicology Centers and Poison Control Centers	WHO
World Federation of Engineering Organizations	UNESCO, UNIDO
World Federation of Foreign Language Teachers Associations	UNESCO
World Federation of Hemophilia	WHO
World Federation of Neurology	WHO
World Federation of Neurosurgical Societies	WHO
World Federation of Nuclear Medicine and Biology	WHO
World Federation of Occupational Therapists	WHO

Organization	In consultative status with	Organization	In consultative status with
World Federation of Parasitologists	FAO, WHO	World Medical Association	ILO, WHO
World Federation of Proprietary Medicine Manufacturers (WFPMM)	WHO	World Movement of Christian Workers	ILO
World Federation of Public Health Associations	WHO	World Organization for Early Childhood Education	UNESCO, UNICEF
World Federation of Scientific Workers	UNESCO	World ORT Union	ILO
World Federation of Societies of Anaesthesiologists	WHO	World OSE Union (Worldwide Organisation for Child Care, Health and Hygiene Among Jews)	UNICEF, WHO
World Federation of Teachers' Unions	UNESCO	World Packaging Organization	UNIDO
World Federation of Workers of Food, Tobacco and Hotel Industries	FAO	World Peace Council	UNCTAD, UNESCO
World Fellowship of Buddhists	UNESCO	World's Poultry Science Association	FAO
World Future Studies Federation	UNESCO	World Psychiatric Association	WHO
		World Union of Catholic Teachers	UNESCO
		World Veterinary Association	FAO, WHO
		Young Christian Workers	ILO, UNESCO

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Chapter XXVI

Co-ordination and organizational questions**Development and co-ordination of activities of the United Nations system of organizations**

The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) reported in 1977 on the functioning of its co-ordination machinery, which currently embraced 24 organizations and programmes participating in ACC, more than 30 programme sectors and 10 service sectors where organizations of the United Nations system co-operated on a multilateral basis.

During the year, ACC established a Task Force on Long-term Development Objectives to co-ordinate the implementation of global development targets. Development objectives of the system were also discussed at the Joint Meetings of ACC and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) in July 1977, as were ways to strengthen organizational contributions to the work of CPC and the Economic and Social Council, including harmonization of programme budgets and budget presentation. In this connexion, CPC presented a number of recommendations and conclusions pursuant to its new mandate—inter alia to review programmes as defined in the medium-term plan and to evaluate programmes to improve their design—and the General Assembly approved recommendations and took decisions relating to priority-setting and growth rates of programmes.

In addition, ACC considered the form of ad hoc machinery to co-ordinate activities on behalf of the least developed countries, and reviewed activities relating to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

The Committee also reviewed interagency co-ordination in a number of programme sectors: nutrition, human settlements, marine affairs, rural development, international years and anniversaries, water resources development, science and technology, activities of transnational corporations, the integration of women in development, education and training, the campaign against illiteracy, unemployment and poverty, and industrial development. The Economic and Social Council approved an ACC recommendation to set up a standing Ad-

visory Group on Nutrition for consultant advice to agencies to replace the interagency Protein-Calorie Advisory Group.

Pending the establishment of permanent institutional arrangements to handle human settlements questions, which were set up at the end of 1977 with the creation of the Commission on Human Settlements, ACC co-ordinated system-wide action to implement previous decisions in this area.

By a decision relating to ACC'S work in marine affairs, the Council asked for additional co-operation in the field of coastal area development and more interaction between producers and users of marine technologies.

The Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems, an ACC subsidiary, under new terms of reference, launched several new programmes: it produced directories of United Nations information systems and services and of computer facilities, and it carried out work towards publishing a directory of administrative support systems, simultaneously with the further development of the Common Register of Development Activities. Other ACC administrative co-ordination activities included publication of ACC'S twelfth report on expenditures of the system in relation to programmes, promotion of collaboration between the International Civil Service Commission and the personnel services of various organizations, and work on calculating conference costs and improving terminology.

The Economic and Social Council in 1977 adopted a sector-by-sector approach to co-ordination problems to replace the organization-by-organization approach, eliminating the need for future annual analytical reports from the specialized agencies. Nevertheless, in 1977 the Council reviewed in depth the reports of the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Details of these and other co-ordination activities of the United Nations system are described in the sections below.

Functioning of co-ordination machinery

Restructuring the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system

The General Assembly on 20 December 1977 adopted resolution 32/197, by which it endorsed and annexed to the resolution the conclusions and recommendations of its Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System. The provisions relating to inter-agency co-ordination recommended that, at the intergovernmental level, such co-ordination should be governed by policy guidelines, directives and priorities established by the General Assembly and, under its authority, by the Economic and Social Council. The machinery for interagency co-ordination at the intersecretariat level should aim at assisting in the preparatory work for decisions and their implementation, and should conform to objectives and priorities of Governments. That machinery should centre on the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) and should be streamlined and reduced to a minimum. Steps should be taken to merge the Environment Co-ordination Board, the Inter-Agency Consultative Board and the Advisory Committee of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization with ACC, which should assume their functions.

The agenda, functioning and reporting systems of ACC should be adjusted to respond fully to the priorities, requirements and work programme of the Assembly and the Council. The reporting schedules of ACC should be re-organized to conform to the meetings calendar of the intergovernmental bodies concerned. Communication between ACC and the intergovernmental bodies should be improved. As necessary, mutually convenient procedures should be worked out to enable the chairman or designated representative of any of these bodies to be associated in an appropriate manner with ACC discussions of particular concern to that body.

The Council's review of relationship agreements should be guided by the need to ensure that the specialized agencies give full and prompt effect in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and within the scope of their respective basic instruments to the recommendations made by the Assembly and the Council for co-ordination of their policies and activities.

(For further information, see Chapter II above on RESTRUCTURING OF THE ECONOMIC

AND SOCIAL SECTORS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM; for text of resolution 32/197, especially section VII, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES following that Chapter.)

Work of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

In its annual report to the Economic and Social Council covering its work from mid-1976 to mid-1977, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination noted that, in order to be able to co-operate more closely with the Council, the General Assembly and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC), it had arranged that its work and that of its Preparatory Committee should be planned over longer periods and geared more closely to the work cycles of those bodies. The report noted that the organizations of the United Nations system had expressed satisfaction with CPC's decision to review their activities on a sector-by-sector basis rather than on an organization-by-organization basis, and with the consequences of that decision for reporting procedures.

The report also contained recommendations for consideration by the Council and other intergovernmental bodies on a number of specific issues, including: the contents and format of ACC's annual reports; the harmonization of the medium-term plans of organizations; a revision of ACC's interorganizational programme classification; a discussion of programme questions relating to a number of multidisciplinary subjects; administrative questions on personnel, financial, language and documentation issues; and an invitation to the Council to review proposals for the celebration of international years and other anniversaries.

The Committee considered a number of tasks facing the system pursuant to recent decisions concerning development and international economic co-operation. In particular, ACC addressed itself to the over-all question of the compatibility of the long-term development objectives set by the system, and measures to strengthen the analytical and technical support provided by it to intergovernmental bodies concerned with long-term development planning and target-setting.

The Committee replaced its Sub-Committee on the Development Decade with a new Task Force on Long-term Development Objectives. Its mandate was to formulate manageable and functional procedures to help the secretariats

of the system contribute to the formulation and implementation by national and international policy-making bodies of global targets and programmes for development co-operation. Its functions and working procedures were elaborated by ACC at its July 1977 meeting in the light of, *inter alia*, discussions thereon by CPC at its May 1977 session. The terms and implications of the ACC initiative were also reviewed at the Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC in July 1977. The Task Force held an organizational session in October and explored the possibilities of conducting an over-all survey of objectives and action programmes, a study based on experience gained in implementation, and co-ordination of quantitative work.

Immediately following a special meeting at which multilateral and bilateral financial and technical assistance agencies carried out a review of their requirements with representatives of the least developed countries (see p. 413), ACC convened an ad hoc interagency meeting to consider interagency machinery to deal with issues relating to those countries. It postponed a decision on establishing an ACC sub-committee for co-ordination of such activities; instead, ad hoc interagency meetings could be convened to assist ACC in that respect, and activities on behalf of the least developed countries would be regularly reviewed by existing ACC subsidiary bodies in their fields of competence.

In accordance with a Council resolution of 1 August 1974,¹ representatives of organizations of the system held a meeting with a representative of the Organization of African Unity in March 1977 to review activities relating to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples² and other relevant resolutions with a view to achieving effective co-ordination of activities.

On 3 August 1977 the Council, by decision 256(LXIII), which it adopted without vote, took note of, *inter alia*, the annual report of ACC for 1976/1977. The decision had been orally proposed in the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee by the Chairman and approved without vote on 1 August.

Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC

The Economic and Social Council, at a meeting of its organizational session on 12 January 1977, considered the 1976 report on the Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC. A number of issues which had been taken up in that report and proposals which had been agreed upon to improve co-operation and communi-

cation between the two bodies and to promote better understanding between government representatives and secretariats³ were, Council members had felt, in need of more study than could be given at the 1976 session. Following the January 1977 discussion, the Council adopted, without vote, on an oral suggestion of its President, decision 208(ORG-77), by which the Council, having taken fully into account the comments made on the report, took note of the conclusions contained therein.

The two Committees held the twelfth in their series of Joint Meetings at Geneva from 5 to 7 July 1977 and reported their views and conclusions to the Council at its July/August 1977 session.

As noted in the report, the Joint Meetings concerned themselves with two major items: ways and means of strengthening the contributions of organizations to the work of CPC and the Economic and Social Council; and development objectives of the United Nations system.

With regard to the first item, the two Committees recognized that a large number of measures adopted over the past few years had corresponded to that objective, in particular a change in the presentation of the CPC report, communication to CPC of summaries of the work of the ACC Preparatory Committee and of the results of preliminary consultations among specialized agencies, and special analyses conducted by ACC on the sectors chosen by CPC for detailed study.

The question of the harmonization of programme budgets was considered; the executive heads said they were in favour of such harmonization in the interests of co-ordination, despite the difficulty and expenditures entailed for the agencies.

With regard to the methodology to be adopted for the study of the activities of the specialized agencies, the two Committees recommended that the sector-by-sector approach to co-ordination problems should be adopted, rather than an organization-by-organization approach. This would eliminate the need for agencies' analytical summaries; their annual reports would be sufficient.

On 3 August 1977, the Economic and Social Council adopted without vote a three-part resolution (2098(LXIII)), on programming and co-ordination in the United Nations system, by a provision of which it endorsed the recom-

¹ See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 779-80, text of resolution 1892(LVII).

² See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing text of Declaration.

³ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 637.

mendations of the Joint Meetings concerning in-depth studies on the basis of a programme-sector-by-programme-sector approach to co-ordination.

(For additional views and conclusions of the Joint Meetings on this item, and subsequent action by the Council and the General Assembly, see section below on PROGRAMMING AND CO-ORDINATION IN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM, and p. 1045; for text of resolution 2098(LXIII), especially section II, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below, under the heading PROGRAMMING AND CO-ORDINATION IN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM.)

Concerning the second major item of discussion at the Joint Meetings—development objectives of the United Nations system—the two Committees had emphasized that the definition of a development strategy was not a theoretical exercise in econometrics; what counted in a strategy was its implementation. Harmonization and homogeneity would not be sought for their own sake but to make the system more dynamic.

The conclusions of the Committees on this item were that the work of ACC'S newly created Task Force on Long-term Development Objectives (see section immediately preceding) would be of practical assistance to intergovernmental bodies in engendering maximum mutual compatibility of development objectives and promoting their implementation, and it would contribute to the flexibility and responsiveness of the system to development policies. It was pointed out, however, that the secretariats should avoid any impression of preempting, bypassing, financing or taking over the work of intergovernmental bodies or generally reaching conclusions within the province of those bodies. The Task Force's work should be as specific and action-oriented as possible. The initiative also placed responsibility on intergovernmental bodies to provide guidance and a sense of purpose to this work. The hope was expressed that consideration of issues relating to the compatibility of development objectives would be actively pursued by the Council and through such subsidiary bodies as CPC, the Committee on Review and Appraisal and the Committee for Development Planning.

The Council took no action on the report of the 1977 Joint Meetings.

Annual reports of IAEA and of the specialized agencies

The Economic and Social Council's Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, for

its consideration of international co-operation and co-ordination within the United Nations system at the July/August 1977 session of the Council, had before it a statement of the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to the Council and analytical summaries of the annual reports of the following specialized agencies: the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the Universal Postal Union, the International Telecommunication Union, the World Meteorological Organization, the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization and the World Intellectual Property Organization.

Pursuant to a 1975 recommendation by Ace,⁴ the Council reviewed in depth the reports of ILO and UNESCO at its mid-1977 session.

The annual report of IAEA for 1977 was submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session in November (see p. 103).

On 3 August 1977, by decision 256(LXIII), the Council, on the recommendation of the Committee, took note of the analytical summaries of the reports of the specialized agencies and IAEA, as well as of the annual report of ACC for 1976/1977. (For details, see section above on WORK OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION.)

A statement on behalf of the executive head of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) was made to the Council in July 1977; reports of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the International Development Association were transmitted to the Council in October and November 1977 (see p. 527).

The Council, by its resolution 2098(LXIII) of 3 August 1977 on programming and co-ordination in the United Nations system, decided to discontinue the submission of analytical summaries of the reports of the specialized agencies. The agencies were invited to co-operate actively, through ACC, in the preparation and timely submission of reports on United Nations system-wide programme sectors for consideration by CPC.

(For additional information in connexion with this resolution, see section immediately following; for text of resolution 2098(LXIII), especially section II, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below, under

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 703.

the heading PROGRAMMING AND CO-ORDINATION IN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM.)

Programming and co-ordination in the United Nations system

A task force on the harmonization of programme budget presentation met in February 1977 under the auspices of ACCS Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions. It reported fully on progress made by organizations in implementing decisions on: harmonization of concepts relating to medium-term plans, including the framing of objectives; techniques of performance reporting and evaluation; agreed definitions in the programme budgeting and financial fields; revision of ACCS interorganizational programme classification which served, *inter alia*, as the basis of ACCS annual report on expenditures in relation to programmes; procedures for prior consultations on medium-term plans and programme budgets; and arrangements for future work. This organization-by-organization review, however, which was considered to be a prerequisite for planning system-wide development activities, was not completed.

The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination considered for the first time at its May/June 1977 session a programme budget in the manner defined in its new terms of reference—reviewing United Nations programmes as defined in the medium-term plan—and undertook its new evaluation work to improve programme design; these tasks had been entrusted to it in 1976.⁵ It combined its work on the budget for the 1978-1979 biennium and its evaluation work by studying four selected programme areas in detail—public information, transport, human settlements and environment—and ascertaining whether the draft programme budget was compatible with the medium-term plan adopted by the General Assembly in 1976. It submitted recommendations to the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly on three of the four topics (the institutional consequences of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, however, were still under consideration by the Council). It also recommended guidelines for improvement of programme evaluation and decided on programmes it would consider in depth at its next session.

With regard to setting priorities, CPC recommended that, in the economic, social and humanitarian fields, each programme in the Secretary-General's draft programme budget should show all existing or proposed subpro-

grammes or programme components which represented 10 per cent of the resources requested for that programme, and to which the highest or lowest priority was to be assigned.

The Committee included in its report a draft resolution for Assembly consideration by which, *inter alia*, the Assembly would confirm CPC's role as the main subsidiary body of the Council and the Assembly for planning, programming and co-ordination, and urge subsidiary bodies to refrain from making recommendations on the relative priority of the major programmes, but to propose, through CPC, relative priorities for various subprogrammes within their fields of competence. (For the General Assembly's consideration of CPC's report, see p. 1045.)

In other action, CPC expressed concern about the lack of compliance in some of the proposed programmes with the relative growth rates endorsed by the Assembly. In relating the programme budget to the medium-term plan for 1978-1981, CPC noted certain problems arising from a lack of clear direction in establishing relative growth rates, and set out some guidelines in an attempt to refine the methodology for determining those rates. It invited the Secretary-General to comment on those problems.

The Committee decided that, instead of studying the programmes of each specialized agency, it should do what those bodies could not do because their point of view was sectoral, namely, identify the co-ordination problems which arose in sectors of activity falling within the competence of several agencies; CPC would thus be shifting from the organization-by-organization approach to the sector-by-sector approach, as envisaged in its new terms of reference. The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination approved the change proposed by CPC at the Joint Meetings of the two Committees in July (see section above). It also suggested that in future the sectors to be covered by CPC might be selected by the Joint Meetings on the basis of proposals submitted by ACC and reviewed by CPC immediately preceding the Joint Meetings. In addition, ACC would continue to submit to CPC reports on programme areas selected by CPC for in-depth consideration in connexion with the programme budget of the United Nations itself. These areas would be selected on the basis of considerations arising from CPC's programme review activities; the ACC reports were to assist

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 646-47, text of resolution 2008(LX) of 14 May 1976.

CPC in programme evaluation and in its review of proposed new programmes.

The Economic and Social Council, on 3 August 1977, having considered the reports of CPC and of the Joint Meetings, adopted without vote a three-part resolution on programming and co-ordination in the United Nations system.

By the first section, it endorsed CPC'S conclusions and recommendations, commended them to the organizations concerned and recommended that the Assembly take them into account in adopting the 1978-1979 programme budget.

By the second section, the Council endorsed the recommendations of the Joint Meetings relating to discontinuance of the submission of analytical summaries of agency reports and their replacement by in-depth studies using a programme-sector-by-programme-sector approach. It invited ACC to submit annually to CPC information needed for the selection of programme sectors to be reviewed in depth on a system-wide basis, and invited the agencies, through ACC, to co-operate in submitting these reports.

By the third section of the resolution, the Council asked ACC to specify obstacles to further harmonization of programme budgets and medium-term plans and make proposals for overcoming them. It asked the Secretary-General, as Chairman of ACC, to prepare for CPC a compendium of introductions to the most recent programme budgets of agencies and organizations in the system, and asked CPC to consider the compendium's utility, with a view to developing system-wide harmonization of budgets and plans; it also asked ACC'S views on the compendium and on ways to enhance its value.

The text of this resolution was proposed in the Council's Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee by Argentina, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Japan, Kenya, Mauritania, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines and Yugoslavia. The Committee approved the text, as orally amended by France, by the Netherlands and by the sponsors, without objection on 28 July 1977; the Council adopted the Committee's recommended draft as resolution 2098(LXIII). (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

(For further information, see p. 1043.)

Review of relationship agreements

In 1973, the Economic and Social Council decided to review the existing agreements between the United Nations and the specialized

agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency with a view to strengthening the coherence of the system and its capacity to fulfil, in particular, the objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade effectively and in a co-ordinated manner.⁶

At its April/May 1977 session, the Council had before it several documents on this subject which had been submitted during the intervening years: a descriptive and analytical report of the Secretary-General on the past and current relationship between the United Nations and the specialized agencies, IAEA and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, as well as a report containing the views of the executive heads of those agencies,⁷ and a 1975 interim report of the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee on the question of reviewing the agreements.⁸

Inasmuch as several members of the Council expressed the view that the reports should be considered after the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System had concluded its work and after the Council had considered the Ad Hoc Committee's report, the President orally proposed, and the Council agreed without vote on 26 April 1977, by decision 217(LXII), to take a decision at the Council's organizational session for 1978 on the timing of the review of the agreements.

On 20 December 1977, the General Assembly, by its resolution 32/197 on restructuring the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee. The recommendations regarding interagency co-ordination referred to the review of the relationship agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies. The review, it was stated, should be guided by the need to ensure that the agencies gave full and prompt effect, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and within the scope of their respective basic instruments, to the recommendations made by the Assembly and the Council for the co-ordination of their policies and activities.

(See also Chapter II above on RESTRUCTURING OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SECTORS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM; for text of resolution 32/197, especially section VII, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES following that Chapter.)

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 595-97, text of resolution 1768(LIV) of 18 May 1973, esp. section V.

⁷ See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 705.

⁸ See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 704.

International years and anniversaries

At its April 1977 session, ACC reviewed proposals for the celebration of international years and other special observances. It took note of the preparations for the International Year of the Child in 1979 (see p. 614)—which were being co-ordinated through an inter-agency advisory group which held its first meeting in March 1977—and the arrangements being made in designating 1981 the International Year for Disabled Persons (see p. 659). It was informed that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization had adopted a resolution accepting in principle a UNESCO-sponsored International Year for Science and Technology

in 1981 (see p. 542) and that there were plans in the International Telecommunication Union to sponsor the proclamation of an International Communication Year and in the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization to sponsor an annual World Maritime Day.

In considering the demands made on the system by the preparatory process for international years, ACC concluded that in many respects the collective efforts required by international years closely paralleled that of recent or proposed world conferences. It felt that it would be important, in any analysis undertaken of the likely import of new international years, to take those conferences fully into account.

Documentary references

Work of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 609, 612, 613, 617, 619, 627.
Plenary meeting 2084.

E/5973. Annual report of ACC for 1976/77 (Geneva, 26 and 27 July 1976; Headquarters, New York, 18-20 October 1976; Paris, 5-7 April 1977).
E/6036 (parts I and II). Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee (part II, draft decision C).
E/6020. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 63rd session (decision 256(LXIII), para. (b)).

E/1978/43 and Add.1,2. Annual report of ACC for 1977/78, Parts One, Two and Three (Geneva, 5 July 1977; Headquarters, New York, 21 October and 1 November 1977; London, 5-7 April 1978).

Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC

Economic and Social Council—1977 organizational session
Plenary meeting 2040.

E/5892. Report of Chairman of CPC and Chairman of ACC on Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC.
E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977 and 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 208(ORG-77)).

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 609, 612, 613, 617, 619.

E/6019. Provisional agenda for Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC, Geneva, 5-7 July 1977.
E/6009 and Corr.1. Report of Chairmen of CPC and ACC on Joint Meetings of two Committees, Geneva, 5-7 July 1977.

Annual reports of IAEA and of the specialized agencies

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 606, 614, 619, 627.
Plenary meeting 2084.

E/5948. Thirty-first report of ILO to United Nations (covering note).
E/5949 and Corr.1. Report of FAO to Economic and Social Council at its 63rd session: summary for year 1976 (covering note).
E/5950. Report of UNESCO.
E/5951. Report of WHO: analytical summary, 1976 (covering note).
E/5952. Report of ICAO: analytical summary of activities in 1976 (covering note).
E/5953. Analytical report on work of UPU in 1976 (covering note).
E/5954. Analytical summary of report on activities of ITU in 1976 to 63rd session of United Nations Economic and Social Council (covering note).
E/5955. Analytical summary of annual report of WMO for 1976 submitted to 63rd session of Economic and Social Council (covering note).
E/5956. Analytical summary of annual report of IMCO, 1976/77 (covering note).
E/5957. Report of WIPO to Economic and Social Council of United Nations at its 63rd session: analytical summary for year 1976 (covering note).
E/5958. International co-operation and co-ordination within United Nations system: IAEA Director-General's statement to Economic and Social Council, July 1977 (covering note).
E/6036 (parts I and II). Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee (part II, draft decision C).
E/6020. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 63rd session (decision 256(LXIII), para. (a)).
E/6057. Report of International Monetary Fund. Note by Secretary-General (covering note).
E/6058 and Add.1. Reports of World Bank and IFC. Note by Secretary-General (covering note).

Programming and co-ordination in the United Nations system

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 609, 612, 613, 617, 619, 621-625.
Plenary meeting 2084.

A/32/38. Report of CPC on work of its 17th session, Headquarters, New York, 9 May and 23 May-17 June 1977. (Annex II: List of documents before Committee at its 17th session.)
E/6009 and Corr.1. Report of Chairmen of CPC and ACC

on Joint Meetings of two Committees (Geneva, 5-7 July 1977).

E/NGO/70. Statement by NGO in Category I consultative status with Economic and Social Council.

E/AC.24/L.560. Argentina, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Japan, Kenya, Mauritania, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as orally amended by France, by Netherlands and by sponsors, approved without objection by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee on 28 July 1977, meeting 625.

E/6041. Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee (on work programme and budget for 1978-1979).

Resolution 2098(LXIII), as recommended by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, E/6041, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1977, meeting 2084.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its seventeenth session and the recommendations of the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination regarding co-ordination in the United Nations system,

Noting with satisfaction that the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination has considered the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979, as well as the evaluation reports on selected programme areas,

Noting the recommendation of the Joint Meetings in favour of a programme-sector-by-programme-sector approach to co-ordination, as envisaged in the terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination,

Convinced that the further harmonization of programme budgets and medium-term planning in the United Nations system is desirable,

I

1. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and commends them to the organs and institutions of the United Nations system concerned, and recommends that the General Assembly act upon the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee in adopting the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979, taking into account the discussion at the sixty-third session of the Council;

II

1. Decides to discontinue the submission of analytical summaries of the reports of the specialized agencies requested in its resolution 1458(XLVII) of 8 August 1969 and related resolutions;

2. Endorses the recommendations of the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination concerning in-depth studies on the basis of the programme-sector-by-programme-sector approach to co-ordination;

3. Invites the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to submit annually to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination the relevant elements and selected information for the selection of programme sectors to be reviewed in depth on a United Nations system-wide basis;

4. Invites the specialized agencies to co-operate actively, through the machinery of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, in the preparation and timely submission of reports on United Nations system-wide programme sectors

for consideration by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;

III

1. Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to specify the obstacles involved in further harmonizing programme budgets and medium-term plans and to make proposals for overcoming them to the Council at its sixty-fifth session, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, with a view to deriving the maximum benefits from such harmonization;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to provide the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its eighteenth session with a compendium of introductions to the most recent programme budgets of agencies and organizations within the United Nations system;

3. Requests the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to consider the compendium's potential utility, together with that of the annual report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on expenditures in relation to programmes, with a view to developing for Member States instruments for promoting United Nations system-wide harmonization of programme budgets and medium-term planning, as well as for providing a concise and informative survey of programmes and policy objectives pursued by the United Nations system;

4. Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to give its views on the compendium for the purposes stated in paragraph 3 of this section, and on the way in which its value to Member States can be enhanced.

Review of relationship agreements

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Plenary meeting 2053.

E/5476 and Add.1-3 and Add.3/Corr.1 and Add.4-13. Views of executive heads of specialized agencies and IAEA transmitted in response to paragraph 13 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1768(LIV) of 18 May 1973. Note by Secretary-General and addenda.

E/5524 and Add.1-4 and Add.4/Corr.1 and Add.5. Review of agreements between United Nations and specialized agencies and IAEA. Report of Secretary-General and addenda (descriptive and analytical report on past and present relationship between United Nations and specialized agencies).

E/5633. Review of agreements between United Nations and specialized agencies and IAEA. Interim report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee.

E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977 and 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 217(LXII), subpara. (a)).

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1977, of its 3rd special session and of its 62nd and 63rd sessions, Chapter III K.

International years and anniversaries

E/5973. Annual report of ACC for 1976/77, Chapter IV.

Other documents

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1977, of its 3rd special session and its 62nd and 63rd sessions, Chapter VII A and C.

Co-ordination of programme activities

Institutional arrangements relating to nutrition

The Economic and Social Council at its July/August 1977 session had before it a supple-

mentary statement by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) on institutional arrangements relating to nutrition, elaborating

and modifying some recommendations it had made in 1976:⁹

— a standing Advisory Group on Nutrition composed of five or six members was proposed; the Protein-Calorie Advisory Group, sponsored by the United Nations and several specialized agencies, would complete its work at the end of 1977;

— all agencies would draw widely on the Group's consultant advice, without constituting formally a "nutrition advisory panel"; and

— the secretariat would be administered by one agency on behalf of the sponsors, rather than rotating among them.

An ACC recommendation to establish a Sub-Committee on Nutrition was also elaborated and its terms of reference set out. The programme of work of the Advisory Group on Nutrition would be formulated and approved by sponsoring agencies in the light of proposals from the ACC Sub-Committee and of the Group itself. Its members would be appointed by the Sub-Committee on the recommendation of the sponsoring agencies.

Pursuant to a request of the 1974 World Food Conference,¹⁰ informal tripartite meetings were recommended, involving members of the ACC Sub-Committee, the Advisory Group on Nutrition, international agencies and representative institutions active in nutrition, especially from developing countries. A small expert group was to review the evolution of the nutrition problem every two or three years. Budgetary provisions for these arrangements were to be provided by sponsoring agencies, which should comprise those agency members of the ACC Sub-Committee with a substantial concern for different aspects of nutrition; ACC would arrange to have a secretariat in Rome, administered by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

On 26 July 1977, the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee approved without vote a resolution sponsored by Denmark, Finland, Jamaica, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, the Philippines, Portugal, Sweden and the United Kingdom, concerning institutional arrangements relating to nutrition.

The Economic and Social Council on 3 August 1977 adopted the draft text without a vote as its resolution 2107(LXIII). By this resolution, the Council requested ACC to implement the proposals contained in its supplementary statement, bearing in mind that the new arrangements had no additional financial implications and that the World Food Council and other organizations concerned should take an active part in those arrangements. The Council also asked ACC for a progress re-

port in two years' time. (For text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Activities of the United Nations system in the field of human settlements

The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination reported to the Economic and Social Council in 1977 on assistance to the Secretary-General by the organizations of the United Nations system in his task of preparing for discussions of the institutional arrangements for the system's work on human settlements, in order to implement the various proposals of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements held in 1976.¹¹ To this end, an ACC report to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in July 1977 described the roles and mandates of the organizations in this field, their current activities, opportunities for harmonization, their approach towards carrying out the recommendations of the Habitat Conference and the interim co-ordination arrangements they had set up; it also proposed system-wide action in the field of human settlements.

The report summarized the activities of the institutions in the United Nations system with a primary concern in human settlements: the United Nations Centre for Housing, Building and Planning, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was identified as the main source of financing of human settlement projects within the United Nations system. Other agencies and organizations of the system were involved with various sectoral aspects of human settlements, with the regional commissions having specific regional responsibilities.

The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination reported that it had periodically organized ad hoc meetings on housing and urbanization, and many of its subsidiary bodies were involved with human settlement programmes. It recommended that each organization should carry out an in-depth assessment of what its role should be in implementing Conference recommendations and what its contribution in terms of specific system-wide activities and programmes in the area could be. Pending the final decision of the General Assembly, ACC entrusted the functions of co-ordination at both the programme and operational levels to ad hoc interagency meetings convened by its

⁹ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 640.

¹⁰ See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 497.

¹¹ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 441.

Preparatory Committee; ACC would later make long-term co-ordination arrangements. The Committee considered that the organizations concerned should lay the foundation for concerted action at the country level in support of multidisciplinary national programmes. It also supported the Conference's view regarding the enhanced role of the regional commissions. It drew particular attention to the need to increase the technical knowledge available to the system in respect of human settlements and ensure that such information was more systematically exchanged and disseminated.

The Economic and Social Council's Ad Hoc Sessional Committee on human settlements, established to draft a resolution on institutional arrangements for international co-operation regarding human settlements, considered the subject at three formal and a number of informal meetings in July and August 1977. The resulting draft text was forwarded to the General Assembly for consideration at its regular 1977 session. A second draft resolution considered by the Ad Hoc Committee, concerning co-operation in the field of human settlements with organizations outside the United Nations system, was withdrawn (see p.515).

On 2 August the Ad Hoc Committee approved without vote an oral suggestion by its Chairman to recommend that the Council take note of the report of ACC on activities of the United Nations system in human settlements. On 4 August 1977, the Council did so in adopting, without vote, decision 263(LXIII).

The Ad Hoc Committee's draft text on establishing institutional arrangements in the field of human settlements was revised and resubmitted by 19 Member States in the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, where it was approved. It was adopted by the Assembly on 19 December 1977 as resolution 32/162. The Assembly thereby set up a Commission on Human Settlements to assist in solving human settlements problems and to promote international co-operation in this field.

(For further information, see Chapter IX on QUESTIONS CONCERNING HUMAN SETTLEMENTS; for text of resolution 32/162, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

Co-operation in coastal area development and marine affairs

In its annual report for 1976/1977 to the Economic and Social Council, ACC reported that its Sub-Committee on Marine Science and its Applications had been given new terms of reference and renamed the Sub-Committee

on Marine Affairs; its functions were enlarged to include promotion of prior consultations and joint planning programmes. At its session in January 1977, the Sub-Committee identified programme areas for interagency co-operation: marine science, marine environment, coastal area development, education and training, information systems, uses of the sea, and marine and coastal technology.

The Sub-Committee noted that the Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System, being developed by FAO and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), could be made fully responsive to system-wide needs in the field of marine affairs, and drew the attention of all United Nations organizations to its potential. The Sub-Committee also hoped to arrive at a definition of regional or subregional areas specially amenable to coastal area management and development.

The annual report on the work of the Intersecretariat Committee on Scientific Programmes Relating to Oceanography could serve as a basis for the Sub-Committee's review of its marine science programme, ACC further reported. It also agreed to add UNEP to the original co-sponsors of the Global Exploration of Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution (the others being the United Nations, FAO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency).

On 3 August 1977, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 2099(LXIII) on co-operation in coastal area development. The Council thereby asked the Secretary-General to co-operate with IOC, FAO and other United Nations organizations in the development of the Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System. It invited the Secretary-General and executive heads of agencies to assist Governments in developing coastal areas, to encourage more effective interaction between producers and users of marine and coastal technologies and to promote closer co-operation among developing countries in this field. The Secretary-General was to report through ACC on progress.

(For further information, see p. 567; for text of resolution 2099(LXIII), refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

Other programme co-ordination

Rural development. The report of ACC to the Council described measures taken by the Task

Force on Rural Development to implement various elements of ACCS interagency action programme in rural development, with special focus on rural poverty. The report outlined action initiated at the country level and steps taken to develop effective monitoring mechanisms, to elaborate and harmonize proposals for inclusion in programme planning documents, for the exchange and evaluation of research findings and the training and orientation of staff. The Committee arranged for the preparation of comprehensive inventories of activities, based on agreed criteria, and for biennial reports on the total resources being devoted to the alleviation of rural poverty within the system.

Action taken by resident representatives of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to apprise Governments of the nature and objectives of the proposals were considered at a meeting of the Task Force in March 1977. The report noted that the International Labour Organisation (ILO) would continue to serve as the lead agency for the ACC exercise until the end of 1977 when FAO would assume that function.

A working group of the Task Force on joint action at the country level was convened by ILO and UNDP at New York in September 1977 to review the results of the first round of exploratory visits to countries (Bolivia, Lesotho, Liberia, Samoa and Somalia) which had, through UNDP, expressed interest in ACCS initiative. The main purpose was to ascertain the intentions and wishes of the countries and place the expertise of the system at their disposal.

International Year of the Child. All organizations concerned planned specific programmes and were co-operating with the United Nations Children's Fund, the lead agency for co-ordination of the International Year of the Child in 1979. An interagency advisory group, composed of representatives of United Nations organizations and non-governmental organizations, met periodically following its first meeting in March 1977. A working party of the Joint United Nations Information Committee was also established to plan public information programmes relating to the Year on an inter-agency basis. (See also p. 614.)

Water resources development. The measures adopted by the March 1977 United Nations Water Conference (see p. 553) confirmed the need, ACC reported, to strengthen machinery for interagency co-operation in water resources development. To this end, ACC suggested setting up an interagency body to provide

assistance at the intersecretariat level for monitoring progress in implementing Conference proposals and provide advice to countries on their water resources. It was envisaged that the regional commissions would play an active part in the interagency body.

Science and technology. The Committee met in April 1977 with the Secretary-General of the 1979 United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, pledging support to the preparatory work, to be co-ordinated within the framework of ACCS Sub-Committee on Science and Technology.

The Inter-Agency Task Force on Information Exchange and Transfer of Technology was preparing a comprehensive analysis of existing information system networks for the preparation of a plan for the establishment of a network for the exchange of technical information.

(See also Chapter XIII on APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPMENT.)

Transnational corporations. A second ad hoc interagency meeting of officials responsible for programmes connected with transnational corporations was held in September 1977 under ACC auspices. It aimed at ensuring responsiveness to decisions, programmes and projects concerning such corporations, seeking organizational support for the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations in carrying out its work programme, and assessing co-ordination achieved. Discussions focused on the formulation of a code of conduct, the establishment of a comprehensive information system, research and technical co-operation.

(See also Chapter XI on QUESTIONS CONCERNING TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS.)

Integration of women in development. The inter-organizational programme linking the various development-oriented programmes of the system and the United Nations Decade for Women (1976-1985)¹² was completed in April 1977 and brought to the attention of several ACC subsidiary bodies, such as the Task Force on Rural Development, the Sub-Committee on Education and Training and the Sub-Committees, on Population and Statistics. Each organization agreed to designate a co-ordinating unit and to consider establishing interagency working groups for specific sectors or areas of activity to ensure adequate follow-up. Arrangements were also made for concerted efforts in the field of public information with special attention to the promotion of the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Ob-

¹² Ibid., p. 621.

jectives of the International Women's Year.¹³ Arrangements to ensure preparation for the 1980 World Conference on the United Nations Decade for Women on a system-wide basis included an ad hoc interagency meeting in July 1977 at Geneva to begin those preparations.

On 16 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted resolution 32/138 on the inter-agency programme for the Decade.

(For further information see Chapter XXIV on THE STATUS OF WOMEN; for page reference to text of resolution 32/138, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

Education and training. The ACC Sub-Committee on Education and Training identified a number of specialized subsectors of the education and training programme sector and considered in each case the kind of co-ordination arrangements needed for the activities of each. Whenever possible, informal and flexible arrangements should be worked out among the organizations most directly concerned in the particular subsector, ACC believed.

Special attention was given during the year to strengthening co-ordination of fellowship activities—ACC agreed to a Joint Inspection Unit suggestion for regular meetings of officers responsible for fellowship programmes—and activities relating to the migration of trained personnel.

Other programme activities. As ACC felt that the eradication of illiteracy was essential for the success of many components of develop-

ment policy, it suggested that UNESCO's activities in this area should be linked to the objectives of a new development strategy and become an integral component of any new development decade. Further interagency consultations were arranged for the purpose.

An interagency task force met in March 1977 to discuss interagency action and co-operation on problems of unemployment and poverty. It considered a special report (see p. 418) on steps taken by ACC to promote and co-ordinate active participation by the various organizations in implementing the Programme of Action adopted by the World Employment Conference convened by ILO in June 1976.¹⁴

A new forum, the United Nations Advisory Committee on Co-ordination in the Field of Industrial Development—for intersecretariat consultation on matters in that field—was set up under the chairmanship of the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. Intersecretariat bilateral collaboration also continued through the creation of several task forces with specific mandates in selected sectoral activities. Consultations also took place on developing a joint approach for the development and transfer of technology as called for by the 1975 Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation.¹⁵

¹³ See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 647.

¹⁴ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 346.

¹⁵ See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 473.

Documentary references

Institutional arrangements relating to nutrition

Economic and Social Council—63rd session

Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 610, 611, 620, 622.

Plenary meeting 2084.

E/5968. Supplementary statement by ACC.

E/AC.24/L.553. Denmark, Finland, Jamaica, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom: draft resolution, approved without vote by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee on 26 July 1977, meeting 622.

E/6036 (part II). Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 2107(LXIII), as recommended by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, E/6036 (part II), adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1977, meeting 2084.

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the supplementary statement by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on institutional arrangements relating to nutrition,

Recognizing that policy decisions in the field of nutrition are a prerogative of Governments,

Considering that co-ordinated action in the field of nutrition in the United Nations system is of vital importance,

Believing that co-ordinated action by the secretariats of the system would contribute to this,

Recognizing that independent expertise could also be valuable,

Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination:

(a) To implement the proposals contained in its supplementary statement in the light of the discussion of this issue at the sixty-third session of the Economic and Social Council and the clarifications made by the Under-Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs and Co-ordination during the debate, bearing in mind that the new arrangements have no additional financial implications and that the World Food Council and other organizations concerned should take an active part in these arrangements;

(b) To ensure that important substantive studies and recommendations in the field of nutrition are made available to Member States and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-seventh session on the progress achieved in this field under the new arrangements.

E/1978/43. Annual report of ACC for 1977/78, Part One, Chapter IV.

Activities of the United Nations system in the field of human settlements

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Ad Hoc Sessional Committee on human settlements, meetings 1-3.
Plenary meeting 2085.

E/AC.51/83 and Add.1. Activities of United Nations system in human settlements. Report of ACC.

E/6049. Report of Ad Hoc Sessional Committee on human settlements, draft decision B.

E/6020. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 63rd session (decision 263(LXIII)).

Other programme co-ordination

E/5973. Annual report of ACC for 1976/77. Chapter II A: Rural development; II B: International Year of Child; II C: Water resources development; II D: Science and technology; II E: Questions relating to transnational corporations; II F: Integration of women in development; II G: Education and training; II H: Marine affairs; II I: Campaign against illiteracy.

E/1978/43. Annual report of ACC for 1977/78, Part One. Chapter III: Activities relating to transnational corporations.

Co-ordination of administrative activities

Information systems

For the Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems (IOB), a subsidiary of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), 1977 was a year of transition in which IOB received new terms of reference and adopted new programme objectives and methods of work. During 1977, its major task was to launch the new programme.

Within the over-all aim of monitoring and co-ordinating the development of common or comparable information systems, the Board's work was organized under three major programme objectives: (a) promotion of the exchange of information; (b) stimulation of awareness of opportunities and problems; and (c) promotion of co-operative efforts. To meet those objectives, four major programmes were adopted: (1) basic co-ordination and secretariat services; (2) documentation and data systems; (3) management information and administrative systems; and (4) computer facilities and operating systems.

In consultation with the ACC Inter-Agency Task Force on Information Exchange and the Transfer of Technology, IOB produced a user-oriented Directory of United Nations Information Systems and Services. In November 1977, the draft version was made available; the final version, to be issued in 1978, was to contain particulars of over 100 information systems and services, a statement of the functions and activities of all organizations of the United Nations family, and some 2,500 addresses, grouped by countries, showing representation of organizations in countries, input centres, United Nations Information Centres and depository libraries.

The Board in 1977 also carried out inventories of hardware and software within the United Nations system, summarized and issued as a Directory of United Nations Computer Facilities.

In the IOB programme dealing with management information and administrative systems, an inventory was carried out in 1977 of five major categories of systems (accounting, budget, payroll, personnel and project resources) in 14 major organizations of the United Nations family for issuance in a Directory of Administrative Support Systems. Simultaneously with this inventory, IOB carried out work concerned with the development of the interorganizational project register known as CORE (Common Register of Development Activities).

The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination expedited the CORE project in 1977 by setting up a pilot IOB/CORE project in the International Computing Centre in Geneva. The work items included the preparation and distribution of revised data-gathering standards and procedures, incorporation in the pilot installation of all available input data, preparation of samples of output and their distribution, and the documentation of all cost implications as experience was gained.

In order to meet the needs of users more effectively, a working party on the indexing of documents was developing a framework for the description and indexing of documentary material produced throughout the United Nations system to facilitate the interchange of bibliographical information and reduce duplicate indexing.

(See also p. 1042.)

Expenditures in relation to programmes

The twelfth report of ACC on expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes, submitted to the Economic and Social Council in 1977, showed total expenditures by all organizations during 1975, 1976 and 1977 (estimated), broken down by year and main source of funds. It also showed for

all organizations, together and broken down by separate organization, expenditures from regular budget funds and extraordinary funds under each of 17 sectors of activity for the three years under review.

The coverage of the report was enlarged to include 1975 and 1976 expenditures financed by the United Nations Development Programme for technical co-operation activities administered by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and those expenditures of the International Trade Centre which were financed by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. As the interorganization programme classification which served as a basis for the report had, except for minor adjustments, remained unchanged over a number of years, ACC felt the time had come for a full-scale review of existing programmes to establish a revised and improved classification which it hoped to introduce in future reports.

On 4 August 1977, by decision 277(LXIII), the Economic and Social Council took note without vote of the report of ACC on expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes.

Other administrative co-ordination activities

Personnel questions. The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination continued to sponsor close collaboration between the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) and the personnel services of the various organizations. Acting through its subsidiary body, the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (CCAQ), ACC extended its co-operation to ICSC by preparing studies and surveys in support of the Commission's work. The Chairman of ICSC briefed ACC in April 1977 on the pro-

gress of that work, with particular reference to consideration of the conditions of employment of staff in the General Service category. Periodic consultations with the President of the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations, who appeared before ACC when taking up matters of concern to the staff, also assisted ACC discussions on personnel matters.

Financial and budgetary questions. Interorganization work on the harmonizing of programme budget presentation was accompanied by efforts to harmonize the calculation and presentation of cost data. On the recommendation of CCAQ, a common methodology for estimating costs due to inflation was worked out for presentation in budget documents (see p. 1026).

The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination also concluded that cost calculations for United Nations conferences should be based on data on programme inputs determined through joint planning during prior consultations on medium-term plans and proposed programme budgets. Other financial and budgetary questions on which work was done during 1977 included the budgets of jointly financed administrative activities, programme support costs and other financial matters relating to extrabudgetary programmes.

Language and documentation facilities. Several new initiatives were taken which ACC hoped would lead to better management of the system's language and documentation facilities. A common work-measurement system, permitting costs of conference services to be calculated on a uniform basis throughout the system, was instituted, and arrangements for interagency co-operation on how to improve, expand and better co-ordinate terminology work and pave the way for the introduction in that work of new technologies, including electronic data-processing, were being studied.

Documentary references

Information systems

E/5973. Annual report of ACC for 1976/77, Chapter I B.
E/1978/43. Annual report of ACC for 1977/78, Part One, Chapter IX.

Expenditures in relation to programmes

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Plenary meeting 2085.

E/6012. Report of ACC on expenditures of United Nations system in relation to programmes.
E/6020. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 63rd session (decision 277(LXIII)).

Other administrative co-ordination activities

E/5973. Annual report of ACC for 1976/77, Chapter III.
E/1978/43 and Add.2. Annual report of ACC for 1977/78, Part One, Chapter VIII; Part Three.

Relations with the International Fund for Agricultural Development

The Economic and Social Council in 1976 decided that its Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies—for purposes of

negotiating with the Preparatory Commission for the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) an agreement between

the United Nations and IFAD with a view to constituting IFAD as a specialized agency—should be composed of Council members that notified the Secretary-General of their intention to become Committee members.¹⁶ Inasmuch as only a few countries had met the 1976 deadline for such notification, the Council extended the time-limit until 15 February 1977, to provide for a more representative membership. It further decided that the Committee would meet and conduct the necessary negotiations with IFAD during the Council's April/May 1977 session, and decided to appoint a new Committee Chairman, as the 1976 Chairman considered his mandate to have expired at year's end.

These actions comprised decision 205(ORG-77), drafted by the Council President and adopted without vote on 14 January 1977. The deadline for notification was later again extended to 15 March.

The Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies met between 14 April and 11 May, when it submitted its report to the Council. Annexed to the report was the text of a draft agreement between the United Nations and IFAD—consisting of a preamble and 18 articles—prepared by the Committee and the Chairman and the two Vice-Chairmen of the Preparatory Commission for IFAD. The Commission had prepared proposals in 1976 for bringing the Fund into relationship with the United Nations; the draft relationship agreement the Commission had prepared was before the Committee during preparation of its compromise text.

On 13 May, after considering the Committee's report, the Council—by decision 241(LXII) adopted without objection—took note with appreciation of the report and transmitted to IFAD for its approval the Committee's proposed draft relationship agreement and the record of the Council's discussion of the matter. The text of the decision was orally proposed by Argentina and amended by the Council President.

Algeria had proposed, but did not press, an amendment to a draft article calling for IFAD assistance to the United Nations, particularly for the accomplishment of the principles and purposes set forth in Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations; Algeria proposed to broaden that context by including Chapters IX, XI and XII¹⁷ and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.¹⁸

By a letter of 13 July 1977, the Chairman of the Preparatory Commission for IFAD in-

formed the Secretary-General that the Commission had accepted, during its fourth session currently in progress (held in Rome from 11 to 15 July), the draft relationship agreement proposed by the Committee.

At the Council's July/August 1977 session, Argentina, Jamaica, Nigeria and the Sudan introduced in the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee a draft resolution—which the Committee approved unanimously on 22 July—by which the Council would recommend that the Assembly approve the text of the draft agreement, annexed to the resolution, to bring the Fund into relationship with the United Nations. The Council adopted the four-power text without vote as resolution 2104(LXIII) on 3 August. (For text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Council's recommendation was embodied in a resolution sponsored in the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee later in the year by Argentina, Bangladesh, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Iran, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia and the Sudan. The text was approved without vote by that Committee on 14 December 1977 and similarly adopted by the Assembly the following day as resolution 32/107. By that text the Assembly approved the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, annexed to the resolution. Thus, by article I, the United Nations recognized IFAD as a specialized agency with the objective of mobilizing additional resources to be made available on concessional terms for agricultural development in developing member States.

Similar in content to previous agreements between the United Nations and specialized agencies, the Agreement's 18 articles provided for, among other co-ordination and co-operative efforts, reciprocal representation at meetings (article II), consideration of certain agenda items and recommendations proposed by the other party (articles III and V), consultation (article V) and exchange of information and documents (article VI), including statistics (article X). Other articles related to budgetary, financial and administrative co-operation arrangements (articles VII and VIII)—including co-operation with the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) and the United

¹⁶ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 468.

¹⁷ For texts of Charter Articles mentioned herein, see APPENDIX II.

¹⁸ See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing text of Declaration.

Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (article IX)—and co-operation in technical assistance activities for agricultural development (article XII).

The Assembly authorized IFAD to request advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice (article XIII) and authorized IFAD officials to use the *laissez-passer* of the United Nations (article XV). The Fund agreed to inform the Economic and Social Council of any other formal agreement entered into (article XIV). Articles XVII and XVIII provided for amendment, revision and entry into force of the Agreement. It was to enter into force upon its approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the Governing Council of IFAD. (By a letter of 14 December, the President of IFAD had informed the Secretary-General that the Governing Council had on that day adopted a resolution by which it approved the Agreement).

(For text of resolution 32/107, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Decisions relating to specific articles of the Agreement were also taken by the Assembly at its 1977 session.

By article IX, IFAD agreed to co-operate with ICSC on matters concerning the regulation and co-ordination of the conditions of service of staff. In its report to the Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, however, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) said it considered that that article was not sufficiently clear on the question of full participation by IFAD in the common system of salaries and allowances of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

Bearing in mind the principle in ICSC's statute which aimed at the development of a single, unified international civil service through the application of common personnel standards, methods and arrangements, the Assembly—by resolution 32/102, adopted without vote on 13 December 1977—invited IFAD to participate in the common system for the regulation and co-ordination of the conditions of employment of staff and, in particular, to accept the statute of ICSC.¹⁹

Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Madagascar, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Spain, the Sudan, Turkey and Uruguay had proposed and amended the text in the Fifth Committee, which had approved it by consensus on 18 November.

(For text of resolution 32/102, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

On 13 December, Canada orally proposed that the Fifth Committee recommend that the Assembly take note of the report of ACABQ and the chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council relating to the Agreement. In addition, in order to make the Assembly's position on the question of IFAD's participation in the common system quite clear, Canada urged the Committee to approve the individual articles VII (on budgetary and financial arrangements), VIII (on administrative co-operation) and IX (on personnel arrangements). The Fifth Committee did so without vote. The Assembly approved the recommendation without vote on 15 December by decision 32/428 A.

Article IX of the Agreement also contained a provision that IFAD might participate in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund in accordance with the Pension Fund's Regulations. By section III of a five-part resolution (32/74) adopted on 9 December 1977, the Assembly decided to admit IFAD to membership in the Pension Fund with effect from the date on which it became a specialized agency. It was formally admitted to the Pension Fund on 1 January 1978.

(For further information, see p. 999; for text of section III of resolution 32/74, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Assembly considered it desirable that any specialized agency brought into relationship with the United Nations should derive its privileges and immunities from the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies.²⁰ In their application to each agency, the standard clauses of the Convention were to operate subject to any modification which might be set forth in an annex relating to that agency. The Convention provided that the Secretary-General transmit to any agency not mentioned by name in the Convention a draft annex recommended by the Economic and Social Council containing such modifications. Such a draft annex was recommended and transmitted by the Council in resolution 2129(LXIII) of 31 October 1977. (See also p. 961; for page reference to text of resolution 2129(LXIII), refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

(For further information on IFAD, see p. 538 and PART TWO of this volume, Chapter XVI.)

¹⁹ See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 875-78, resolution 3357(XXIX) of 18 December 1974, annexing text of statute.

²⁰ See Y.U.N., 1947-48, pp. 189-97, resolution 179(II) of 21 November 1947, containing text of Convention.

Documentary references

Economic and Social Council—1977 organizational session
Plenary meetings 2039, 2044.

E/L.1744. Arrangements for meetings of Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies. Draft decision proposed by Council President.

E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977, 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 205(ORG-77)).

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Plenary meeting 2060.

E/5924. Report of Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies.

E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977, 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 241(LXII)).

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 618, 619.
Plenary meeting 2084.

E/5908. Arrangements for negotiation of agreement between United Nations and IFAD. Note by Secretariat.

E/6028. Letter of 13 July from Chairman of Preparatory Commission for IFAD. (Annex III: Draft agreement prepared by Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies and Chairman, with assistance of 2 Vice-Chairmen, of Preparatory Commission for IFAD.)

E/AC.24/L.549. Argentina, Jamaica, Nigeria, Sudan: draft resolution, approved unanimously by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee on 22 July 1977, meeting 619.

E/6037. Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution.

Resolution 2104(LXIII), as recommended by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, E/6037, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1977, meeting 2084.

The Economic and Social Council,
Recalling General Assembly resolution 3503(XXX) of 15 December 1975, Council resolution 2006(LX) of 13 May 1976 and Council decision 241(LXII) of 13 May 1977,

Having considered the text of the draft agreement prepared by the Council Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies and the Preparatory Commission for the International Fund for Agricultural Development for the purpose of bringing the Fund into relationship with the United Nations,

Recommends to the General Assembly that it should approve at its thirty-second session the text of the draft agreement set out in the annex to the present resolution.

ANNEX

**Draft relationship agreement between the
United Nations and the International Fund for
Agricultural Development**

[For text, see below, annex to General Assembly resolution 32/107 of 15 December 1977.]

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meeting 61.
Fifth Committee, meetings 44, 46, 62.
Plenary meetings 101, 103.

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1977, of its 3rd special session and of its 62nd and 63rd sessions, Chapters III J, VII H and VIII C and Annex V.

A/C.2/32/9. Letter of 14 December from President of IFAD (transmitting resolution adopted by Governing Council of IFAD on 14 December 1977, meeting 4).

A/C.2/32/L.7. Agreement between United Nations and IFAD. Note by Secretariat (transmitting draft relationship agreement between United Nations and IFAD recommended by Economic and Social Council resolution 2104(LXIII) of 3 August 1977).

A/C.2/32/L.31. Argentina, Bangladesh, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Iran, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 14 December 1977, meeting 61.

A/32/265/Add.2. Report of Second Committee (part III) (on report of Economic and Social Council).

Resolution 32/107, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/265/Add.2, adopted without vote by Assembly on 15 December 1977, meeting 103.

The General Assembly,

Having considered Economic and Social Council resolution 2104(LXIII) of 3 August 1977 and the draft agreement annexed thereto, intended to bring the International Fund for Agricultural Development into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Approves the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development set forth in the annex to the present resolution.

ANNEX

**Agreement between the United Nations and the
International Fund for Agricultural Development**

PREAMBLE

In accordance with the provisions of Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter of the United Nations and of section 1 of article 8 of the Agreement Establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development (hereinafter called the "Agreement"), the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (hereinafter called the "Fund") agree as follows:

Article I
RECOGNITION

The United Nations recognizes the Fund as a specialized agency, operating in accordance with the Agreement concluded among its member States with the objective of mobilizing additional resources to be made available on concessional terms for agricultural development in developing member States.

Article II
RECIPROCAL REPRESENTATION

1. Representatives of the United Nations shall be:
 - (a) Entitled to attend, and to participate without vote in, meetings of the Governing Council of the Fund;
 - (b) Invited to participate without vote in broad policy-making meetings of other organs and committees of the Fund.
2. Representatives of the Fund shall be:

(a) Entitled to attend meetings of the General Assembly of the United Nations for purposes of consultations;

(b) Entitled to attend, and to participate without vote in, meetings of the Main Committees and other organs of the General Assembly, in particular the World Food Council, as well as meetings of the Economic and Social Council and of the Trusteeship Council and of their respective subsidiary bodies dealing with matters in which the Fund has an interest.

3. Sufficient advance notice of these meetings and their agendas shall be given so that, in consultation, arrangements can be made for adequate representation.

4. Written statements presented by either organization to the other shall be distributed by the secretariat of the latter to the members of the appropriate bodies in accordance with their rules of procedure.

Article III PROPOSAL OF AGENDA ITEMS

Subject to such preliminary consultation as may be necessary, the Fund shall include in the provisional agenda of the appropriate organ of the Fund items proposed by the United Nations. Similarly, the Economic and Social Council and the World Food Council and their subsidiary bodies, as appropriate, shall include in their provisional agendas items proposed by the Fund.

Article IV CO-ORDINATION AND CO-OPERATION

1. In view of the co-ordinating role and global responsibilities of the United Nations in promoting economic and social development and the need for positive and effective co-operation between the United Nations and the Fund, the Fund agrees to co-operate closely with the United Nations in making co-ordination of the policies and activities of the United Nations and those of the organs and agencies within the United Nations system fully effective. The Fund agrees further to participate in the work of the United Nations aimed at enhancing such co-operation and co-ordination, in particular through membership in the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and, as appropriate, in the work of such other United Nations bodies that have been established or may be established for that purpose.

2. In its financing operations, the Fund shall exercise its own independent judgement in accordance with the Agreement, taking fully into account the over-all policy guidelines established by the United Nations in the field of economic and social, and particularly agricultural, development.

Article V CONSULTATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Fund, having regard to the obligations of the United Nations to promote the objectives set forth in Article 55 of the Charter and the functions and powers of the United Nations and its appropriate organs, in particular to make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies, agrees to arrange for the consideration as soon as possible, by the appropriate organ of the Fund, of all formal recommendations which the United Nations may make to it.

2. The Fund agrees to enter into consultation with the United Nations upon request with respect to such recommendations, and in due course to report to the United Nations on the action taken by the Fund to give effect to such recommendations, or on the other results of their consideration.

Article VI EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTS

1. Subject to such arrangements as may be necessary between the United Nations and the Fund for the safeguarding

of confidential material furnished to them by their members or other sources, full and prompt exchange of information and documents shall be made between the United Nations and the Fund.

2. Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of paragraph 1 of the present article:

(a) The Fund agrees to transmit to the United Nations regular reports on the activities of the Fund;

(b) To the fullest extent practicable, the Fund agrees to furnish upon request to the United Nations any special reports, studies or information;

(c) The United Nations shall upon request furnish to the Fund such information as may be of special interest to the Fund.

Article VII BUDGETARY AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

1. The Fund recognizes the desirability of establishing close budgetary and financial co-operation in administrative matters with the United Nations in order that the administrative operations of the United Nations and the agencies within the United Nations system shall be carried out in the most efficient and economical manner possible and that the maximum measure of co-ordination and uniformity with respect to these operations shall be secured.

2. Any financial and budgetary arrangement entered into between the United Nations and the Fund shall be subject to the approval of the General Assembly of the United Nations and the Governing Council of the Fund.

3. The Fund shall transmit its administrative budget to the United Nations so as to enable the General Assembly of the United Nations to examine it and make recommendations, in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 17 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article VIII ADMINISTRATIVE CO-OPERATION

1. The United Nations and the Fund recognize the desirability, in the interest of administrative and technical uniformity and of the most efficient use of personnel and resources, of avoiding, whenever possible, the establishment and operation of competitive or overlapping facilities and services among the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

2. Accordingly, the United Nations and the Fund shall consult together concerning the establishment and use of common administrative and technical services and facilities, in addition to those referred to in articles IV, V, IX, X and XII of the present Agreement in so far as the establishment and use of such services may from time to time be found practicable and appropriate.

3. The consultations referred to in the present article shall be utilized to establish the most equitable manner of financing any special services or assistance furnished, upon request, by the Fund to the United Nations or by the United Nations to the Fund.

Article IX PERSONNEL ARRANGEMENTS

1. The Fund agrees to co-operate with the International Civil Service Commission on matters concerning the regulation and co-ordination of the conditions of service of staff.

2. The United Nations and the Fund agree:

(a) To consult together concerning matters of mutual interest relating to the employment of staff, with a view to securing as much uniformity in these matters as may be feasible;

(b) To co-operate in the interchange of staff when desirable, on a temporary or permanent basis;

(c) That the Fund may participate in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund in accordance with the Regulations of the Pension Fund.

3. The terms and conditions on which any facilities or services of the United Nations or the Fund in connexion with the matters referred to in the present article are to be extended to the other shall, where necessary, be the subject of subsidiary agreements concluded for this purpose.

Article X STATISTICAL SERVICES

1. The Fund recognizes the United Nations as the central agency for the collection, analysis, publication, standardization and improvement of statistics serving the general purposes of international organizations, without prejudice to the right of the Fund to concern itself with any statistics so far as they may be essential for its own purposes.

2. The United Nations and the Fund agree to strive for the maximum co-operation, the elimination of all undesirable duplication between them and the most efficient use of their technical personnel in their respective processes of collection, analysis, publication and dissemination of statistical information. They shall combine their efforts to secure the greatest possible usefulness and utilization of statistical information and to minimize the burden placed upon Governments and on other organizations from which such information may be collected.

3. The United Nations and the Fund agree to furnish each other promptly with all appropriate non-confidential statistical information.

4. The United Nations shall, in consultation with the Fund and other agencies within the United Nations system, continue to develop administrative instruments and procedures through which effective statistical co-operation may be secured among all these organizations.

Article XI ASSISTANCE TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Within the field of its competence and based upon its Agreement, the Fund shall co-operate with and render such assistance to the United Nations as the latter may request under its Charter, particularly for the accomplishment of the principles and purposes set forth in Article 55 thereof.

Article XII TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

1. The United Nations and the Fund shall co-operate in the provision of technical assistance for agricultural development, shall avoid undesirable duplication of activities and services relating to such technical assistance and shall take such action as may be necessary to achieve the effective co-ordination of their technical assistance activities, within the framework of co-ordination machinery in the field of technical assistance.

2. Within the field of its competence and based upon its relevant instruments, the Fund agrees to co-operate with the United Nations and its organs, as well as the agencies within the United Nations system, in promoting and facilitating the transfer of technology for food and agricultural development from developed to developing countries, the development of indigenous technology and technical co-operation among developing countries in such a manner as to assist these countries in attaining their objectives in these fields.

Article XIII INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

1. The Fund shall furnish any information that may be requested by the International Court of Justice pursuant to Article 34 of the Statute of the Court.

2. The General Assembly of the United Nations authorizes the Fund to request advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice on legal questions arising within the scope

of the Fund's activities, other than questions concerning the mutual relationships of the Fund and the United Nations or other specialized agencies. Such requests may be addressed to the Court by the Governing Council of the Fund, or by its Executive Board acting pursuant to an authorization by the Governing Council. The Fund shall inform the Economic and Social Council of any such request it addresses to the Court.

Article XIV RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Fund shall inform the Economic and Social Council of any formal agreement which the Fund shall enter into with any specialized agency, and in particular agrees to inform the Council of the nature and scope of any such agreement before it is concluded.

Article XV UNITED NATIONS LAISSEZ-PASSER

The officials of the Fund shall be entitled to use the laissez-passer of the United Nations in accordance with such special arrangements as may be concluded between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the President of the Fund.

Article XVI IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENT

The Secretary-General of the United Nations and the President of the Fund may enter into such supplementary arrangements for the implementation of the present Agreement as may be found desirable.

Article XVII AMENDMENT AND REVISION

The present Agreement may be amended or revised by agreement between the United Nations and the Fund, and any such amendment or revision shall enter into force upon approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the Governing Council of the Fund.

Article XVIII ENTRY INTO FORCE

The present Agreement shall enter into force upon its approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the Governing Council of the Fund.

A/32/325. Draft agreement between United Nations and IFAD. Report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/32/L.19. Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Madagascar, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Spain, Sudan, Turkey, Uruguay: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved by consensus by Fifth Committee on 18 November 1977, meeting 46.

A/32/397. Report of Fifth Committee (part I) (on report of Economic and Social Council).

Resolution 32/102, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/32/397, adopted without vote by Assembly on 13 December 1977, meeting 101.

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the draft Agreement between the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development,

Bearing in mind the provisions in the draft Agreement regarding co-operation between the Fund and the International

Civil Service Commission on matters concerning the regulation and co-ordination of the conditions of service of staff.

Bearing further in mind the principle contained in article 9 of the statute of the International Civil Service Commission which aims at the development of a single, unified international civil service through the application of common personnel standards, methods and arrangements,

Invites the International Fund for Agricultural Development, once constituted, to participate in the United Nations common system for the regulation and co-ordination of the conditions of employment of staff and, in particular, to accept the statute of the International Civil Service Commission.

A/32/397/Add.1. Report of Fifth Committee (part II) (on report of Economic and Social Council).

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/428 A).

General Assembly—32nd session

Fifth Committee, meetings 34, 36, 38, 39, 42, 50, 55, 56.

Plenary meeting 99.

A/32/9 and Add.1. Report of United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board of United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund.

A/32/9, Annex V, section III. Draft resolution, proposed by Board for adoption by General Assembly, approved as section III of draft resolution approved as a whole by consensus by Fifth Committee on 25 November 1977, meeting 50.

A/32/319. Report of ACABQ.

A/32/421. Report of Fifth Committee (on United Nations pension system), draft resolution II, preamble and section III.

Resolution 32/74, preamble and section III, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/32/421, adopted (resolution as a whole) without vote by Assembly on 9 December 1977, meeting 99.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to the General Assembly and to the member organizations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund for 1977 and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

III

Admission to membership of the International Fund for Agricultural Development

Decides to admit the International Fund for Agricultural Development to membership in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, in accordance with article 3 of the Regulations of the Fund, with effect from the date on which it becomes a specialized agency;

...

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS for texts of sections I, II, IV and V of Assembly resolution 32/74.]

Other documents

E/6059. Convention on Privileges and Immunities of Specialized Agencies: draft annex relating to IFAD. Note by Secretary-General.

United Nations work programmes in the economic, social and human rights fields

By virtue of its review of both the medium-term plan and the programme aspects of the programme budget, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) is the main subsidiary organ of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council for planning, programming and co-ordination. Its consolidated terms of reference, established and approved in 1976,²¹ required it, inter alia, to recommend amendments to, curtailment or termination of, and an order of priorities among United Nations programmes in the medium-term plan.

The role of CPC in this respect was further defined by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System, the recommendations and conclusions of which were endorsed by the Assembly on 20 December 1977 when it adopted resolution 32/197. (For further details, see Chapter II on RESTRUCTURING OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SECTORS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM; for text of resolution 32/197, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES following that Chapter.)

At its seventeenth session, held in May/June

1977, CPC considered this question at some length, presented a number of recommendations and conclusions pursuant to its mandate, and drafted a resolution for consideration by the General Assembly. As a result of negotiations on a number of proposals and amendments submitted in the Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, a draft text was recommended for adoption; the Assembly approved it without vote on 21 December 1977 as resolution 32/206, section I of which contained, inter alia, the text proposed by CPC.

By section I, the Assembly confirmed the role of CPC and urged subsidiary bodies to refrain from making recommendations on the relative priority of major programmes, as outlined in the medium-term plan, while asking such bodies to propose, through CPC, relative priorities among various subprogrammes within their fields of competence. In order in particular to enable CPC to assess the implications of its recommendations, the Assembly also re-

²¹ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 888-89, text of resolution 31/93 of 14 December 1976.

requested the Secretary-General to assist CPC in showing all existing or proposed subprogrammes or programme components in his draft programme budget, for programmes in the economic, social and humanitarian fields, which represented 10 per cent of the resources requested for the proposed programme, and to which the highest priority or the lowest priority was to be assigned.

By section II, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to implement the relative growth rates accepted by the Assembly as the framework of programme priorities; CPC, while proposing priorities in its programme review, should continue to limit its recommendations to ranges of growth. It was invited to

review the medium-term plan at its next session in that light.

By section III, the Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to submit to it at its regular 1978 session programme proposals and revised estimates for increased activity in the transport programmes of four of the regional commissions. In the light of additional information and developments, the Assembly deferred consideration of CPC recommendations concerning programme transfers and reductions.

(For further information, see p. 1043; for page reference to text of resolution 32/206, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

Developments regarding organizational questions

Rationalization of the work of the Economic and Social Council

During 1977, the Economic and Social Council took a number of decisions relating to the question of the rationalization of its work. On 13 January, at its organizational session, it adopted decision 209(ORG-77), without vote, on an oral proposal by its President, by which it decided to review the rules of procedure of its functional commissions at its April/May 1977 session in the context of the agenda item on restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system. It set a deadline for the submission of amendments to a set of draft revised rules of procedure prepared by the Secretariat, based on the revised rules of procedure of the Council, without prejudice to the right to make further proposals during discussion of the question.

On the same day, on an oral suggestion by France, the Council adopted, without vote, decision 210(ORG-77) by which it asked the Secretariat to undertake a review of the methods in use for the confirmation of representatives of the functional commissions—with a view to streamlining the process—and report to the Council's next session. Following the submission of a document reviewing the process and setting out possible alternative methods of confirmation, France on 29 April withdrew the request that had led to its preparation.

At its first regular 1977 session, the Council reviewed the draft revised text of the rules of procedure of its functional commissions, amended it to bring the rules more into line with those of the Council, and, on 26 April 1977, by decision 216(LXII), adopted the revised rules without a vote. France stated its

reservations with regard to a rule concerning the participation of national liberation movements in deliberations.

On the same day, in view of the fact that the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System had still to finish its work and report to it, the Council agreed to postpone a decision until its organizational session for 1978 on the timing of a review it had decided in 1976 to undertake of the terms of reference of the subsidiary bodies of the Council.²² This action was included in decision 217(LXII), adopted on an oral proposal of the Council President.

The Council returned to the consideration of the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system on 14 December 1977 when it had before it the report of the Ad Hoc Committee and a draft of its own report to the General Assembly on the rationalization of its work, called for by the Assembly on 17 December 1974.²³ This report outlined the progress made by the Council in the rationalization of its work since 18 May 1973, when it had adopted a resolution by which it undertook to reorganize and reorient its activities and those of its subsidiary organs to strengthen their role in international economic and social co-operation.²⁴

The main subject-areas of the report were: the relationship agreements with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency; the structure of the Council's

²² See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 645.

²³ See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 729-30, text of resolution 3341(XXIX).

²⁴ See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 595-97, text of resolution 1768(LIV).

subsidiary machinery and institutional arrangements for programme and co-ordination; the rules of procedure of the Council and its subsidiary bodies; the Council's methods of work, including its programme of work and agenda, its pattern and calendar of meetings, and documentation; and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

On 14 December, the Council, by its decision 292(LXIII)—adopted, without vote, on an oral proposal of its President—took note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee and transmitted it to the Assembly at its regular 1977 session with comments, and also submitted to the Assembly at that session the report on the

rationalization of its work, in accordance with the Assembly's resolution of 17 December 1974 and its decision of 21 December 1976.²⁵

The Assembly took note of the Council's report on 20 December by decision 32/447, adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which had approved, also without vote, an oral suggestion to that effect by its Chairman, following the Committee's consideration of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on restructuring.

(See also pp. 431 and 980.)

²⁵ See Y.U.N.. 1976, p. 365.

Documentary references

Rationalization of the work of the Economic and Social Council

Economic and Social Council—1977 organizational session
Plenary meetings 2039, 2041, 2042.

E/5899. Review of rules of procedure of functional commissions of Economic and Social Council. Note by Secretariat.
E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977, 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 209(ORG-77)).

E/5897 and Add.1-3, E/5898. Elections and confirmation of representatives on functional commissions of Council. Notes by Secretary-General.
E/5901. Provisional agenda for organizational session for 1977.
E/5903. Appointment of member of Committee on Crime Prevention and Control. Note by Secretary-General.
E/L.1741. Election of 10 members to Executive Board of UNICEF. Note by Secretary-General.
E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977, 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 210(ORG-77)).

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Plenary meeting 2053.

Rules of Procedure of the Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council (E/5975). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.1.10.
E/5923. Review of methods in use for confirmation of representatives on functional commissions. Note by Secretariat.
E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977, 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 216(LXII)).

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Plenary meeting 2053.

E/5453 and Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1 and Rev.1/Amend.1. Rationalization of work of Council and its subsidiary bodies. Review of terms of reference of subsidiary bodies of Council. Notes by Secretariat.
E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977, 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 217(LXII), subpara. (b)).

Economic and Social Council—resumed 63rd session
Plenary meetings 2088, 2090.

E/L.1791. Draft report of Economic and Social Council (agenda item 8) (draft text, prepared by Secretariat, of Chapter I B of A/32/3/Add.1).
E/6020/Add.1. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, resumed 63rd session (decision 292(LXIII), para. (b)).

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meeting 65.
Plenary meeting 109.

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1977, of its 3rd special session and of its 62nd and 63rd sessions, Chapter III K.
A/32/3/Add.1. Addendum to report of Economic and Social Council, resumed 63rd session, Chapter I B.
A/32/480/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on assessment of progress made in implementation of General Assembly resolutions 2626(XXV), 3202(S-VI), 3281 (XXIX) and 3362(S-VII)), draft decision, para. 16.
A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/447).

Chapter XXVII

Other economic and social questions**The United Nations Institute for Training and Research****Activities in 1977**

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), an autonomous organization within the framework of the United Nations, continued research, training and related activities under its mandate to increase the effectiveness of the United Nations system, especially in the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development. Several projects in the work programme focused on problems in the areas identified by the General Assembly at its sixth (1974) and seventh (1975) special sessions, particularly regarding the establishment of a new international economic order.¹ The Institute's training programmes continued to deal with subjects of practical value to members of permanent missions to the United Nations, both in New York and Geneva, and to national officials concerned with international activities.

The main programmes carried out in 1977 included seminars and training courses on: (1) United Nations documentation; (2) negotiating procedures and resolution-drafting in the United Nations; (3) the United Nations Water Conference, March 1977; (4) the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (sixth session, May-July 1977); (5) multilateral diplomacy and the new international economic order; and (6) general systems and information networks.

The Institute organized special training programmes for two groups of fellows from the USSR, and two new five-month courses (Junior Professional Trainee Programme) for officials of French- and English-speaking African Member States, to acquaint them with the work of the United Nations system.

As in previous years, the Institute organized the United Nations/UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law, under which officials from 20 developing and developed countries attended courses at The Hague Academy of International Law (Netherlands) and received on-the-job training in various international organizations. A regional training and

refresher course in international law for Caribbean countries was held in the Bahamas.

Collaboration with other agencies in the United Nations system was strengthened, with a view to increasing the role of UNITAR in organizing interagency training programmes for international staff.

In 1977, UNITAR'S research activities concentrated, to the extent possible, on problems connected with the establishment of a new international economic order.

Research was done on such subjects as: assessment of United Nations global conferences; the role of the United Nations in advance planning for disaster relief; career development in the United Nations system of organizations; the presidency of the Security Council; procedures and principles for preventing international controversies regarding the human environment; procedures and mechanisms for the settlement of disputes concerning ocean resources; the potential of non-governmental organizations in international co-operation for development; the United Nations and multilateral co-operation for development in west Africa; Arab development funds in the Middle East; the relationship between the United Nations and the European Communities; the Conference on International Economic Co-operation (1975-1977); science, technology and management for development; and guidelines for multinational-enterprise assessment in developing countries.

The Research Department of UNITAR organized a series of research colloquia and seminars. The subject of women and decision-making in the United Nations was discussed by senior-level international officials in Austria.

The Project on the Future continued its long-range empirical research on policy choices related to implementing a new international economic order, and on the meaning of phys-

¹ See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 324-32, resolution 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing texts of Declaration and Programme of Action; and Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 348-54, resolution 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975, on development and international economic co-operation.

ical limits and supply constraints in energy and natural resources.

As part of the former, a study analysing five world models was completed in 1977. A conference on Africa and the problematique of the future was organized in July in collaboration with the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning at Dakar, Senegal. A major project on technology, domestic distribution and North-South relations, consisting of a macro-economic model and qualitative analyses, was begun in 1977. Another project, started in 1977, examined obstacles and progress towards the establishment of a new international economic order.

In the field of energy and natural resources, the Project on the Future organized, in co-operation with the state of California (United States), an international conference on alternate strategies for desert development and management. Attended by experts and planners from 33 desert countries and 12 international organizations, the conference submitted a report of its conclusions to the 1977 United Nations Conference on Desertification. The Project on the Future continued producing a journal, Important for the Future (published five times a year), concerned with energy, natural resources, the environment and food.

For publications of UNITAR in 1977, refer to DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.

Decision of the General Assembly

On 8 December 1977, the General Assembly welcomed the emphasis and urged the continuation of the work of UNITAR in economic and social training and research, and the inclusion of specific projects on the problems in the areas identified by the Assembly at its sixth (1974) and seventh (1975) special sessions and in the relevant decisions of the Assembly at its 1974 regular session.

The Assembly expressed the hope that the Institute would have greater and wider financial support.

The Assembly's decisions were embodied in resolution 32/51, adopted, without vote, on 8 December 1977, on the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which approved the text without vote on 20 October. The text was sponsored by 36 Member States. (For text of resolution and list of sponsors, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Contributions

In 1977, the following contributions were received by UNITAR from Governments. In addition to the contributions listed in the table, Hungary donated approximately \$4,801 (in forints) and the USSR gave approximately \$132,626 (in roubles) for UNITAR projects in those countries.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNITAR RECEIVED DURING 1977

(in US dollars)

Country	Amount	Country	Amount	Country	Amount
Argentina	10,000	Guyana	392	Saudi Arabia	10,000
Australia	33,014	India	25,000	Senegal	8,260
Austria	18,187	Iran	10,000	Sierra Leone	18,000
Barbados	250	Iraq	15,165	Sweden	197,712
Canada	76,190	Ireland	8,889	Switzerland	62,762
Chile	2,000	Japan	60,000	Trinidad and Tobago	3,000
Denmark	33,875	Liberia	1,500	USSR	40,000
Finland	33,541	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	20,000	United States	275,000
France	24,000	Nepal	1,000	Venezuela	20,000
Germany, Federal		New Zealand	5,731	Yugoslavia	5,000
Republic of	254,546	Nigeria	22,677		
Ghana	8,698	Norway	66,332	Total	1,383,221
Greece	2,500	Qatar	10,000		

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meetings 19, 22, 24.
Plenary meeting 98.

A/32/14 and Corr.1. Report of Executive Director of UNITAR.
A/C.2/32/L.12. Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Greece, Honduras, India, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Yemen: draft resolution, as orally

amended by sponsors, approved without vote by Second Committee on 20 October 1977, meeting 24.
A/32/290. Report of Second Committee.

Resolution 32/51, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/290, adopted without vote by Assembly on 8 December 1977, meeting 98.

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,

Recalling also its resolution 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Recalling further its resolution 31/107 of 16 December 1976 on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,

Considering its resolution 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975, which set in motion measures that form the basis and framework for the work of the competent bodies and organizations of the United Nations system,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research;

2. Welcomes the emphasis and urges the continuation of the concentration of the work of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research in the sphere of economic and social training and research and the inclusion of specific projects on the problems in the areas identified by the General Assembly at its sixth and seventh special sessions and

in the relevant decisions of the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session;

3. Expresses the hope that the United Nations Institute for Training and Research will have greater and wider financial support from Member States and organizations.

Other documents

A/32/7/Add.4. UNITAR. Financial report and accounts for year ended 31 December 1976 and report of Board of Auditors.

A/32/14 and Corr.1. Report of Executive Director of UNITAR, Annex II: Available and forthcoming publications; Annex VI: Selected list of research papers prepared by UNITAR staff and consultants other than studies published by UNITAR.

A/33/14. Report of Executive Director of UNITAR, Annex II: Publications; Annex VII: Selected list of research papers prepared by UNITAR staff and consultants other than studies published by UNITAR.

UNITAR News, Vol. IX, 1977. UNITAR publication.

The United Nations University

Activities in 1977

During 1977, the United Nations University (UNU) formed or was negotiating associations with food and nutrition institutes in Chile, Ghana, India, Japan, Panama, the Philippines, the United Kingdom and Venezuela, to promote the objectives of its world hunger programme, one of three priority programmes. The programme had 26 fellows in training and had selected another 40. A workshop on the interfaces of agriculture, food and nutrition was held at the International Rice Research Institute at Los Banos, Philippines, in February 1977.

Also in February, UNU launched its programme on the use and management of natural resources, another of the priority programmes. Experts and advisers met in Tokyo in May and proposed that work be started on: the ecological basis for rural development in the humid tropics; assessment of the application of knowledge to arid land problems; and energy for rural communities.

Concerning the humid tropics, UNU associated itself with the Tropical Agricultural Research and Training Centre in Costa Rica, where research and training activities were to concentrate on agro-forestry systems for small farmers. Regarding energy for rural communities, UNU decided to conduct pilot and demonstration projects on the development and use of solar energy, geothermal energy and bioconversion.

The third priority, the human and social development programme, engaged UNU in operating three research projects by the end of 1977: a project on goals, processes and indicators of development, comprising 20 research units in both developing and industrial-

ized countries; a project on research and development systems in rural settings, with research units in Ethiopia, Iran, Mexico and the Philippines; and a project on sharing native technology, with research units in Indonesia, Iran, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

By the end of 1977, association agreements were being negotiated with sociological, scientific and development institutions in France, Mexico, Sri Lanka and Venezuela.

Consultative meetings concerning the nature and work of the University in general, its initial programmes and its possible future directions were held during 1977 in Paris (France), Bonn (Federal Republic of Germany), Stockholm (Sweden), Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), Caracas (Venezuela), Washington, D.C. (United States), Ottawa (Canada) and Tokyo.

The Council of the University met at Tokyo in February and December 1977. In discussing the programmes proposed by the University staff, Council members stressed the importance of linkage among the three priority programmes and their supporting academic and communications services, to make the programmes intelligible to laymen and decision-makers, as well as to research workers in the field. Council members called for a close relationship between research and action, the pooling of experience among people working in different countries in situations where they were actively engaged in coping with their own development processes, and the study of global issues of concern to both developing and highly industrialized countries.

Legislative decisions

On 31 October 1977, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 287(LXIII), took note

of the annual report of the Council of the University and decided to transmit it to the General Assembly for consideration. The decision was approved, without vote, on the suggestion of the Council President.

The General Assembly, on 8 December 1977, welcomed the fact that the programme activities of UNU were already operational and expressed the hope that the University would continue its efforts to produce tangible results consistent with expectations of Member States.

The Assembly invited the University to make renewed efforts to reflect in the formulation of its programmes the urgent concerns of Member States and to follow closely the activities of relevant United Nations bodies to develop co-operative and co-ordinated relationships with them.

It urged the University to continue to intensify its efforts to obtain financial support from all possible sources and appealed to all Member States to make substantial contributions to the Endowment Fund of the University and/or to give financial and other support to specific programmes of the University.

The Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Rector and the Council of the University and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to explore

more effective means of raising funds and to submit a report to the Assembly on the progress achieved in this regard.

These actions were taken by resolution 32/54, adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee. The text had been considered in the Second Committee and approved without vote on 18 November 1977. It was sponsored by Austria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Iceland, India, Japan, Jordan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nepal, Peru, the Philippines, Senegal, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, Venezuela and Zaire. (For text of resolution, see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

Contributions to the Endowment Fund

Pledges, and contributions without prior pledge, to the University's Endowment Fund totalled \$125,915,860 as at 31 December 1977. Amounts received by that date totalled \$78,066,012.

During 1977 the following States announced pledges or made contributions: Austria, Ghana, Greece, the Holy See, India, Japan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Netherlands, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sweden, Tunisia, Venezuela and Zaire.

Documentary references

Economic and Social Council—resumed 63rd session
Plenary meeting 2088.

A/32/31 and Corr.1. Report of Council of United Nations University.

E/6020/Add.1. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, resumed 63rd session (decision 287(LXIII)).

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meetings 36, 48, 50.
Plenary meeting 98.

A/32/3/Add.1. Addendum to report of Economic and Social Council, resumed 63rd session, Chapter II.

A/32/31 and Corr.1. Report of Council of United Nations University. (Annex II: List of selected publications and documents of United Nations University.)

A/32/271. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/32/L.40. Austria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Iceland, India, Japan, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nepal, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, Venezuela, Zaire: draft resolution, approved without vote by Second Committee on 18 November 1977, meeting 50.

A/32/361. Report of Second Committee.

Resolution 32/54, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/361, adopted without vote by Assembly on 8 December 1977, meeting 98.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2951 (XXVII) of 11 December 1972, 3081 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3313 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, 3439 (XXX) of 9 December 1975, and 31/117 and 31/118 of 16 December 1976,

Recalling also its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Having considered the report of the Council of the United Nations University on the work of the University and the report of the Secretary-General,

Noting decision 5.2.2 of 29 September 1977 adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its one-hundred-and-third session, in which the Board, inter alia, recognized that the United Nations University required and deserved a far more significant measure of financial support and renewed its appeal to member States to contribute generously to the Endowment Fund of the United Nations University and/or to provide for specific project support,

1. Welcomes the fact that the programme activities of the United Nations University are now under way in all the three priority programme areas—world hunger, human and social development, and use and management of natural resources—and expresses the hope that the University will continue its efforts to produce tangible results as early as possible and thus respond to the expectations of Member States;

2. Invites the United Nations University to make renewed efforts to reflect in the formulation of its programmes the urgent concerns of Member States and to follow closely the important activities and conferences of relevant agencies and bodies of the United Nations system in order to develop co-operative and co-ordinated relationships with them;

3. Urges the United Nations University to continue to intensify its efforts to obtain financial support from all possible sources;

4. Appeals to all Member States to make substantial

contributions to the Endowment Fund of the United Nations University and/or to give financial and other support to specific programmes of the University;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Rector of the United Nations University, the Council of the University and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to explore more effective means of raising funds and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session on the progress achieved in this regard.

Questions relating to youth

Technical activities in 1977

During 1977, the United Nations interregional technical adviser on youth policies and programmes undertook missions in Bahrain, Barbados, Fiji, Oman, the Philippines, Togo, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and Zambia. (See also pp. 450 and 455.)

Policies and programmes relating to youth

Youth in the contemporary world

Data on the problems confronting youth, and on the manner in which these problems were being treated by the organs and executive bodies of the United Nations system, were presented to the Economic and Social Council at its April/May 1977 session, and later in the year to the General Assembly. This information had been requested by the Assembly on 14 December 1973.²

The Secretary-General also made preliminary reports to the General Assembly on the establishment of a co-operative arrangement among youth research and information centres, and on the role of youth in promoting the objectives of the United Nations. The Assembly had requested the reports in 1976.³

The Commission for Social Development had also examined the reports at its January/February 1977 session, and asked the Secretary-General for a further progress report on the establishment of a co-operative arrangement among youth research and information centres, to be submitted for its 1979 session.

With the adoption of resolution 32/134, on 16 December 1977, the Assembly, inter alia, recognized the profound importance of the direct participation of youth in shaping the future of humanity and the necessity of consolidating the efforts of all States in carrying out specific programmes concerning youth. It affirmed the importance of current and projected United Nations activities designed to increase opportunities for the integration of youth into development activities and to assess the needs and aspirations of youth. It ob-

served that an international youth year could usefully serve to mobilize efforts at local, national, regional and international levels, to promote the best educational, professional and living conditions for young people to ensure their active participation in the over-all development of society.

The Assembly invited all States to make known their views concerning the proclamation of an international youth year and to send their proposals and observations to the Secretary-General. It requested him to prepare a report containing the views of Member States on the proclamation of an international youth year, and to propose possible ways and means for its observance. It also requested the Secretary-General to prepare a brief synopsis of the legislative history and programme activities of the United Nations in the field of youth since 1965, to be further discussed at its 1978 session, when it would be given the highest priority, together with consideration of the idea of proclaiming an international youth year.

The Assembly adopted resolution 32/134, without vote, on the recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, which had approved the text by consensus on 7 December 1977. The text was sponsored by 44 Member States.

(For text of resolution and list of sponsors, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Channels of communication

with youth and youth organizations

At its 1976 session, the General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to prepare, through the Commission for Social Development, appropriate recommendations concerning the best channels of communication between youth and youth organizations and the United Nations at the national, regional, interregional and international levels.⁴

² See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 624-25, text of resolution 3140(XXVIII).

³ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 667-69, texts of resolutions 31/129 and 31/130 of 16 December 1976.

⁴ Ibid., p. 668, text of resolution 31/132 of 16 December 1976.

On 13 May 1977, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the Assembly the adoption of guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations. It requested the Secretary-General to submit to it proposals for action-oriented guidelines, to help identify the policies and actions required to bring about more effective and widespread youth participation.

The Council also requested the Secretary-General to establish an interagency task force, drawn from the Secretariat of the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned with youth policies and programmes, and to report to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the work of this task force.

The Secretary-General was further requested to increase the proportion of United Nations Professional staff members under the age of 30. The Council decided to bring to the attention of the Commission on Human Rights the reports of the Secretary-General on popular participation, women, youth and children and on problems facing youth.

These actions were expressed in resolution 2078(LXII), to which was annexed a set of national, regional and international guidelines for the improvement of communication with youth. The resolution had been approved by the Social Committee without vote on 28 April 1977, and was adopted by the Council without vote. The text had been drafted by the Commission for Social Development at its January/February 1977 session.

On 16 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted the guidelines for improvement of communication channels, as approved by the

Economic and Social Council, and requested the Secretary-General to transmit them for comments and suggestions to all Member States, regional commissions and regional and interregional youth organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to implement the guidelines, through consultations with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and through the new interagency youth task force, and asked him to report to the Assembly in 1978 on the matter.

These action were taken by resolution 32/135, adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, which had approved the text by consensus on 9 December 1977; the text was sponsored by Bangladesh, the Central African Empire, the Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Egypt, Mali, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Romania, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

Included in the recommended guidelines on communication with youth was a proposal that the Administrator of UNDP should be requested to continue exploring, in consultation with the Governments concerned, ways to involve youth organizations in development activities of the United Nations at the national level. Similarly, the Secretary-General should seek to explore, in consultation with Governments, the feasibility of identifying a national liaison point with youth in each country, using established communications networks. In addition, the regional commissions should be asked to pay special attention to active participation of youth in national development, to assist Governments in this field and to establish contacts with youth.

Documentary references

Policies and programmes relating to youth

YOUTH IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD

General Assembly—32nd session
Third Committee, meetings 62, 63, 65, 66, 70, 71.
Plenary meeting 105.

A/32/161. Problems confronting youth and manner in which these problems are being treated by organs and executive bodies of United Nations system. Report of Secretary-General.

A/32/162. Channels of communication with youth and youth organizations. Note by Secretary-General.

A/32/170. Present and future role and participation of youth in development and nation-building process, as well as in field of promoting international co-operation and understanding. Report of Secretary-General.

A/32/171. Establishment of co-operative arrangement among youth research and information centres. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.3/32/L.41. Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Central African Empire, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, approved by consensus by Third Committee on 7 December 1977, meeting 71.

A/32/439 and Corr.1. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 32/134, as recommended by Third Committee, A/32/439 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1977, meeting 105.

The General Assembly,
Recalling that since 1965 numerous resolutions on the situation, needs and aspirations of youth have been adopted

by both the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.

Recognizing the profound importance of the direct participation of youth in shaping the future of humanity,

Convinced of the imperative need to harness the energies, enthusiasms and creative abilities of youth to the tasks of nation building, the economic, social and cultural advancement of peoples, the implementation of the new international economic order, the preservation of world peace and the promotion of international co-operation and understanding,

Considering it necessary to disseminate among youth the ideals of peace, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, human solidarity and dedication to the objectives of progress and development,

Convinced of the necessity of meeting the legitimate needs and aspirations of youth and ensuring their active participation in all fields of national life,

Recognizing the necessity of consolidating the efforts of all States in carrying out specific programmes concerning youth,

Noting the wide variety of proposals that have been made to the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council to improve channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations and to ensure the active participation of young people in all stages of development at the local, national and international levels,

Believing that it is urgently desirable to consolidate the efforts of the United Nations concerning the situation, needs and aspirations of youth into specific, practical and effective means of bringing about such objectives,

Affirming the importance of current and projected United Nations activities designed to increase opportunities for youth to be integrated into development activities and to assess the needs and aspirations of youth, including, inter alia, publications designed to disseminate information on programmes of youth participation in development, co-operative arrangements with institutions engaged in youth research, and preparation of studies on youth organizations and the training of youth workers,

Convinced that an international youth year could usefully serve to mobilize efforts at the local, national, regional and international levels in order to promote the best educational, professional and living conditions for young people to ensure their active participation in the over-all development of society and to encourage the preparation of new national and local policies and programmes in accordance with each country's experience,

1. Invites all States to make known their views concerning the proclamation of an international youth year and to send their proposals and observations in this regard to the Secretary-General before 1 July 1978;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report containing the views of Member States on the proclamation of an international youth year and to propose possible ways and means for the observance of such a year;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to prepare a brief synopsis of the legislative history and programme activities of the United Nations in the field of youth since 1965, and to submit it to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session for further discussion;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session the item entitled "Policies and programmes relating to youth" and to grant it the highest priority, due consideration being given to the idea of proclaiming an international youth year at that session.

CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION WITH YOUTH AND YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

Economic and Social Council—1977 organizational session
Plenary meetings 2043, 2044.

E/5900. Draft basic programme of work of Council for 1977, Chapter II B.4.

E/L.1743. Draft decision proposed by Council President in light of consultative meetings of members of Council, para. 4 (g).

E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977, 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 204(ORG-77), para. 4 (g)).

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Social Committee, meetings 797-799, 803, 804.
Plenary meeting 2059.

Youth Information Bulletin (quarterly), Nos. 24-27.

E/5915. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 25th session, Geneva, 17 January-4 February 1977, Chapter IX (resolution 9(XXV)).

E/5915, Chapter I A. Draft resolution IX, recommended by Commission for adoption by Economic and Social Council, approved without vote by Social Committee on 28 April 1977, meeting 804.

E/NGO/61. Statement submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with Economic and Social Council.

E/5964 and Corr.1. Report of Social Committee (on social development questions), draft resolution X.

Resolution 2078(LXII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/5964 and Corr.1, as orally amended by Council President, adopted without vote by Council on 13 May 1977, meeting 2059.

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the many previous resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council on youth,

Wishing to improve and co-ordinate the efforts of the United Nations with regard to the participation of youth in achieving the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations,

Convinced of the imperative need to direct the energies, enthusiasm and creative abilities of young people to the task of nation building, to the economic, social and cultural advancement of peoples, the preservation of world peace, the protection and promotion of human rights and the promotion of international co-operation and understanding,

Aware of the continuing need to educate youth in the spirit of the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples and to foster among the youth respect for all peoples, irrespective of nationality, race, sex or religion, regard for human values and devotion to the ideals of peace, freedom and progress and to the cause of human rights,

Bearing in mind the valuable contribution that youth can make to the evolution of co-operation among States on the basis of equality and justice and to the ushering in of a new international economic order,

Noting the views on the subject of youth expressed in the report of the Commission for Social Development on its twenty-fifth session,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, in the course of preparing the reports and documents called for in General Assembly resolutions 31/129 and 31/130 of 16 December 1976, to submit to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-sixth session, proposals for action-oriented guidelines which would help to identify the particular policies and actions required at national and international levels to bring about more effective and widespread youth participation;

2. Requests also the Secretary-General, in order to give effect to a co-ordinated and practical approach to youth policies and programmes, to establish an interagency task force drawn from the Secretariat of the United Nations and the specialized agencies directly concerned with youth policies and programmes, and to report on the work of this task force to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council;

3. Requests further the Secretary-General, in recruit-

ment, to give consideration to increasing the proportion of staff members in the Professional category of the United Nations Secretariat under the age of 30, without prejudice to the principle of equitable geographical distribution;

4. Decides to bring to the attention of the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-fourth session the reports of the Secretary-General on popular participation, women, youth and children and on problems facing youth;

5. Recommends to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session the adoption of the guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations contained in the annex to the present resolution.

ANNEX

Guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations

A. National

1. The Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme should be requested to continue exploring, in consultation with the Government concerned, ways to involve youth organizations in development activities of the United Nations at the national level.

2. The United Nations Office of Public Information should continue to work in close co-operation with the Joint United Nations Information Committee to provide information on the issues on which the United Nations is working in such a way as to attract young people, at the national level, and interest them in the ideals and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

3. Bearing in mind proposals contained in his note on the role of youth in the promotion and protection of human rights, the Secretary-General should explore, in consultation with Governments, the feasibility of identifying a national liaison and focal point on youth within each country, taking into consideration the networks of national correspondents which have been set up to facilitate communication between countries and with the United Nations in allied fields of social development.

B. Regional

The regional commissions should be requested to pay special attention to the question of active participation of youth in the process of national development and to consider at their forthcoming sessions appropriate forms in which regional commissions can assist Governments in this field and establish contacts with youth and youth organizations.

C. International

1. The scope of the quarterly Youth Information Bulletin should be extended and it should be published in French and Spanish in addition to English, within the existing budgetary allocations. Both governmental and non-governmental bodies dealing with youth should be encouraged to provide material for dissemination through the Bulletin and to assist in its distribution so that it may be made available to as many young people and youth organizations as possible.

2. The work of the United Nations Office of Public Information and the Centre for Economic and Social Information in the creation of suitable radio and television programmes about the United Nations and its activities should be intensified, within their existing budgetary allocations.

3. The Secretary-General may continue to utilize the existing channels of communication between the United Nations and international and regional non-governmental youth organizations.

General Assembly—32nd session
Third Committee, meetings 63, 66, 70, 71, 76.
Plenary meeting 105.

A/C.3/32/L.65. Bangladesh, Central African Empire, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Egypt, Mali, Netherlands, Philippines, Romania, Yugoslavia, Zaire: draft resolution, approved by consensus by Third Committee on 9 December 1977, meeting 76.

A/32/439 and Corr.1. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 32/135, as recommended by Third Committee, A/32/439 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1977, meeting 105.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 31/131 and 31/132 of 16 December 1976 and Economic and Social Council resolution 2078(LXII) of 13 May 1977,

Convinced of the need to improve the efforts of the United Nations with regard to the participation of youth in achieving the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations,

Convinced also of the valuable contribution that youth can make in promoting co-operation among States and in the implementation of the new international economic order based on equity and justice,

Bearing in mind the importance of the existence of the channels of communication and of practical and effective opportunities for youth and youth organizations to participate in the work of the United Nations at the national, regional, interregional and international levels,

1. Adopts the guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations contained in the annex to the present resolution;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution, together with its annex, to all Member States, regional commissions and regional and international youth organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council;

3. Invites Member States to communicate the substance of the present resolution and its annex to national youth organizations and ask for their comments and suggestions;

4. Invites Member States and the regional commissions to comment upon the guidelines contained in the annex to the present resolution and to offer additional suggestions regarding the further development of these guidelines;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake the necessary action for the implementation of the guidelines, in particular through:

(a) Joint consultations with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme concerning the youth activities dealt with in the guidelines;

(b) The interagency task force drawn from the secretariats of the United Nations and the specialized agencies directly concerned with youth policies and programmes, established in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 2078(LXII);

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session a report on comments and suggestions offered by Member States and regional commissions relating to the guidelines contained in the annex to the present resolution and on the progress achieved in their implementation with specific, action-oriented recommendations for the further development of the guidelines and of the co-operation between the United Nations system and national and international youth organizations.

ANNEX

Guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations

A. National

1. The Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme should be requested to continue exploring, in

consultation with the Governments concerned, ways to involve youth organizations in development activities of the United Nations at the national level.

2. The Office of Public Information of the Secretariat should continue to work in close co-operation with the Joint United Nations Information Committee to provide information on the issues on which the United Nations is working in a way as to attract young people, at the national level, and interest them in the ideals and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

3. Bearing in mind proposals contained in his note on the role of youth in the promotion and protection of human rights, the Secretary-General should explore, in consultation with Governments, the feasibility of identifying a national liaison and focal point on youth within each country, taking into consideration the networks of national correspondents which have been set up to facilitate communication between countries and with the United Nations in allied fields of social development.

B. Regional

4. The regional commissions should be requested to pay special attention to the question of active participation of

youth in the process of national development and to consider at their forthcoming sessions appropriate forms in which regional commissions can assist Governments in this field and establish contacts with youth and youth organizations.

C. International

5. The scope of the quarterly Youth Information Bulletin should be extended and it should be published in French and Spanish in addition to English, within the existing budgetary allocations. Both governmental and non-governmental bodies dealing with youth should be encouraged to provide material for dissemination through the Bulletin and to assist in its distribution so that it may be made available to as many young people and youth organizations as possible.

6. The work of the Office of Public Information and the Centre for Economic and Social Information of the Secretariat, in the creation of suitable radio and television programmes about the United Nations and its activities, should be intensified within their existing budgetary allocations.

7. The Secretary-General should continue to utilize the existing channels of communication between the United Nations and international and regional non-governmental youth organizations.

Question of the elderly and the aged

The Economic and Social Council's Commission for Social Development, at its twenty-fifth session in January-February 1977, considered the question of the elderly and the aged. The Commission approved the text of a draft resolution for adoption by the Economic and Social Council. In a separate action, the Commission decided to take note of a report of the International Labour Organisation on social security developments and planning, and protection of the aged.

On 13 May 1977, the Economic and Social Council adopted the recommended text without vote as its resolution 2077(LXII). By this, the Council noted and approved a progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the General Assembly's resolution of 14 December 1973 on the question of the elderly and the aged.⁵ The Council requested the Secretary-General to pursue, expand and consolidate his work on the status of the elderly, particularly with regard to research and exchanges of information, taking into account the views expressed in the debates on the subject at the January-February 1977 session of the Commission for Social Development.

The resolution had been approved without vote by the Social Committee on 28 April 1977. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

At its 1977 session, the General Assembly had before it a report by the Secretary-General on the steps taken to implement the 1973 resolution.

These included, inter alia: the establishment of an Information Exchange System on Aging;

technical assistance activities; monitoring of changes in the number and population of the aging; training through seminars and study visits; co-operation with non-governmental organizations; and research on the aging in rural areas, slums and uncontrolled settlements.

On 16 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted resolution 32/131 by which it took a number of actions on the question of the elderly and the aged. It recommended that Governments, in formulating their national policies and programmes, follow the recommendations made in 1973 and consider developing, as required and in accordance with their national priorities, policies and programmes for the welfare, including housing and social services, health, humanitarian well-being and economic security, of older people, as well as measures aimed at maximizing their economic independence and social integration, especially older people living in slums and uncontrolled settlements.

It requested the Secretary-General to continue and expand activities for the aged, specifically to: consider measures for strengthening the activities of the regional commissions for the aging; assist Governments, at their request, in the planning, establishment and expansion of programmes for the elderly; conduct seminars and workshops and undertake studies on special issues regarding the aging; conduct research into the possibility of strengthening the family unit, with a view to facilitating, where

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 618, text of resolution 3137(XXVIII).

appropriate, the care of the elderly by their own families; and collect and disseminate information through the United Nations Information Exchange System on Aging.

The Assembly, among other things, requested the specialized agencies, other United Nations bodies and interested non-governmental organizations to join with the United Nations in these efforts. It also invited the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to provide financial assistance, on request and in accordance with its mandate, to developing countries to improve the conditions of the aging.

Finally, the Assembly decided to take up the matter again at its regular 1979 session.

The text had been approved without vote by the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee on 6 December 1977 and was adopted without vote by the Assembly.

Resolution 32/131 was sponsored by 38 Member States. The sponsors accepted an oral Argentine amendment adding a preambular paragraph by which the Assembly recognized

the growing interest for both developing and developed societies in the fuller participation of the elderly in the mainstream of national societies.

(For list of sponsors and text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By a second resolution on the question—32/132—the Assembly invited all States to advise the Secretary-General by 1 July 1978 of their views on proclaiming an international year on aging, and on convening a world assembly on aging to permit national leaders and government specialists to exchange experiences, explore solutions and devise programmes for amelioration of problems unique to the elderly. The Assembly asked the Secretary-General to report to it on these reactions.

Resolution 32/132 was approved by consensus by the Third Committee on 8 December 1977 and was adopted without vote by the Assembly on 16 December 1977. It was sponsored by the United States. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Documentary references

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Social Committee, meetings 797-799, 804.
Plenary meeting 2059.

E/CN.5/531. Progress report of Secretary-General.

E/NGO/60. Statement submitted by non-governmental organization in Category II consultative status with Economic and Social Council.

E/5915. Report of Commission for Social Development on its 25th session, Geneva, 17 January-4 February 1977, Chapter VIII (decision I).

E/5915, Chapter I A. Draft resolution VIII, as recommended by Commission for adoption by Economic and Social Council, approved without vote by Social Committee on 28 April 1977, meeting 804.

E/5964 and Corr.1. Report of Social Committee (on social development questions), draft resolution IX.

Resolution 2077(LXII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/5964 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Council on 13 May 1977, meeting 2059.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having taken note of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the question of the elderly and the aged,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General;
2. Requests the Secretary-General to pursue, expand and consolidate his work on the status of the elderly, particularly with regard to research and exchanges of information, taking into account the views expressed during the debates which took place on the question at the twenty-fifth session of the Commission for Social Development.

General Assembly—32nd session

Third Committee, meetings 62, 63, 65, 70, 71, 73.
Plenary meeting 105.

A/32/130 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.3/32/L.40. Algeria, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Central African Empire, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of,

Ghana, Greece, Iceland, Iran, Italy, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Spain, Thailand, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire: draft resolution, as orally amended by Argentina and sponsors, approved without vote by Third Committee on 6 December 1977, meeting 70.

A/32/436. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 32/131, as recommended by Third Committee, A/32/436, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1977, meeting 105.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3137(XXVIII) of 14 December 1973 on the question of the elderly and the aged,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 2077(LXII) of 13 May 1977 on the elderly, and the views expressed during the debate on the question at the twenty-fifth session of the Commission for Social Development,

Emphasizing that in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development the General Assembly has proclaimed the necessity of protecting the rights and assuring the welfare of the aged,

Noting also that in the World Population Plan of Action all Governments were urged, when formulating their development policies and programmes, to take fully into account the implications of changing numbers and proportions of the aged, particularly where such changes are rapid,

Bearing in mind that people all over the world now can expect a longer life and that more people reach old age, thus changing the population structure in many countries,

Recognizing the growing interest for developing and developed societies in the fuller participation of the elderly in the mainstream of national societies,

Noting the need for old people to be included in the general social welfare and social security system, where such systems exist, and to provide for their special needs of security, service and care,

Bearing in mind the need to develop policies and pro-

grammes for the aging sector of society as an important part of comprehensive plans for economic and social development.

Stressing the importance of the role that the United Nations system should play in providing assistance to countries in carrying out their economic and social development plans, including those concerning the elderly and the aged.

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the question of the elderly and the aged,

1. Recommends to the Governments concerned, in formulating their national policies and programmes, to take into account the recommendations contained in General Assembly resolution 3137(XXVIII) and to consider developing, as required and in accordance with their national priorities, policies and programmes for the welfare, including housing and social services, health, humanitarian well-being and economic security, of older people as well as measures aimed at maximizing their economic independence and their social integration into society, especially older people living in slums and uncontrolled settlements;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue and to expand, within the limits of existing resources, activities in this field, in co-operation with the agencies concerned, particularly:

(a) To consider measures for strengthening the activities of the regional commissions designed to assist the planning, establishment and improvement of social and health services for the aging;

(b) To assist Governments, at their request and in accordance with their national priorities, in the planning, establishment and expansion of programmes for the older sector of the population in the context of their over-all development programmes;

(c) To conduct seminars and workshops and to undertake studies on special issues in this field, in particular those faced by the developing countries concerned with the problem;

(d) To conduct research into the possibility of preserving and promoting the strengthening of the family unit with a view to facilitating, where appropriate, the care of the elderly and the aged by their own families;

(e) To collect, collate and disseminate the information on aging through the Information Exchange System;

3. Requests the competent and concerned specialized agencies to give continued attention to regional and international meetings on the major problems of concern to the aging and suggests that these organizations should engage in regular exchanges of information about their plans and activities in this field, particularly at the regional level;

4. Requests the concerned United Nations bodies, organs and programmes, as well as the specialized agencies and interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to join with the United Nations in well-co-ordinated activities to assist all Governments concerned, especially those of the developing countries, in formulating and implementing policies and programmes for the welfare, including housing and social services, health and protection, of older people, aimed at maximizing their economic independence and maintaining a suitable role in society;

5. Invites the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, in accordance with its mandate and the recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action and the guidance of its Governing Council, to provide financial assistance to developing countries, upon request, in improving the conditions of the aging;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council in 1979, through the Commission for Social Development, a progress report on the action taken on the present resolution and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled "The elderly and the aged."

A/C.3/32/L.58. United States: draft resolution, approved by consensus by Third Committee on 8 December 1977, meeting 73.

A/32/436. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 32/132, as recommended by Third Committee, A/32/436, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1977, meeting 105.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on Social Progress and Development and the emphasis therein on the dignity and worth of the human being and the rights of the aged,

Reaffirming its resolution 3137(XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, entitled "Question of the elderly and the aged," and the recommendation therein to Governments on the need for well-designed policies and programmes relating to older people,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 2077(LXII) of 13 May 1977, by which the Council approved the progress report of the Secretary-General on the question of the elderly and the aged,

Recognizing that the concerns of aged persons in national populations must be addressed when considering economic and social development,

Convinced of the need for interchange and international review of policy alternatives affecting the elderly,

1. Invites all States to make known their views to the Secretary-General by 1 July 1978 concerning the usefulness of proclaiming an international year on aging for the purpose of calling world-wide attention to the serious problems besetting a growing portion of the populations of the world;

2. Further invites all States to communicate their views to the Secretary-General by 1 July 1978 regarding the desirability of convening a world assembly on aging in order to permit national leaders and government specialists to exchange experiences, explore solutions and devise programmes for amelioration of the problems unique to the elderly;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the reactions of Member States to the proclamation of an international year on aging as well as to the convening of a world assembly on aging, including appropriate proposals on ways in which either or both of these undertakings might be carried out;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session an item entitled "Problems of the elderly and the aged" under which the Secretary-General's report and pertinent observations by Member States would be considered.

Other documents

The Aging in Slums and Uncontrolled Settlements. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.IV.2.

International Directory of Organizations Concerned with the Aging. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.IV.10.

Restoring works of art to countries victims of expropriation

The Secretary-General, in 1977, reported to the General Assembly on the question of restitution of works of art to countries victims of

expropriation. His report had been prepared in consultation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

(UNESCO) and Member States, in accordance with an Assembly request of 19 November 1975.⁶

The Secretary-General's report included replies from 11 Governments: Bahrain, Finland, Iran, Kenya, the Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Panama, Poland, the United States and Zaire. Among the actions reported were bilateral programmes for exchange or return of cultural objects between the Netherlands and Indonesia, between Poland and France and between Poland and the Federal Republic of Germany. Iran and Poland noted that they were parties to UNESCO'S 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, and Finland, Norway and the United States stated that their internal legal bodies were working towards its ratification. Oman stated that it desired the return of art objects removed from the Sultanate.

Annexed to the Secretary-General's report was a report of the Director-General of UNESCO on the activities of that organization regarding restitution of works of art. A committee of museologists and legal experts, from 17 countries, had met in Venice in 1976 and had reached a consensus on principles that could govern the return of cultural property and the action UNESCO could take; the principal suggestions were included in UNESCO'S 1977-1978 programme. In addition, the UNESCO General Conference had adopted a recommendation in 1976 intended to encourage the international exchange of cultural property.

The Director-General noted that by 30 June 1977, 33 Governments had ratified or accepted the 1970 Convention.

In connexion with the restitution of art ob-

jects, Iraq sent the Secretary-General, on 25 November 1977, a list of 59 ancient Iraqi art objects which were in the museums of nine other countries, and requested that the list be distributed as an official document of the General Assembly.

On 11 November 1977, the General Assembly adopted resolution 32/18, by which it invited all Member States to sign and ratify the 1970 UNESCO Convention, and called on them to take all necessary steps to prevent, on their territories, any illicit traffic in works of art coming from any other country, especially from territories which were or had been under colonial or foreign domination and occupation. The Assembly affirmed that the restitution to a country of its objets d'art, monuments, museum pieces, manuscripts, documents and any other cultural or artistic treasures constituted a step forward towards the strengthening of international co-operation and the preservation and future development of cultural values.

Finally, the General Assembly decided to include the same item in the provisional agenda of its regular 1979 session, in order to review the progress achieved and, in particular, the action taken in this regard by UNESCO.

Resolution 32/18 was adopted by a vote of 105 to 0, with 12 abstentions. It was sponsored by Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burundi, the Central African Empire, Chad, the Congo, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Rwanda, Togo, Tunisia, the Upper Volta and Zaire. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 740-41, text of resolution 3391(XXX).

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session
Plenary meetings 65, 66.

A/32/133. Letter of 6 July from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (transmitting final communiqué of 8th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Tripoli, 16-22 May 1977).

A/32/203. Report of Secretary-General. (Annex I: Report of Director-General of UNESCO.)

A/32/235. Letter of 23 September from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (transmitting resolutions of 8th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Tripoli, 16-22 May 1977).

A/32/399. Note verbale of 25 November from Iraq.

A/32/L.18. Burundi, Central African Empire, Congo, Egypt, Iraq, Mauritania, Upper Volta, Zaire: draft resolution.

A/32/L.18/Rev.1. Burundi, Central African Empire, Congo, Egypt, Iraq, Mauritania, Rwanda, Upper Volta, Zaire: revised draft resolution.

A/32/L.18/Rev.2. Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burundi, Central African Empire, Chad, Congo, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco,

Nigeria, Rwanda, Togo, Tunisia, Upper Volta, Zaire: revised draft resolution.

Resolution 32/18, as proposed by 19 powers, A/32/L.18/Rev.2, adopted by Assembly on 11 November 1977, meeting 66, by 105 votes to 0, with 12 abstentions.

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolutions 3026 A (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 3148 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3187 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, 3391 (XXX) of 19 November 1975 and 31/40 of 30 November 1976,

Taking note of resolutions 17 and 24 adopted by the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976,

Convinced that the promotion of national culture enhances a people's ability to understand the culture and civilization of other peoples and thus has a most favourable impact on international co-operation,

Convinced also that the protection by all means of national culture and heritage is an integral part of the process of preservation and future development of cultural values,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,

1. Invites all Member States to sign and ratify the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 14 November 1970;

2. Calls upon all Member States to take all necessary steps to prevent, on their territories, any illicit traffic in works of art coming from any other country, especially from terri-

tories which were or are under colonial or foreign domination and occupation;

3. Affirms that the restitution to a country of its objets d'art, monuments, museum pieces, manuscripts, documents and any other cultural or artistic treasures constitutes a step forward towards the strengthening of international co-operation and the preservation and future development of cultural values;

4. Decides to remain seized of the question and to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session the item entitled "Restitution of works of art to countries victims of expropriation," in order to review the progress achieved and, in particular, the action taken in this regard by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Humanitarian aid to Lebanon

As noted in the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization, submitted to the 1977 session of the General Assembly, the United Nations during 1977 continued and increased its programme of humanitarian assistance to Lebanon, despite continuing unsettled conditions in that country.

This multiagency United Nations programme was established in 1976, following appeals for assistance made by the Secretary-General at the request of the Government of Lebanon.⁷ It provided emergency assistance and short-term rehabilitation to the thousands of Lebanese displaced or otherwise affected by civil strife in that country. (The emergency programme did not include assistance to Palestinian refugees registered with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) in Lebanon, for whom UNRWA had a long-established, separately funded programme. See p. 329.)

Assistance under the co-ordinated programme during 1977 totalled approximately \$28 million (as compared with approximately \$15 million in 1976) and included: substantial food aid; a major programme to provide medicines and restore water, sanitation and health delivery systems; emergency provision of shelter materials, blankets, clothing, basic household equipment and school supplies; the beginning of a modest village reconstruction programme; and measures to restore the poultry industry.

Participating directly in the assistance programme were the following United Nations organizations: the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme and the

World Health Organization. A number of other agencies provided expert advice to the Government of Lebanon in its effort to restore essential public services.

The programme was carried out with the use of financial resources of the various programmes and agencies themselves, and voluntary contributions in cash and kind by Governments and non-governmental organizations to United Nations organizations, including the United Nations Trust Fund for Assistance to Lebanon.

Contributions to the Trust Fund, established to meet important relief needs for which there were no alternative forms of financial assistance, totalled more than \$6.4 million by the end of 1977 (see table below).

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lebanon, addressing the General Assembly on 3 October 1977, expressed his Government's gratitude for the assistance rendered by the Secretary-General and the United Nations system.

TABLE OF CONTRIBUTIONS
(as at 31 December 1977)

Donor	Amount (in US dollars)
Brazil	10,000.00
Canada	96,154.00
Cyprus	10,000.00
Denmark	345,811.00
Greece	30,000.00
Iceland	5,000.00
Ireland	19,997.11
Netherlands	1,005,000.00
Norway	190,657.00
Philippines	1,000.00
Sweden	472,534.00
United Kingdom	247,525.00
United Republic of Cameroon	2,012.49
United States	4,000,000.00
Public	6.00
Total	6,435,696.60

⁷ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 280.

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session
Plenary meeting 16.

A/32/1. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization,
p. 4.

Transport questions

Technical activities in 1977

During 1977, the United Nations provided assistance in transport development, under technical co-operation programmes, to some 30 developing countries for the development of roads and highways, railways, ports, coastal shipping and inland water transport, ropeways and public works projects connected with transport development, and the development of the institutional framework for transport.

Thirteen large-scale projects involving pre-investment feasibility studies and comprehensive transport planning and management were under execution in Afghanistan, Argentina, Indonesia, Madagascar, Maldives, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

Several regional projects were continued in 1977: in Africa, the trans-Saharan road to link the port of Algiers (Algeria) to Arlit (Niger) and Gao (Mali), and the rehabilitation of roads in the Sahel, which included programmes in Chad, the Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Senegal and the Upper Volta, being executed within the programme of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel; in Europe, a navigable waterway between the Danube River and the Aegean Sea; and in Latin America, a study of the navigation of the Paraguay River south of Asuncion.

There were 55 experts in the field in 1977, of whom 32 provided advisory services to the following countries and territories: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iran, Lesotho, Madagascar, Nepal, Paraguay, St. Lucia, the Sudan, the United Republic of Cameroon, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

Some 36 fellowships in the field of transport were awarded to nationals of the following countries: Afghanistan, Argentina, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, the Gambia, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Paraguay, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, the United Republic of Cameroon, Yemen and Yugoslavia. The fellows were assigned to study various aspects of transport in, among other countries, Canada, Iran, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Transport of dangerous goods

On 8 March 1977 the Secretary-General reported to the Economic and Social Council on the work programme concerning transport of dangerous goods. A new edition of Transport of Dangerous Goods was published, as prepared by the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods. Some 3,000 dangerous products were listed, classified according to degree of hazard.

The Secretary-General's report, among other things, referred to the intention of the Committee of Experts to draw up an international convention on the transport of dangerous goods by all modes of transport, and its adoption of proposals concerning establishment of a hazard information system.

By decision 218(LXII) of 5 May 1977, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General. The decision was adopted, without vote, on the proposal of the Economic Committee, which had approved the text on 22 April.

On 5 May the Council also adopted resolution 2050(LXII), by which it took note of the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and its recommendations, which it requested the Secretary-General to publish and circulate. The Council invited comment on these recommendations by Member States and other concerned bodies.

The Council then invited the Committee of Experts to continue its study, in consultation with other bodies concerned, of an international convention on the transport of dangerous goods by all modes of transport. It also requested the Secretary-General to convene sufficient meetings of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies to permit satisfactory progress on outstanding tasks.

The resolution was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Economic Committee, which had approved the text on 22 April 1977; its sponsor was the United Kingdom.

Also on 5 May 1977, the Council decided that the next session of the Committee of Experts would be held in November 1978; that

the Group of Experts on Explosives would meet for one week in 1977 and one week in 1978; and that the Group of Rapporteurs would hold a two-week meeting in 1977, and a two-week and a one-week meeting in 1978. This action was embodied in decision 213(LXII), adopted, without vote, on the proposal of the Economic Committee, which had approved the text on 22 April. (See also p. 1036.)

A second draft resolution, submitted by the United Kingdom in the Economic Committee, was withdrawn. It dealt with continuation of the study of an international convention on the transport of dangerous goods, and the necessity of additional meeting time.

The Group of Experts on Explosives met from 8 to 12 August 1977, and the Group of Rapporteurs of the Committee met from 15 to 19 August.

The Group of Experts considered new entries in the class of explosives, additions to packing recommendations and test criteria for inclusion of new substances or articles.

The Group of Rapporteurs considered questions relating to listing and classification, packing, labelling and forwarding procedures concerning the transport of dangerous goods. More than 80 new substances were proposed for insertion in the list of dangerous goods, as well as a number of amendments to existing items. Among problems concerning packing, the Group pursued the drafting of recommendations on multimodal tank containers.

Activities of the United Nations system in the field of transport

On 4 May 1977, the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) decided, as requested by its Committee on Shipping, to ask the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to discuss with the United Nations Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) an approach to institutional arrangements for transport problems at the global level, when that body took up the analytical report on the activities of the United Nations system in the field of transport prepared by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. This report, which had been approved by the interagency Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, listed and described the activities of each organization in the United Nations concerned with transport. It also contained sections on the role of transport in development and on the roles and mandates and present activities of the organizations of the system, and conclusions.

The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination took up the question of transport at its May-June 1977 session, and recommended certain allocation of responsibilities. The implications of these recommendations were covered in the Secretary-General's report on the proposed budget for 1978-1979.

Acting on the recommendations of CPC, the General Assembly, with the adoption of resolution 32/206 on 21 December 1977, authorized the Secretary-General to submit, at its regular 1978 session, programme proposals for increased activity in the transport programmes of the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Latin America, the Economic Commission for Western Asia and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, and related revised budget estimates. It also decided to defer until the 1978 session consideration of CPC'S recommendations dealing with programme transfers and reductions. (See also p. 791.)

Container standards of international multimodal transport

On 5 May 1977, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 219(LXII), decided without vote to take note of the report of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group on Container Standards for International Multimodal Transport, which had met in November 1976, and to transmit the report to the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD. The draft decision had been approved by the Economic Committee on 21 April and had been proposed by the Ad Hoc Group.

In September 1977, the Trade and Development Board decided to convene not later than the end of 1978 a second session of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group.

The Intergovernmental Preparatory Group on a Convention on International Multimodal Transport met twice in 1977, from 10 to 28 January and from 14 to 25 November. It reported significant progress on the proposed convention in the areas of documentation, scope of application and customs matters. It also agreed to embody consultation aspects in the convention.

Other transport decisions

At its 1977 session, the General Assembly took decisions relating to other transport matters.

On 19 December 1977, by resolution 32/160, it proclaimed a Transport and Communications Decade in Africa during the years 1978-1988, with a view to supporting the prepara-

tion and implementation of a strategy for development of transport and communications in Africa, and to mobilizing the required technical and financial resources. The Assembly called upon all Member States, in particular the developed countries and others in a position to do so, to participate effectively in the implementation of programmes for achieving the objectives of the Decade.

(For further details, see p. 601.)

On 16 December 1977, the Assembly, by decision 32/438, requested the Secretary-General to invite a number of non-governmental organizations to attend the United Nations Conference on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, to be held at Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany, from 6 to 31 March 1978. The decision was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Sixth (Legal) Committee.

(See also p. 955.)

Documentary references

Transport of dangerous goods

Transport of Dangerous Goods. Recommendations Prepared by the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (revised edition). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.VIII.1 and corrigenda 1.4.

ST/SG/AC.10/2 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Report of Committee of Experts on Transport of Dangerous Goods on its 9th session, Geneva, 29 November-8 December 1976.

ST/SG/AC.10/C.1/1. Report of Group of Experts on Explosives on its 17th session, Geneva, 8-12 August 1977.

ST/SG/AC.10/C.2/1. Report of Group of Rapporteurs of Committee of Experts on Transport of Dangerous Goods on its 20th session, Geneva, 15-19 August 1977.

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Economic Committee, meetings 783, 785, 787.
Plenary meeting 2054.

E/5916. Report of Secretary-General.

E/AC.6/L.591 and Rev.1. United Kingdom: draft resolution and revision, as further orally amended by sponsor, approved by consensus by Economic Committee on 22 April 1977, meeting 787.

E/AC.6/L.592. United Kingdom: draft resolution.

E/5962. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution.

E/5962/Add.1. Addendum to report of Economic Committee. Programme budget implications of draft resolution in E/5962. Statement by Secretary-General.

Resolution 2050(LXII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/5962 and Add.1, adopted without vote by Council on 5 May 1977, meeting 2054.

The Economic and Social Council,
Recalling its resolutions 645 G (XXIII) of 26 April 1957, 724 C (XXVIII) of 7 July 1959, 871 (XXXIII) of 10 April 1962, 994 (XXXVI) of 16 December 1963, 1110 (XL) of 7 March 1966, 1488 (XLVIII) of 22 May 1970, 1744 (LIV) of 4 May 1973 and its resolutions 1973 (LIX) and 1974 (LIX) of 30 July 1975,

Noting the programme of work for 1977-1978 proposed by the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods in paragraphs 143 to 145 of its report on its ninth session,

Noting also the views of the Committee of Experts on a study of an international convention on the transport of dangerous goods by all modes of transport as set out in the report of the Secretary-General,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods;

2. Takes note of the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods on its ninth session;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, in the light of the contents of the report of the Committee of Experts:

(a) To incorporate in the Recommendations prepared by

the Committee of Experts the amendments set forth in the report of the Committee on its ninth session;

(b) To publish the amendments so adopted;

(c) To circulate the recommendations as soon as possible to Governments of Member States, to the specialized agencies, to the International Atomic Energy Agency and to the other international organizations concerned;

4. Invites Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the other international organizations concerned to transmit to the Secretary-General such comments as they may wish to make on the amended recommendations and to indicate to what extent they will be applied, and requests the Secretary-General to transmit these observations to the Committee of Experts for consideration at its tenth session;

5. Invites the Committee of Experts, in consultation with other bodies concerned, particularly the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Air Transport Association and the regional commissions, to continue its study of an international convention on the transport of dangerous goods by all modes of transport, taking into account the special problems, if any, of developing countries, and to report thereon to the Economic and Social Council;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to convene sufficient meetings of the Committee of Experts and its subsidiary bodies to permit satisfactory progress to be made on outstanding tasks and to this end requests the Secretary-General to convene in 1979 additional meetings of the Group of Rapporteurs consisting of a total of ten working days in preparation for the Group's report to the Committee at its eleventh session to be held in 1980;

7. Decides that any member of the Committee of Experts may participate and vote in the work of that Committee's subsidiary bodies, if he notifies the Secretariat of his intention to do so.

E/6051. Summary of programme budget implications of resolutions and decisions adopted by Economic and Social Council during its 62nd and 63rd sessions. Report of Secretary-General.

E/5962. Report of Economic Committee, draft decision B.

E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977, and 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 218(LXII)).

Activities of the United Nations system in the field of transport

E/5947. Report of Secretary-General.

E/5973. Annual report of ACC for 1976/77, para. 29.

E/AC.51/80/Add.1. Programme evaluation for biennium 1974-1975. Transport. Report of Secretary-General.

A/32/15 and Corr.1, Vol. I. Report of Trade and Develop-

ment Board of UNCTAD (8th special session and 2nd part of 16th session), Part Two, Annex I (first decision).

A/32/38. Report of CPC on work of its 17th session, 9 and 23 May-17 June 1977, Chapter III F.

A/C.5/32/26, A/32/8/Add.14. Proposed programme budget for biennium 1978-1979. Implications of recommendations of CPC. Reports of Secretary-General (Chapters II and III and Annexes I and II) and ACABQ.

Container standards for international multimodal transport

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Economic Committee, meetings 783, 785-787.
Plenary meeting 2054.

TD/B/AC.20/6. Report of Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group on Container Standards for International Multimodal Transport, Geneva, 1-12 November 1976. (Chapter I C: Recommendation to Economic and Social Council.)

E/NGO/55. Statement submitted by NGO in category I consultative status with Economic and Social Council.

International tourism

Activities in 1977

During 1977, 10 projects involving technical co-operation in tourism were in execution in the following countries: Afghanistan, the Central African Empire, Ghana, Haiti, India, Turkey and Yemen. The total budget for these projects amounted to \$743,000. Four experts and one associate expert were in the field during 1977 in connexion with these projects.

In addition, interregional advisory missions were undertaken in 1977 to Algeria, Benin, Cyprus, Gabon, the Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Nepal, the Niger, Romania, Senegal, Togo, the Upper Volta and the headquarters of the World Tourism Organization in Madrid.

World Tourism Organization

On 6 June 1977, the Secretary-General transmitted to the Economic and Social Council for its consideration a draft agreement between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization (WTO). The draft agreement had been approved by the General Assembly of WTO on 31 May 1977.

On 3 August 1977, the Council, in adopting without vote decision 254(LXIII), approved the draft agreement and transmitted it to the United Nations General Assembly for final approval. The draft decision was proposed by the Chairman of the Council's Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, and was approved without objection on 22 July.

On 19 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted, without vote, resolution 32/156, by which it approved the agreement providing for mutual recognition of the respective roles of the two organizations in the field of

E/5962. Report of Economic Committee, draft decision C.

E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977, 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 219(LXII)).

PREPARATORY GROUP ON CONVENTION

A/32/15, Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD (first part of 17th session and first part of 9th special session), Part One, Chapter IV E and Annex I (decision 157(XVII)).

TD/B/640. Report of Intergovernmental Preparatory Group on Convention on International Multimodal Transport on 2nd part of its 3rd session, Geneva, 10-28 January 1977.

TD/B/682. Report of Intergovernmental Preparatory Group on Convention on International Multimodal Transport on its 4th session, Geneva, 14-25 November 1977.

Other documents

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1977, of its 3rd special session and of its 62nd and 63rd sessions, Chapter IV B.

tourism. In the agreement, annexed to the resolution, the United Nations noted that WTO, in pursuing its aims, was concerned to pay particular attention to the interests of the developing countries in the field of tourism. The World Tourism Organization, in the light of Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations,⁸ agreed to arrange for the submission as soon as possible to its General Assembly or Executive Council of all formal recommendations that the United Nations might make to it, and to report in due course to the United Nations on any consequent action or other results.

Other articles of the agreement dealt with: co-ordination of activities to eliminate unnecessary duplication of effort; reciprocal representation at meetings of the respective governing bodies; submission of written statements by either organization to meetings of bodies of the other; and proposal of agenda items by WTO for possible inclusion in the provisional agenda of the Economic and Social Council, and proposal of agenda items by the United Nations for possible inclusion in the provisional agendas of meetings of the WTO General Assembly and Executive Council.

The agreement also provided for: the exchange of information and documents between the two organizations; the respective roles of the two organizations in the areas of collection, analysis, publication, standardization and improvement of statistics on tourism; implementation of the agreement and entry into supplementary arrangements as found desirable; and the protocols concerning entry into

⁸ For text of Article 55 of the Cha

force and revisions of the agreement. The agreement entered into force upon its approval by the General Assembly on 19 December 1977.

Resolution 32/156 had been approved, without vote, by the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee on 22 November 1977, on the proposal of the Committee Chairman. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Also on 19 December, the General Assembly adopted without vote another resolution (32/157) concerning WTO. By this resolution, the Assembly requested WTO to intensify its efforts, through international co-operation, to promote tourism, particularly in the developing countries, and to report to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, at its regular 1978 session on action taken with respect to this recommendation.

Documentary references

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 618, 619.
Plenary meeting 2084.

- E/5984. Draft agreement between United Nations and World Tourism Organization. Note by Secretary-General (annexing draft agreement on co-operation and relationships between United Nations and WTO).
- E/6037. Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, draft decision.
- E/6020. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 63rd session (decision 254(LXIII)).

General Assembly—32nd session
Second Committee, meeting 51.
Plenary meeting 107.

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1977, of its 3rd special session and of its 62nd and 63rd sessions, Chapter VII H and Annex VI.

A/C.2/32/L.5. Note by Secretariat (transmitting text of draft agreement recommended for final approval of General Assembly by Economic and Social Council in its decision 254(LXIII), approved by Second Committee, on oral proposal of Second Committee Chairman, without vote on 22 November 1977, meeting 51).

A/32/265/Add.3 and Add.3/Corr.1. Report of Second Committee (part IV) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution I.

Resolution 32/156, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/265/Add.3 and Add.3/Corr.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 19 December 1977, meeting 107.

The General Assembly,
Having considered Economic and Social Council decision 254(LXIII) of 3 August 1977 and the draft agreement annexed thereto on co-operation and relationships between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization,

Approves the Agreement on Co-operation and Relationships between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization as set forth in the annex to the present resolution.

The Assembly also invited those States which were not members of WTO to consider becoming members, and asked the Secretary-General to follow up this invitation with the Member States concerned and to report on the matter, through the Economic and Social Council, to the regular 1978 session of the General Assembly.

The draft resolution was approved by the Second Committee without vote on 22 November 1977. The sponsors were Argentina, Austria, Burundi, Chad, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, the Gambia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Togo and Tunisia. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

ANNEX

Agreement on Co-operation and Relationships between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization

The General Assembly of the United Nations, in its resolution 2529(XXIV) of 5 December 1969, decided, *inter alia*, that an agreement should be concluded which would establish close co-operation and relationships between the United Nations and the future World Tourism Organization, define the modalities of such co-operation and relationships and recognize the decisive and central role that the World Tourism Organization was to play in the field of world tourism in co-operation with the existing machinery within the United Nations system.

Article 3, paragraph 3, of the statutes of the World Tourism Organization provides that the World Tourism Organization, in order to establish its central role in the field of tourism, shall establish and maintain effective collaboration with the appropriate organs of the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

Therefore, the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization agree as follows:

Article I Recognition of responsibilities

1. The United Nations recognizes the World Tourism Organization as being responsible for taking such action as may be appropriate under its statutes for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth therein, with due regard to the competence and responsibilities of the United Nations and its organs and of the agencies within the United Nations system.

2. The United Nations takes note that the World Tourism Organization, in pursuing its aims, is concerned to pay particular attention to the interests of the developing countries in the field of tourism.

Article II Recommendations of the United Nations

The World Tourism Organization, having regard to the obligations of the United Nations to promote the objectives set forth in Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations, agrees to arrange for the submission as soon as possible to its Gen-

eral Assembly or its Executive Council, as appropriate, of all formal recommendations that the United Nations may make to it and, in due course, to report to the United Nations on the action taken by it or its members in order to give effect to such recommendations or on the other results of their consideration.

Article III Relationship and co-ordination

1. The United Nations and the World Tourism Organization agree to strive for the maximum co-operation and the elimination of unnecessary duplication between them in their respective activities related to tourism.

2. The United Nations and the World Tourism Organization agree that the activities of the World Tourism Organization and the activities in respect of or related to tourism of the United Nations and other organizations within the United Nations system shall be co-ordinated by the Economic and Social Council through consultations and recommendations. Intersecretariat co-ordination shall be ensured through the machinery of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, in the operation of which the World Tourism Organization shall participate in respect of matters of common interest.

3. The World Tourism Organization will seek separate arrangements for co-operation with individual agencies within the United Nations system engaged in tourism or tourism-related activities.

Article IV Reciprocal representation

1. The United Nations shall be invited to send representatives to attend in an observer capacity the meetings of the General Assembly and the Executive Council of the World Tourism Organization and any subsidiary bodies which may be established by the World Tourism Organization, as well as such conferences as the World Tourism Organization may convene, and to participate, with the approval of the body concerned and without the right to vote, in debates on questions of concern to the United Nations.

2. The World Tourism Organization shall be invited to send representatives to attend in an observer capacity meetings of the Economic and Social Council or its subsidiary organs, conferences convened by it and meetings of other United Nations bodies which deal with matters of common interest and to participate, with the approval of the body concerned and without the right to vote, in debates on questions of concern to the World Tourism Organization.

Article V Written statements

The United Nations may submit written statements to meetings of bodies of the World Tourism Organization and other meetings organized by it on matters of common interest which are relevant to the work of those bodies. The World Tourism Organization may submit written statements to the Economic and Social Council, to its subsidiary organs and to conferences convened by it, and also to the subsidiary organs of the General Assembly of the United Nations, on matters of common interest which are relevant to the work of those bodies.

Article VI Proposal of agenda items

Subject to such preliminary consultations as may be necessary, the secretariat of the World Tourism Organization may include in the provisional agenda of the General Assembly and the Executive Council of the World Tourism Organization items proposed to it by the United Nations. The Secretariat of the United Nations may include in the provisional agenda

of the Economic and Social Council items proposed by the World Tourism Organization. In this connexion, the World Tourism Organization may make recommendations and proposals relating to international agreements to be drawn up in the field of tourism.

Article VII Exchange of information and documents

Subject to such arrangements as may be necessary for the safeguarding of confidential material, a full and prompt exchange of information and documents on matters concerning tourism shall be made between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization. The World Tourism Organization agrees to transmit to the Economic and Social Council reports on its activities and programmes.

Article VIII Statistical services

1. The World Tourism Organization takes note that the United Nations is the central agency for the collection, analysis, publication, standardization and improvement of statistics on tourism as part of the statistics in respect of international travel, national accounting and other general statistical information.

2. The United Nations recognizes the World Tourism Organization as the appropriate organization for the collection, analysis, publication, standardization and improvement of statistics within the sphere of the World Tourism Organization, without prejudice to the right of the United Nations to concern itself with such statistics in so far as they may be essential for its own purposes or for the improvement of statistics throughout the world.

3. The United Nations and the World Tourism Organization agree to combine their efforts to secure the greatest possible usefulness and utilization of such statistical information and to minimize the burden placed upon national Governments and other organizations from which the information may be collected.

Article IX Implementation of the Agreement

The Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization may enter into such supplementary arrangements for the implementation of this Agreement as may be found desirable.

Article X Entry into force and revision of the Agreement

1. This Agreement shall come into force upon its approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the General Assembly of the World Tourism Organization.

2. This Agreement may be amended or revised by agreement between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization, and such amendment or revision shall come into force upon approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the General Assembly of the World Tourism Organization.

A/C.2/32/L.53. Argentina, Austria, Burundi, Chad, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Gambia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Togo, Tunisia: draft resolution, as orally corrected by sponsors, approved without vote by Second Committee on 22 November 1977, meeting 51.

A/32/265/Add.3 and Add.3/Corr.1. Report of Second Committee (part IV) (on report of Economic and Social Council), draft resolution II.

Resolution 32/157, as recommended by Second Committee, A/32/265/Add.3 and Add.3/Corr.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 19 December 1977, meeting 107.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also article 27 of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Recalling further its resolutions 2529 (XXIV) of 5 December 1969 and 2802 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971 concerning, *inter alia*, the establishment of the World Tourism Organization as an intergovernmental organization, as well as the Economic and Social Council decision of 20 May 1971 on co-operation and relations between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization,

Noting that the statutes of the World Tourism Organization, which were adopted at Mexico City on 27 September 1970, entered into force on 2 January 1975,

Noting further article 3 of the statutes of the World Tourism Organization, which states that the organization, in order to establish its central role in the field of tourism, shall establish and maintain effective collaboration with the appropriate organs of the United Nations and its specialized agencies,

Recalling its resolution 32/156 of 19 December 1977, by which it approved the Agreement on Co-operation and Relationships between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization,

Bearing in mind article II of that Agreement, under which

the World Tourism Organization agrees to submit as soon as possible to its General Assembly or its Executive Council, as appropriate, all formal recommendations that the United Nations may make to it and, in due course, to report to the United Nations on the action taken by it in order to give effect to such recommendations,

Recalling further article IX of the Agreement, which states that the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization may enter into supplementary arrangements for the implementation of the Agreement,

Recognizing the contribution of tourism to economic and social development and to the promotion of international understanding, peace and prosperity,

Conscious of the need to pay particular attention to the interests of developing countries in the field of tourism,

Aware of the actions undertaken by developing countries individually and collectively to promote tourism,

1. Requests the World Tourism Organization to intensify its efforts to promote tourism, particularly in developing countries, through international co-operation, bearing in mind article 3 of its statutes, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-fifth session, on the action taken by it with respect to this recommendation;

2. Invites those States Members of the United Nations which are not yet members of the World Tourism Organization to consider becoming members of that organization;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to follow up this invitation with the Member States concerned and report on this matter to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-fifth session.

International co-operation in cartography

Activities in 1977

During 1977, 18 experts were assigned under United Nations programmes of technical assistance to Burundi, Fiji, Guyana, Iran, Jordan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Madagascar, Nepal, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, and Trinidad and Tobago in such branches of cartography as hydrography, Photogrammetry, land and cadastral surveying, geodesy and map reproduction.

Under the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) there were six large-scale projects, mostly devoted to institution strengthening, in Guyana, Iran, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nepal, the Philippines and Saudi Arabia, and six small-scale projects.

Following advisory technical assistance missions, future technical assistance projects were being studied for the Congo, Haiti, Liberia, Thailand and the Upper Volta.

Seven fellowships were awarded for studies in Photogrammetry and map reproduction to nationals of Argentina, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nepal, and Trinidad and Tobago for study in Canada, India, Switzerland and the United States.

A Group of Experts on Hydrographic Sur-

veying and Nautical Charting met at United Nations Headquarters from 5 to 16 December 1977. Experts from eight countries participated and the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) was represented in an advisory capacity. The experts identified hydrography's more important applications: marine transportation, coastal zone management, resource exploitation and environmental protection. Their report offered guidelines for the establishment and strengthening of hydrographic services and emphasized the availability of assistance. Attention was drawn to the importance of international co-operation in hydrography. Finally, the report noted that in the marine environment there could be no rational exploitation of resources without exploration and no adequate scientific exploration without hydrography.

Third United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names

The Third United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, held at Athens, Greece, from 17 August to 7 September 1977, was attended by 152 participants, representing 59 countries, and ob-

servers from 11 intergovernmental and international scientific organizations.

The agenda of the Conference had been prepared in co-operation with the United Nations Secretariat by the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names which met in March 1975 at United Nations Headquarters.⁹ Technical papers discussed, *inter alia*, national standardization, training courses in toponymy, gazetteers, automated data processing, terminology, exonyms, writing systems, international co-operation, technical assistance and policies, procedures and co-operative arrangements for the naming of features beyond a single sovereignty.

The Conference adopted 27 resolutions, 11 of which were recommendations to the Group of Experts on continuation of its work. One of these was to increase from 16 to 17 the number of geographical/linguistic divisions of the world, by changing Africa East and Africa West to Africa East, Africa Central and Africa West. Several resolutions concerned standards and studies for romanization of names in various languages, including Chinese, Arabic, Bulgarian, Serbo-Croatian, Macedonian, Urdu, Bangla and Hebrew. It was recommended that IHO establish guidelines for naming undersea features, and that when a geographical feature was shared by two countries that did not accept a common name, both names be acceptable for maps.

The Conference also recommended that the next conference be held in Iran before mid-1982.

Regional cartographic conferences

Eighth Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East

The Eighth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East met at Bangkok, Thailand, from 17 to 28 January 1977, with 221 representatives and observers from 40 countries and eight international organizations. Papers were presented on conventional and satellite geodesy; large-, medium- and small-scale mapping; thematic mapping and national atlases; geographical names; automation in cartography; cadastral surveying and mapping; hydrographic surveying; and nautical charting.

Twenty-three resolutions were adopted, with special attention to cadastral surveying and mapping, the convening of a group of experts on hydrographic surveying and nautical charting, thematic mapping, geographical names, conventional and satellite remote sensing, and

the training of personnel in all disciplines relating to surveying, mapping and remote sensing.

Ninth Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific

On 5 May 1977, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to make arrangements to convene the Ninth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific in New Zealand in February 1980. At the same time, the Council asked the Secretary-General to implement the recommendations of the Eighth Conference, including convening a meeting of the Group of Experts on Hydrographic Surveying and Nautical Charting no later than March 1978.

This decision was embodied in resolution 2049(LXII), adopted, without vote, on the basis of a proposal by Bangladesh, Canada, Iran, Japan, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, the United Kingdom and the United States. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Second Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas

On 5 May 1977, the Council requested the Secretary-General to make arrangements to convene the Second United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas at Mexico City for two weeks in 1979, and asked him to implement the recommendations of the First Conference, held in Panama City in March 1976.¹⁰

This decision was embodied in resolution 2048(LXII), adopted, without vote, on the basis of a proposal by Argentina, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru, the United States and Venezuela. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By a note dated 14 September 1977 addressed to the Secretary-General, the USSR objected to the listing of an address in the report of the First Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas which had specified "D-1 Berlin, Burgherrenstrasse 7, Federal Republic of Germany." The USSR stated that it was well known that West Berlin was not an integral part of the Federal Republic of Germany, and considered that the listing could only be regarded as having been made with the intention of misusing the authority of the United Nations to promote illegitimate claims to West Berlin.

⁹ See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 739.

¹⁰ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 671.

Documentary references

Third United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names
Third United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, Athens, 17 August-7 September 1977. Vol. I: Report of the Conference. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.79.I.4.
E/1978/17 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General.

Regional cartographic conferences

EIGHTH REGIONAL CARTOGRAPHIC CONFERENCE FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST
Eighth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East, Bangkok, Thailand, 17-28 January 1977. Vol. I: Report of the Conference. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.I.12; Vol. II: Technical Papers. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.I.8.
E/5918. Report of Secretary-General.

NINTH REGIONAL CARTOGRAPHIC CONFERENCE FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Plenary meeting 2054.

E/L.1760. Bangladesh, Canada, Iran, Japan, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution.
E/L.1762. Programme budget implications of 11-power draft resolution, E/L.1760. Statement by Secretary-General.

Resolution 2049(LXII), as proposed by 11 powers, E/L.1760, as orally amended by sponsors, adopted without vote by Council on 5 May 1977, meeting 2054.

The Economic and Social Council,
Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the Eighth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East, which was held at Bangkok from 17 to 28 January 1977,

Expressing its appreciation for the valuable contribution made by the Conference in furthering cartographic work in the countries of the region for their economic and social development programmes,

Noting the recommendation that a ninth conference should be convened in February 1980,

Noting also with appreciation that the Government of New Zealand has offered to act as host to the Conference during February 1980 and to extend its full co-operation in this regard,

Recalling its resolution 1895(LVII) of 1 August 1974 concerning the new name of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

1. Approves the recommendation of the Eighth Conference that future regional conferences in surveying and mapping for this region should be named United Nations Regional Cartographic Conferences for Asia and the Pacific;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 31/140 of 17 December 1976, to convene the Ninth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific in New Zealand in February 1980, including the sending of invitations to the Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies and to the specialized agencies concerned and other interested international organizations;

3. Further requests the Secretary-General, as appropriate, to take practical measures:

(a) To implement the recommendations of the Eighth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East, including those on cadastral surveying and

mapping, thematic mapping, hydrographic surveying and nautical charting, remote sensing from satellites and aircraft, and training and education in the various cartography disciplines;

(b) To convene, in accordance with the recommendation of the Conference, a meeting of the Group of Experts on Hydrographic Surveying and Nautical Charting to be held at United Nations Headquarters not later than March 1978.

SECOND REGIONAL CARTOGRAPHIC CONFERENCE FOR THE AMERICAS

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Plenary meeting 2054.

E/5906. First United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Americas. Report of Secretary-General.

E/L.1758. Argentina, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru, United States, Venezuela: draft resolution.

E/L.1761. Programme budget implications of 11-power draft resolution, E/L.1758. Statement by Secretary-General.

Resolution 2048(LXII), as proposed by 11 powers, E/L.1758, as orally amended by sponsors, adopted without vote by Council on 5 May 1977, meeting 2054.

The Economic and Social Council,
Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the First United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas, which was held at Panama City from 8 to 19 March 1976,

Expressing its appreciation for the valuable contribution made by the Conference in furthering cartographic work in the countries of the region for their economic and social development projects,

Noting the recommendation of the Conference that a Second United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas should be convened at Mexico City in the first half of 1979,

Noting also with appreciation that the Government of Mexico has offered to act as host to the Conference to be held at Mexico City for two weeks during the first half of 1979 and to extend its full co-operation in this regard,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 31/140 of 17 December 1976, to convene the Second United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas at Mexico City for two weeks during the first half of 1979, including the sending of invitations to the Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies and to the specialized agencies concerned and other interested international organizations;

2. Further requests the Secretary-General, as appropriate, to take practical measures to implement the recommendations of the First United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas, taking fully into account the views on the recommendations expressed at the sixty-second session of the Economic and Social Council, and to submit a progress report on the measures taken in this respect to the Council at its sixty-fourth session.

Other documents

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1977, of its 3rd special session and of its 62nd and 63rd sessions, Chapter III I.

E/6016. Note verbale of 14 September from USSR.

E/6051. Summary of programme budget implications of resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council during its 62nd and 63rd sessions. Report of Secretary-General.

Participation of an intergovernmental organization in the work of the Economic and Social Council

On 13 May 1977, the Economic and Social Council decided, in accordance with the recommendation of its Bureau after examining the application of the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences, to designate this organization to participate on an ad hoc basis in the

Council's deliberations on questions within the scope of the organization.

This action was taken by decision 239(LXII), adopted, without objection, on the proposal of the Council President.

Documentary references

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Plenary meeting 2060.

Council, organizational session for 1977, 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 239(LXII)).

E/5983. Note by Bureau (annexing letter of 1 February 1977 from Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences to Secretary-General).

E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1977, of its 3rd special session and of its 62nd and 63rd sessions, Chapter VIII F.

Questions relating to the Declaration on the granting of independence and to the International Trusteeship System

Chapter I

The International Trusteeship System

General aspects

Territory under the Trusteeship System

Under the International Trusteeship System established by the Charter of the United Nations, Member States administering Trust Territories are accountable to the United Nations for the discharge of their responsibilities and obligations in the administration of those Territories.

During 1977, there remained only one Trust Territory under the System: the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (a strategic area in accordance with Article 83 of the Charter of the United Nations)¹ administered by the United States.

Examination of annual report

In supervising the administration of the Trust Territory on behalf of the Security Council, the Trusteeship Council in 1977 examined the annual report submitted by the Administering Authority. It also examined, among other things, petitions and communications affecting the Territory, and heard petitioners.

Under the procedures followed by the Trusteeship Council, the Special Representatives of the Administering Authority made opening statements bringing the Trusteeship Council up to date on events in the Territory concerned. These statements were supplemented by comments of Special Advisers—representatives of the Territory, attached to the delegation of the Administering Authority. The Administering Authority's representative on the Council, the Special Representatives and the

Special Advisers then replied to questions put to them by Council members. There followed a general debate in which Council members give their opinions on conditions in the Territory; a summary of the observations made by individual Council members was included in the Council's report.

The Trusteeship Council held its forty-fourth regular session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 6 to 23 June 1977, during which it examined the annual report submitted by the Administering Authority on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and adopted conclusions and recommendations on it. (For further information, see subchapter below on CONDITIONS IN THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS.)

In accordance with its normal practice, the Council adopted a report to the Security Council which contained a section on conditions in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Composition of the Trusteeship Council

At its 1977 session, the Trusteeship Council was composed of one Administering Authority, the United States, and four non-administering members: China, France, the USSR and the United Kingdom, which sat on the Council by virtue of their being permanent members of the Security Council. China did not participate in the forty-fourth (1977) session of the Trusteeship Council.

¹ For text of Article 83 of the Charter and other Charter Articles referred to herein, see APPENDIX II.

Petitions and oral hearings

The examination of petitions concerning Trust Territories derives from Article 87 of the United Nations Charter, which provides that the General Assembly and, under its authority, the Trusteeship Council, may accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the Administering Authority. Petitions relating to a strategic area are governed by Article 83 of the Charter and the terms of the relevant Trusteeship Agreement.

Under its rules of procedure, the Trusteeship Council considers petitions and communications concerning specific complaints, as well as general questions pertaining to a Trust Territory or to the operation of the International Trusteeship System. The Council considers these in the course of its examination of annual reports. Hearings may also be granted to petitioners.

At its 1977 session, the Trusteeship Council considered 12 written petitions and heard five petitioners with regard to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; it also considered 19 communications.

Visiting mission

At its 1977 session, the Trusteeship Council noted and accepted in principle an invitation of the Administering Authority to dispatch a visiting mission to observe the referendum on the draft Micronesian Constitution which was scheduled to take place on 12 July 1978. It authorized its President to continue consultations with the Administering Authority, with other Council members and with the Secretary-General so that, in the light of any developments or agreements in the Trust Territory during 1978, the necessary arrangements could be made to prepare for such a mission and to enable the Council to take a formal decision on the dispatch of the mission at its 1978 ses-

Attainment of self-government or independence and implementation of the Declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples

At its 1977 session, during the examination of conditions in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Trusteeship Council considered the question of the attainment of self-government or independence by the Trust Territory, the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples² and co-operation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the

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

During the Council's consideration of these matters, the USSR again put forward the view it had expressed the previous year³ on the question of whether the Council should address a report to the General Assembly or any of its committees. The USSR said that the Trusteeship Council should continue to co-operate both with the Special Committee and with the Assembly. In particular, the USSR referred to its argument that, according to Article 85, paragraph 2, of the Charter, the Council should assist the General Assembly in carrying out the functions entrusted to it. This applied not only to non-strategic territories but to all territories. In the view of the USSR, a refusal to co-operate with the Assembly and the Special Committee was wrong.

The United States referred to the views on this matter which it previously addressed to the Council, namely that in the light of Charter Article 83, paragraph 1, which vested all functions of the United Nations relating to the strategic Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in the Security Council, and in view of the fact that there no longer existed any Trust Territory with respect to which the Assembly might exercise jurisdiction under Article 85, the question of co-operation by the Trusteeship Council with Assembly committees did not arise.

The United Kingdom believed that there was a question of competence involved, and was inclined to share the view expressed by the United States.

On 14 June 1977, the Council decided, without adopting a formal resolution, to draw the attention of the Security Council to the conclusions and recommendations adopted concerning the attainment, under the Council's guidance, of self-government or independence by the Trust Territory and to the statements made by the members of the Trusteeship Council on that question.

The Trusteeship Council's conclusions and recommendations with regard to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands are summarized in the following subchapter.

Offers of study and training facilities

Under procedures adopted by the Trusteeship Council for the administration of the programme of scholarships and fellowships for

² See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing text of Declaration.

³ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 677.

inhabitants of Trust Territories initiated by the General Assembly in 1952,⁴ the Secretary-General reported to the Council on the programme. The report covered the period from 1 June 1976 to 29 May 1977, and stated, among other things, that scholarships and training facilities had been offered in the past by the following 11 Member States: Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Tunisia, the USSR and Yugoslavia. In April 1977, the Secretary-General had requested up-to-date information on offers and the extent of the awards made; the USSR had responded that at that time no inhabitants of the Trust Territory were studying in the USSR.

During the Council's consideration of the report, the USSR said that, as had been heard repeatedly during the preceding session of the Council, the Territory, at the current decisive point in its political development, was very much in need of educated cadres at various levels. The USSR had been among the countries that had annually offered scholarships to nationals of Trust Territories, but it was disappointed by the reaction it had received to those offers.

The United States observed that as Micronesia approached the end of the Trusteeship period it was continuing to devote increased attention to assisting Micronesians to become active and productive citizens, and it continued to urge other Member States, particularly Micronesia's neighbours, to consider making scholarships available.

On 13 June 1977, the Council, without adopting a resolution, took note of the Secretary-General's report.

Dissemination of information on the United Nations and the Trusteeship System

In accordance with decisions of the Trusteeship Council and the General Assembly, the Secretary-General reported again to the Trusteeship Council on arrangements undertaken in co-operation with the Administering Authority for distributing official records of the United Nations and for disseminating information concerning the aims and activities of the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System in the Trust Territory.

The report submitted by the Secretary-General to the 1977 Council session, covering the period from 14 April 1976 to 30 April 1977, set out the activities carried out by the United Nations in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands during the year. Publications that had been distributed in the Territory included

press releases, pamphlets on such issues as the attainment of independence, disarmament and human rights, posters, photographs and United Nations periodicals and other publications.

During the Council's consideration of this report, the United States said that the Government of the Trust Territory had continued its efforts to ensure the widespread dissemination of information on the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System.

The USSR considered that the report of the Secretary-General was of a very general nature which made it very difficult to judge specifically what kind of information was being disseminated. The USSR hoped that reports of the Secretary-General would in future contain more specific information, particularly on the question of whether or not the United Nations information was really reaching the population of the Trust Territory.

On 13 June 1977, without adopting a resolution, the Trusteeship Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General.

Action against racism and racial discrimination

At its 1977 session, the Trusteeship Council decided to consider together the questions of co-operation with the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the observance of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,⁵ which began on 10 December 1973.

During the Council's consideration of these items, the United States said that in the light of Article 83, paragraph 1, of the Charter, which vested in the Security Council all functions of the United Nations relating to the strategic Trust Territory, and in view of the fact that there no longer existed any Trust Territory with respect to which the General Assembly might exercise jurisdiction under the Charter, it believed that the question of co-operation by the Trusteeship Council with the committees of the Assembly did not arise. The United States further said that it remained unalterably and unequivocally opposed to racism and racial discrimination and was proud of the absence of both in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

The USSR reserved its position on the view expressed by the United States and added that the General Assembly had done outstanding work in the struggle against colonialism. The

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1951, p. 788, text of resolution 557(VI) of 18 January 1952.

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 523-27, text of resolution 3057(XXVIII) of 2 November 1973.

decisions of that important organ and of its subsidiary bodies could not be disregarded. In that connexion, the USSR maintained the view that it was desirable that there should be co-operation between the United States and the Assembly, as well as the Security Council, in connexion with the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

The USSR further commented that the 1976 report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to the General Assembly had stated, with reference to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, that the Committee

had found itself unable to consider the application of the principles of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination⁶ to the specific situations on which it had requested information and hoped that such information would be provided as soon as possible.

The Trusteeship Council, without adopting a resolution, took note of the statements which had been made at its meeting on 13 June 1977.

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1965, pp. 440-46, resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965, annexing text of Convention.

Documentary references

Examination of annual report

Trusteeship Council—44th session
Plenary meetings 1460-1469.

T/1781 (S/12375). Report of United States Government on administration of Trust Territory of Pacific Islands for period from 1 July 1975 to 30 June 1976. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting Twenty-ninth Annual Report to the United Nations on the Administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1 July 1975 to 30 June 1976. Transmitted by United States to United Nations pursuant to Article 88 of Charter of United Nations. Department of State Publication 8860, International Organization and Conference Series 127, Washington D.C., 1977).

T/L.1205 and Add.1,2. Outline of conditions in Trust Territory of Pacific Islands. Working paper prepared by Secretariat and draft amendments thereto, as further orally amended by USSR, adopted by Council—on recommendation of Drafting Committee, T/L.1206 and Corr.1, para. 4 (as basic text for chapter on conditions in Trust Territory to be included in report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council)—on 23 June 1977, meeting 1469, by 3 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

T/L.1206 and Corr.1. Conditions in Trust Territory of Pacific Islands. Report of Drafting Committee, as orally amended by USSR, adopted by Council on 23 June 1977, meeting 1469, by 2 votes to 1, with 1 abstention. (Annex: Draft conclusions and recommendations, adopted by Council on same date by same vote.)

T/L.1207. Draft report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, covering period 14 July 1976 to 23 June 1977. Working paper prepared by Secretariat, adopted by Council on 23 June 1977, meeting 1469, by 3 votes to 1.

S/12390. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands (14 July 1976-23 June 1977) (Security Council Official Records, 32nd Year, Special Supplement No. 1): Part I B; Part II.

T/1785. Decisions taken by Trusteeship Council at its 44th session, 6-23 June 1977. Decision, p. 1.

Petitions and oral hearings

Trusteeship Council—44th session
Plenary meetings 1461-1464, 1469.

T/1780 and Add.1. Provisional agenda of 44th session of Trusteeship Council. (Add.1: Annex—List of petitions and communications received by Secretary-General and circulated to members of Trusteeship Council.)

S/12390. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council

on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, 14 July 1976-23 June 1977, Part I C

T/1785. Decisions taken by Trusteeship Council at its 44th session, 6-23 June 1977. Decision, pp. 1-2.

Visiting mission

Trusteeship Council—44th session
Plenary meetings 1460, 1469.

S/12390. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, 14 July 1976-23 June 1977, Part I D.

T/1785. Decisions taken by Trusteeship Council at its 44th session, 6-23 June 1977. Decision, p. 2.

Attainment of self-government or independence and implementation of the Declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples

Trusteeship Council—44th session
Plenary meeting 1468.

S/12390. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, 14 July 1976-23 June 1977, Part I E.

T/1785. Decisions taken by Trusteeship Council at its 44th session, 6-23 June 1977. Decision, p. 3.

Offers of study and training facilities

Trusteeship Council—44th session
Plenary meeting 1466, 1468.

T/1783. Report of Secretary-General.

S/12390. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, 14 July 1976-23 June 1977, Part I F.

T/1785. Decisions taken by Trusteeship Council at its 44th session, 6-23 June 1977. Decision, p. 2.

Dissemination of information on the United Nations and the Trusteeship System

Trusteeship Council—44th session
Plenary meetings 1466, 1468.

T/1782. Report of Secretary-General.

S/12390. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, 14 July 1976-23 June 1977, Part I F.

T/1785. Decisions taken by Trusteeship Council at its 44th session, 6-23 June 1977. Decision, p. 3.

Action against racism and racial discrimination

Trusteeship Council—44th session
Plenary meeting 1466.

S/12390. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, 14 July 1976-23 June 1977, Part I F.

T/1785. Decision taken by Trusteeship Council at its 44th session, 6-23 June 1977. Decision, p. 3.

Other documents

T/1784. Report of Secretary-General on credentials.

A/32/2. Report of Security Council, 16 June 1976-15 June 1977, Chapter 19.

A/32/23/Rev.1, Vol. III. Report of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (covering its work during 1977), Chapter XXIII.

Conditions in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, administered by the United States, includes more than 2,100 islands and atolls scattered over an area of some 7.8 million square kilometres of the western Pacific Ocean, north of the Equator. The islands, which have a combined land area of some 1,850 square kilometres, form three archipelagos—the Marianas, the Carolines and the Marshalls—and are collectively known as Micronesia. (Guam, the largest island in the Marianas, is not part of the Trust Territory.) In 1973, the population of the Trust Territory totalled approximately 115,000 persons, of whom 14,500 resided in the Mariana Islands District (Northern Mariana Islands).

Pursuant to Secretarial Order No. 2989 of the United States Department of the Interior, the former Mariana Islands District was separated administratively from the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands on 1 April 1976.

In other developments, Kosrae, in the Eastern Caroline Islands, separated from Ponape and became a district on 1 January 1977. The Caroline Islands and the Marshall Islands accordingly comprised six administrative districts in 1977: the Marshall Islands and—in the Caroline archipelago—Palau, Yap, Truk, Ponape and Kosrae. Further, the Government of the Trust Territory, by Public Law No. 6-133, designated Kolonia, in Ponape, as the new capital of the Trust Territory.

Executive and administrative authority for the Government of the Trust Territory and responsibility for carrying out international obligations undertaken by the United States with respect to the Territory are vested in a High Commissioner appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the United States Senate. Working under the High Commissioner is a headquarters staff and six district administrations. Legislative authority resides in the Congress of Micronesia, a bicameral legislature comprising a Senate and a House of Representatives.

The executive authority of the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands is vested in a United States Resident Commissioner appointed by the United States Secretary of the Interior. The Resident Commissioner is assisted in the administration of the Northern Mariana Islands by an executive officer.

In 1977, conditions in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands were considered by the Trusteeship Council and by the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.⁷

Consideration by the Trusteeship Council

The Trusteeship Council held its forty-fourth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 6 to 23 June 1977, and heard statements by the Special Representatives of the Administering Authority of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and by three Special Advisers, two of whom were members of the Congress of Micronesia and the third a member of the Northern Mariana Islands Legislature.

The Trusteeship Council subsequently reported to the Security Council on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, a strategic area in accordance with Article 83 of the Charter of the United Nations.⁸

A summary of the Council's discussion and main conclusions and recommendations follows.

Population movements

At its 1977 session, the Trusteeship Council was pleased to note the progress made in 1976/1977 on the issues relating to displaced population groups in the Marshall Islands District. It noted that funds for the Bikini Atoll aerial radiological survey had been approved by the Administering Authority and had been

⁷ See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing text of Declaration.

⁸ For text of Article 83 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

made available in the supplemental budget appropriation for fiscal year 1977.

The Council further noted with satisfaction that an initial increment of \$4 million for a rehabilitation and resettlement programme for Enewetak Atoll had been approved in the supplemental budget for 1977/1978, and that the balance of some \$8.4 million had been included in the 1978/1979 budget. With regard to the question of compensation for Rongelap and Utirik, the Council noted that, with the final approval of the 1978/1979 budget by the Government of the United States, the *ex gratia* compensation bill which had been presented as part of that budget could be implemented by the Department of the Interior.

War and post-war damage claims

Two broad categories of war damage claims by the inhabitants of the Trust Territory had been considered by the Trusteeship Council since the question was first raised in 1950: claims against the Japanese Government, mainly for damages sustained by the indigenous inhabitants during the Second World War, and post-war claims against the United States Government.

In this connexion, the Trusteeship Council at its 1977 session reiterated its recommendation that the necessary steps should be taken quickly for the final settlement of war damage claims. It noted that the authorizations for the payment of funds allocated by a United States Public Law of 1 July 1971 had been granted and the final payments had been made. The Council was gratified to note that the United States Congress was considering a bill authorizing full payment of the United States share (50 per cent) of the awards for damages sustained by the inhabitants during the Second World War (Title I) and full payment of the awards for damages sustained in the post-war period (Title II). It noted with satisfaction that the United States House of Representatives had passed the bill and the Council expressed the hope that the Senate would also act favourably on it.

The Council further noted that hope was expressed by the Special Advisers and by petitioners that Japan would follow the example of the United States and consider supplementing its earlier *ex gratia* payment in respect of Title I awards. It hoped that a satisfactory solution could be found to this matter.

Political advancement

The Trusteeship Council noted the active role that the Commission on Future Political

Status and Transition, of the Congress of Micronesia, and the Micronesian delegation to the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea continued to play.

The Council noted with concern that the Administering Authority had not implemented its previous recommendation that necessary regulations should be adopted which would distinguish between the special interests of the Territory and the international obligations of the Administering Authority, with the ultimate objective of restricting as far as possible the occasions for the exercise of the power of veto by the High Commissioner.

The Council remained aware, however, that some of the difficulties associated with the use of the veto power resulted from the separation of powers between the legislative and executive branches, and that those difficulties were further exacerbated because that power was exercised by an appointed rather than an elected Chief Executive. Accordingly, it recommended that the Administering Authority give serious consideration to preparing Micronesians for assuming the highest executive functions.

The Council noted with satisfaction the steady increase in the number of Micronesian citizens in senior executive posts and reiterated its earlier appeals that the trend at the executive level should continue.

The Trusteeship Council noted with satisfaction that the High Commissioner had approved laws authorizing district legislatures to draft charters for district governments, and that the Administering Authority hoped it would be possible to hold popular elections for district administrators in 1978, soon after the various district charters had been approved.

It also noted with satisfaction that the Administering Authority had undertaken a systematic programme of decentralization designed to increase local autonomy and streamline the government bureaucracy.

The Council continued to urge that qualified Micronesians should be given greater opportunities in the judiciary. It reaffirmed the need for the Congress of Micronesia to be consulted before the appointment or removal of judges of the High Court.

During the Council's discussion, the USSR stated that, instead of strengthening the authority of the Congress of Micronesia as a central organ capable of carrying out the task of developing sovereignty, there had been in effect covert and overt erosion of that influence, and the possibility of that body's developing into a full-fledged legislative institution was being diminished.

France hoped that efforts would be continued for the political education of the people of Micronesia with a view to making them more aware of the options open to them when the time came to make a choice. It welcomed efforts to give increasing autonomy to the districts. The programme of decentralization that had been put into practice seemed necessary, it continued, given the geographical dispersion of the Trust Territory and the fact that there were specific situations in each district.

The United Kingdom welcomed the reported reduction in government employees and the prospect that the development of district charters would lead to greater devolution, but recognized that no far-reaching decisions could be taken on streamlining the bureaucracy or increasing local autonomy until the future political structure had been agreed upon.

Economic advancement

The Trusteeship Council remained concerned about the imbalances in the Micronesian economy and its considerable dependence on outside support. It noted with satisfaction that the Administering Authority was aware of the need to promote the development of the productive sectors and of basic infrastructure.

The Council welcomed the adoption by the Congress of Micronesia of a five-year indicative development plan and its approval by the Administering Authority. It hoped that the economic policy followed would be in keeping with the objectives of the plan and that the necessary means for implementation, especially financial means, would be available.

Considering it desirable to promote an increase in exports from the Trust Territory, the Council recommended that the Administering Authority examine carefully the possibility of extending to the Territory as a whole tariff advantages comparable to those envisaged for the Northern Mariana Islands.

The Council reaffirmed its desire to see the Congress of Micronesia given greater influence with respect to the budget process. It noted with satisfaction that the Joint Committee on Program and Budget Planning of the Congress of Micronesia had been recognized as the primary review body for the request for the annual grant from the United States.

The Council again expressed the hope that the Trust Territory would continue to develop its contacts with, and involvement in, international and regional bodies for developmental assistance, and noted in this connexion that a request for aid from the World Food Pro-

gramme was being prepared and that a United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) country programme had been prepared.

It also noted that land identification and survey work in progress should be completed by the end of 1977, and hoped for satisfactory results from talks concerning indefinite land-use agreements.

The Council reiterated its recommendation that the Administering Authority should expand production of foodstuffs to enable the Territory to become more self-sufficient, without prejudice to current efforts to diversify crops, develop agriculture on a commercial scale and establish an agriculture-based industry. The Council also called for consideration of the possibilities of exploiting forestry resources and means of improving livestock production.

The Council reaffirmed that marine resources were crucial to the economy of Micronesia, and urged the Administering Authority to do everything possible to protect and develop those resources, while continuing to improve equipment and training.

The Council noted the strong views expressed by the Congress of Micronesia about Micronesian participation in the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, and the statement made at the current session by one of the Special Advisers who expressed concern at the veto by the Administering Authority of a bill passed by the Micronesian Senate which had provided for marine-space jurisdiction in Micronesia. The Council noted that the interests of Micronesia might not necessarily coincide with the interests of the Administering Authority.

Recalling its recommendation that consideration should be given to the possible effect on Micronesian unity of the development of a super-port, the Council noted that one of the petitioners from Palau had stated that the question was not related to their quest for separation. The Council continued to believe that attention should be given to the environmental impact of such a port and noted with satisfaction the commitment of the Administering Authority to consider the possible impact of the proposed super-port on the general welfare of the people, on the security of the area and on the environment, as well as its commitment not to approve development if the super-port was opposed by the people of Palau. The Council recommended that the Administering Authority give careful consideration to the views of the Congress of Micronesia on this matter.

France said it was pleased that the indicative development plan for 1976-1981 had been approved, and hoped that would make it possible to overcome the inadequacies of the past, allowing Micronesia to reduce its outside economic dependence and thus guarantee its real political freedom.

The United Kingdom observed that the economic problems which faced Micronesia were no less acute than the constitutional problems and that, unfortunately, long-term planning was difficult so long as its constitutional structure was undetermined. The United Kingdom had for some time been concerned about the Territory's almost total economic dependence upon the Administering Authority, despite the latter's generous financial support. It believed that great efforts had to be made to promote self-sufficiency and that priority should be given to infrastructure and income-producing activities.

The USSR said that, despite the many appeals by the Trusteeship Council and the promises of the Administering Authority to place the Territory's economy on the path to development, substantive changes had not taken place during 1976/1977 in Micronesia's economic situation. According to the representative of the Micronesian Congress, the USSR added, the Administering Authority viewed the Territory's development not as its duty in ensuring Micronesian economic independence but as an instrument of pressure for concluding an agreement on the Territory's future political status that would be beneficial to it.

On the question of a super-port at Palau, France felt that implementation should be subject to three conditions: economic viability, conformity with environmental standards, and acceptance by the population. The United Kingdom called for a feasibility study by an impartial body, which should take into account both environmental and economic considerations. The USSR said that the super-port would ensure profits for foreign corporations and for the Administering Authority but would raise new barriers in the way of the exercise of the legitimate rights of Micronesians, would place them in a position of greater dependence and also would have a harmful effect on the environment.

Social advancement

The Trusteeship Council noted with satisfaction the progress made in strengthening the health and hospital infrastructure of the Trust Territory and recommended that those efforts be continued, primarily with a view to im-

proving health facilities in the periphery of the Territory.

The Council continued to be concerned about the imbalance between wage-earners employed in the public sector and those in the private sector. It noted the Administering Authority's announced intention to continue reducing the number of officials employed in the public sector.

The Council again welcomed the efforts made to combat delinquency in general, and juvenile delinquency in particular, and recommended that preventive efforts be continued.

Educational advancement

The Trusteeship Council reaffirmed its satisfaction with the excellent record of the Administering Authority in the field of education—universal instruction at the primary level, a high rate of secondary school attendance, a satisfactory number of post-graduate students in the Trust Territory and an increase in the number of Micronesian teachers. It welcomed the fact that students could obtain grants and loans from the Administering Authority for higher education.

The Council noted with interest the ideas expressed by the Administering Authority to the effect that the educational system in the Trust Territory did not need to be changed substantively but that it should develop greater emphasis on disciplines that would best prepare students for life in Micronesian society. It looked forward to receiving information on measures envisaged to achieve this.

France commented on the substantial efforts made, but believed there was still a long way to go, particularly in the areas of primary and secondary education, if young people were to be better adapted to the realities of Micronesian society and culture.

Attainment of self-government or independence

The Trusteeship Council noted with satisfaction that the Administering Authority had affirmed its intention to help Micronesia to move swiftly towards a new status based on self-determination, not excluding independence if that was their expressed wish.

While recognizing that it was for the Micronesians themselves to decide upon their future relations with each other, the Council recalled its earlier conviction that the political unity of the Caroline Islands and the Marshall Islands should if possible be maintained. It also noted the expressed desire of Palau and the Marshall Islands for separate political-status negotiations with the United States. It noted with

satisfaction the view of the Administering Authority that the interests of Micronesians would best be served by the maintenance of some form of unity, and expressed the hope that it would continue its efforts to seek practical and mutually beneficial relationships among the districts.

The Council noted with satisfaction the convening by the Administering Authority of an informal meeting at Honolulu, Hawaii, in May 1977 which had been attended by representatives of the Congress of Micronesia, the Executive Branch of the Trust Territory Government and the districts of the Caroline and the Marshall Islands, at which subjects of common interest had been discussed, including the manner of proceeding with future status negotiations. The Council welcomed the fact that the parties had agreed to hold a further meeting not later than July 1977 to continue those discussions.

Sharing the view of the 1976 Visiting Mission,⁹ the Council did not wish to make precise recommendations on the future status best suited to the Caroline and the Marshall Islands, or to commit itself on the question of free association. It noted that the status of free association under consideration, if endorsed by the population, would not be inconsistent with the aims of the Trusteeship Agreement.

The Council welcomed the invitation issued by the Administering Authority to observe the constitutional referendum in the Marshall and the Caroline Islands scheduled for 12 July 1978. It noted, however, that negotiations on the future political status of those islands could affect issues to be decided by the referendum and also the precise timing. The Council hoped that the Congress of Micronesia would do its utmost to ensure that when the draft constitution was put to a referendum, it would be in a form likely to be acceptable to all the districts in the Caroline and the Marshall Islands, and calculated to preserve a degree of unity among them.

The Council noted with satisfaction that delegates of the Northern Mariana Islands signed a completed constitution on 5 December 1976, and that the voters approved the constitution on 6 March 1977. The constitution was currently under review by the Administering Authority and, unless it was rejected as a result of that review, it would be deemed fully approved not later than 23 October 1977. The Council also noted that certain sections of the constitution would be held in abeyance until the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement, and welcomed the statement by

the Administering Authority of its intention to terminate that Agreement simultaneously for the entire Trust Territory.

The Council urged that social, economic and cultural links be maintained between the Northern Mariana Islands and the other districts, and, in that context, commended the statements made by the Administering Authority and by the Resident Commissioner of the Northern Mariana Islands on such future collaboration.

The Council welcomed the reaffirmation by the Administering Authority of its desire to find, in consultation with the Micronesians, a mutually satisfactory basis for the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement by 1981.

During the Council's discussion, the Administering Authority said that at the Honolulu conference it had reaffirmed its desire to find a mutually satisfactory basis for the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement by 1981, and had pressed for an early resumption of formal negotiations. It had expressed the belief that free association along the lines negotiated over the past six years provided the most promising basis for ensuring a mutually satisfactory relationship between it and the peoples of the Marshall and the Caroline Islands. The Administering Authority had stated that its basic aim was to help Micronesians to move rapidly towards a new status based on self-determination without excluding the possibility of talks leading to forms of government other than free association, including independence, if that were their wish. It believed that the interests of the Micronesians would best be served by the maintenance of some form of unity.

The Special Adviser to the Administering Authority stated that one of the concerns of the Micronesian representatives in approaching the Honolulu meetings was the fact that the Commission on Future Political Status and Transition, the Micronesian body legally mandated to discuss status negotiations, had not been a direct invitee. Consequently, the position of those representatives, who had attended the conference at the invitation of the Congress of Micronesia, had been to reiterate that Micronesia's legal institutions were the only proper instruments through which such negotiations might be conducted.

The Special Adviser stated that although the Congress preferred that the Trusteeship Agreement end as soon as possible, it believed that termination depended on the achievement

⁹ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 676.

of the goals set forth in the United Nations Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement. The timing of the termination of that Agreement must take into account the resolution of the major issues. It believed that there was still time to bring the initialled draft compact into conformity with the constitution and to preserve Micronesian unity, and that it was possible to amend the constitution once adopted.

Referring to the separatist tendencies existing particularly in the Marshall Islands and Palau, France said it was not for the Trusteeship Council to impose any conclusion; at the very most it could suggest that anything militating in favour of a certain form of unity among the districts should be encouraged. France noted that the Administering Authority was convinced that free association provided the most promising basis for ensuring a mutually satisfactory relationship between it and the Trust Territory. However, France felt that all the options, including independence, had to remain open. On that point, Article 76 of the Charter of the United Nations¹⁰ and Article 6 of the Trusteeship Agreement¹¹ were totally unambiguous.

The United Kingdom believed that the retention of some degree of unity after the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement would be in the general interest of the Micronesians. However, it also recognized that it was for the Micronesians themselves to define the nature of their relations with each other. It would deeply regret but would not ultimately oppose separate status for the Marshall Islands or Palau any more than it had opposed separate status for the Northern Mariana Islands, if it were proved by democratic process. But it believed that before so serious a step was contemplated further negotiations should take place between the various parties. The United Kingdom welcomed the fact that the Honolulu conference was to be followed by a further series of talks between the United States and Micronesia, on a bilateral as well as on a multi-lateral basis.

The USSR stated that the correct and just path for Micronesia was described in the United Nations Charter, the Trusteeship Agreement and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Administering Authority must promote the Territory's progress in all areas, including progress towards self-government and independence, it added, and the Council must firmly condemn any attempts to fragment the Territory and impose on an individual part of the Territory a different status of dependence

on the United States. The USSR further said that under the Charter only the Security Council could solve the question of the political future of the Trust Territory, including the question of changing the situation of a particular integral part of that Trust Territory.

Report of the Trusteeship Council

On 23 June 1977, the Council, by a vote of 2 to 1, with 1 abstention, approved the text of its conclusions and recommendations concerning conditions in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

The United States, in explaining its abstention, said it was customary for the Administering Authority to abstain in the vote on the conclusions and recommendations inasmuch as they were addressed to the Administering Authority. It assured the Council, however, that they would be studied carefully and would be given full consideration.

On the same date, the Council adopted its report to the Security Council by a vote of 3 to 1.

In explanation of vote, the USSR stated that it had voted against adoption of the conclusions and recommendations and of the report since the USSR disagreed with those conclusions and recommendations. It was concerned with, among other things, the fact that the report did not sufficiently reflect the views of the Congress of Micronesia. The USSR had frequently stated that the measures taken by the Administering Authority to split up the Territory, and then to absorb it, were contrary to the United Nations Charter, the Trusteeship Agreement and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

Consideration by the Special Committee

The situation in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands was also discussed in 1977 by the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, at meetings held on 1 and 2 August. The Administering Authority did not participate in the work of the Special Committee during consideration of the matter.

On 2 August, the Special Committee endorsed, without objection, the conclusions and recommendations on the subject submitted by

¹⁰ For text of Article 76 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

¹¹ See Y.U.N., 1946-47, pp. 398-400, text of Trusteeship Agreement.

its Sub-Committee on Small Territories. Among other things, the Special Committee reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of the Trust Territory to self-determination in conformity with the Assembly's Declaration on the granting of independence.

The Special Committee continued to note with regret the refusal of the Administering Authority to co-operate with it on this matter by declining to participate in the examination of the situation in the Trust Territory. It called once more upon the United States to comply with the Committee's repeated requests that a representative be present to provide information which would assist the Committee in formulating its conclusions and recommendations.

The Special Committee noted with satisfaction that the Administering Authority had affirmed its intention to help the Micronesians to move swiftly towards a new political status based on self-determination. It shared the view of the Trusteeship Council that the people should be given the fullest opportunity to inform themselves about the future political status and constitutional alternatives open to them, including independence. The Committee noted the reaffirmation of the Administering Authority that it continued to desire to find, in consultation with the Micronesians, a mutually satisfactory basis for the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement by 1981. It again stressed its view that the unity of the Trust Territory should be preserved until it achieved self-determination.

The Special Committee reiterated its concern that the Administering Authority had still not implemented its previous recommendation that necessary regulations should be adopted which would make paramount the special interests of the Trust Territory vis-a-vis the international obligations of the Administering Authority, with the ultimate objective of restricting as far as possible the occasions for the exercise of the power of veto by the High Commissioner.

The Special Committee continued to regret the lack of significant economic development in the Trust Territory. It welcomed the adoption by the Congress of Micronesia of the five-year indicative development plan and its approval by the Administering Authority. It expressed the hope that the Administration of the Trust Territory would adhere to the plan and that financial support, in particular, would be available for its implementation.

With regard to the proposals for a superport at Palau, the Special Committee endorsed the Trusteeship Council's recommendation that the Administering Authority should give careful consideration to the views of the Congress of Micronesia on the matter.

The Special Committee noted with satisfaction that UNDP had prepared a continuing programme of assistance to the Trust Territory. It also noted with satisfaction that the Congress of Micronesia continued to enjoy observer status at the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

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conclusions and recommendations, adopted by Council on same date by same vote.)

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Chapter II

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

During 1977, the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples¹ continued to discharge the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly and to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration in territories which had not attained independence.

In this chapter, an account is given of the Special Committee's work in general during 1977 and of the General Assembly's decisions on the report of the Committee. In addition, an account is given of the Committee's and the

Assembly's decisions on individual territories.

Also described are the proceedings of the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo, Mozambique, from 16 to 21 May 1977.

Information on the action taken during the year by the General Assembly, the Special Committee and other bodies on matters concerning Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), Namibia and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands may be found in other chapters of this volume.

¹ See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing text of Declaration.

General questions

International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia

On 17 December 1976,² the General Assembly decided that the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia should be held in 1977 for the purpose of mobilizing world-wide support for and assistance to the peoples of those territories in their struggle for self-determination and independence.

The Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with its Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the United Nations Council for Namibia, to organize the Conference at Maputo, Mozambique, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

The Assembly's decision was based on a June 1976 recommendation of the Special Committee.

The Conference was held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977. A total of 91 United Nations Member States participated: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, the Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland,

France, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, the Netherlands, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

Attending as observers were one United Nations Member State (Brazil) and five non-member States—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Holy See, the Republic of Korea, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and Switzerland.

One Member State—Chile—informed the Secretary-General on 5 May 1977 that it would not participate in the Conference because the

² See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 160-61, text of resolution 31/145.

President of Mozambique had referred to the Government and President of Chile in terms which Chile could not accept.

Also participating in the Conference were three United Nations bodies—the Special Committee on granting independence, the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Special Committee against Apartheid.

The Organization of African Unity participated in the Conference, as did five national liberation movements—the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the Patriotic Front (Zimbabwe), the African National Council of Zimbabwe, the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania.

A number of specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system were represented at the Conference as observers. They were the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Development Programme.

Intergovernmental organizations attending as observers were the Commonwealth Secretariat, the European Economic Community (EEC), the League of Arab States and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The following non-governmental organizations attended the Conference as observers: the African-American Institute, the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization, the All Africa Conference of Churches, the American Committee on Africa, Amnesty International, Centro de Estudos Africanos, the Clergy Committee against Mercenaries in Africa, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, the International University Exchange Fund, the Japan Anti-Apartheid Committee, the Lutheran World Federation, the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity, the Pan African Women's Organization, the Patrice Lumumba Coalition, the Portuguese National Committee for the World Conference against Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism in Southern Africa, the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and the Washington Office on Africa.

The officers of the Conference were: Joaquim Alberto Chissano (Mozambique) (President); Salim Ahmed Salim (Chairman of the Special Committee), Dunstan Weston Kamana (President of the United Nations Council for Namibia), Cornel Pacoste (Romania), Thorvald Stol-

tenberg (Norway) and Jorge E. Illueca (Panama) (Vice-Presidents); and Narendra P. Jain (India) (General Rapporteur). Pursuant to the guidelines for the Conference, Peter Onu, Assistant Secretary-General of OAU, was an ex-officio officer; Sam Nujoma, President of SWAPO, was designated an ex-officio officer by the Conference President.

On the opening day, the Conference adopted the agenda and established a Committee of the Whole, under the chairmanship of Mr. Salim, to undertake the preparation of the texts of a political declaration and a programme of action for the liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

Opening the Conference, the Secretary-General of the United Nations said that the issues before the Conference were fundamental, not only for the realization of the inalienable rights of the peoples of southern Africa but also for the preservation of international peace and security. The situation in Namibia was an unparalleled challenge to the authority of the United Nations, but its position on the issue was clear and unequivocal—the United Nations would not acquiesce in any move by South Africa which would compromise the unity and integrity of the territory.

On Zimbabwe, the Secretary-General said that the United Kingdom, as administering power, had the primary responsibility for re-establishing constitutional government based on the principle of majority rule. In that connexion, he was glad to note that the United Kingdom had renewed its efforts to accomplish this goal and that the leaders of the front-line African States were doing all in their power to find an acceptable solution.

Also addressing the Conference, President Samora Moises Machel of Mozambique said, among other things, that the aim of the Conference was to find the fastest and most efficient means of ending colonialism in Zimbabwe and Namibia. Peace and stability in the region, he said, could be achieved either by the military defeat of the colonialists or by their acceptance of the right of Zimbabwe and Namibia to total independence and full territorial integrity, based on the principle of equal rights for all citizens, regardless of race or colour.

To be successful, the President said, negotiations for independence had to take place between the colonial power and the patriotic forces, not the rebels. Those wishing to prevent such negotiations often justified their case by maintaining on the one hand that SWAPO—as the only nationalist movement in Namibia—was unrepresentative, while on the other claiming that the existence of many nationalist move-

ments in Zimbabwe precluded negotiations. The reality, he said, was that the only obstacle to independence was colonialism.

During the general debate, statements were made by representatives of 80 Governments, by chairmen of United Nations bodies, by representatives of national liberation movements and observers attending the Conference, and by the special guests who had been invited to participate. The special guests were Prime Minister Michael Manley of Jamaica; Olof Palme, former Prime Minister of Sweden; Lord Caradon (United Kingdom); the Chairmen of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and of the Commission on Human Rights; and a representative of the Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries.

A committee consisting of the officers of the Conference and of the Committee of the Whole, together with representatives of OAU and of the liberation movements of Zimbabwe and Namibia, drafted a declaration and programme of action on Zimbabwe and Namibia. These were submitted to the Conference by the Rapporteur of the Committee of the Whole and were adopted by consensus on 21 May.

By the Declaration, the Conference affirmed that the development of the armed struggle, the isolation of the illegal minority regimes in southern Africa, and international support for the national liberation movements in Zimbabwe and Namibia were factors creating conditions for a negotiated settlement leading to majority rule and genuine independence in those territories. Despite the actions of South Africa, aided by certain other powers, the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia were on the threshold of freedom.

Referring to the liberation of Zimbabwe, the Conference proclaimed full support for the people of Zimbabwe in their struggle for independence and reaffirmed that there should be no independence before majority rule and that any settlement relating to the future of the territory had to be worked out with the full participation of the Zimbabwe people represented by their national liberation movement. It strongly condemned the illegal racist minority regime and denounced its brutal and repressive measures.

The Conference noted that all reasonable and meaningful proposals which would have secured a negotiated settlement for an independent Zimbabwe on the basis of majority rule had been totally rejected by the illegal racist minority regime, so that the freedom fighters, confronted with this intransigence, had intensified the armed struggle.

The Conference noted that the development

of the armed struggle and the concerted efforts of the international community were creating positive conditions for a negotiated settlement based on majority rule. It considered that the international community should intensify those efforts, and in this regard took note of the efforts of the United Kingdom to achieve a negotiated settlement with the objective of securing independence for Zimbabwe under majority rule in 1978.

The Conference considered that strict enforcement of existing mandatory sanctions was an important element in the collective effort of the international community, and it deplored the fact that some States continued to violate those sanctions and thus limited their effect on the economy of Zimbabwe.

The Conference strongly condemned South Africa for its support of the illegal regime. It also condemned the persistent acts of aggression committed by the illegal regime against Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia, through which, the Conference declared, the illegal regime sought both to intimidate the front-line States and to internationalize the conflict.

The Conference declared that the natural resources of Zimbabwe were the birthright of its people; the exploitation of those resources by the illegal regime, in association with foreign economic interests, violated the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

Regarding Namibia, the Conference proclaimed its full support for the struggle of the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO. It recognized that the Namibian people had been forced to resort to armed struggle after many years of trying to find a peaceful solution and it reaffirmed their right to decide on the means of their struggle, which had, with the efforts of the international community, created positive conditions for a negotiated settlement.

The Conference condemned the colonial and illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa, and the policies of apartheid and homelands which had been extended to Namibia. It considered that all possible pressure should be brought to bear on the Pretoria regime to cease its barbaric repression of the Namibian people.

Recognizing Walvis Bay as an integral part of Namibia, the Conference rejected South Africa's attempts to separate it from the rest of Namibia with which it was inextricably linked. It also strongly condemned the increasing militarization of Namibia by South Africa, strongly denounced the Turnhalle tribal talks as a South African stratagem to perpetuate its ruthless colonial and racist policies, and reaffirmed that, in order that the people of Namibia should be

enabled freely to determine their own future, free elections should be held urgently under the supervision and control of the United Nations in the whole of Namibia as one political entity.

The Conference solemnly reaffirmed the responsibility of the United Nations for Namibia until the territory attained full independence and it recognized the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority of Namibia until that independence was attained. It also solemnly proclaimed its support for the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, whereby the General Assembly initiated a comprehensive assistance programme for Namibia, both during its struggle for independence and afterwards.³ It condemned the plunder of Namibian natural resources by foreign economic interests and reaffirmed the right of the people to control their own natural resources. Finally, the Conference appealed to all United Nations Members and to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify their assistance to SWAPO at this crucial and final stage in the emancipation of Africa.

In the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, the Conference among other things, called upon all Governments, specialized agencies and other United Nations organizations, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to provide and increase political, material and moral support to the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and their national liberation movements. The Conference urged that special assistance should be given to the front-line States bordering on Zimbabwe and Namibia to enable them to implement more effectively United Nations decisions supporting the liberation struggle and, in particular, to provide for the increasing number of refugees from Namibia and Zimbabwe.

Regarding Zimbabwe, the Conference called on Governments to refrain from any collaboration with the illegal regime, to observe strictly the arms embargo and to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, assembly, financing and training of mercenaries in their territories to be punishable as a criminal act.

The Conference further called on all Governments: to take measures against corporations and trade interests operating in violation of sanctions; to prevent companies registered in their territories from supplying oil, directly or indirectly, to the illegal regime; to take measures to ensure compliance with the sanctions by all individuals, associations and bodies corporate under their jurisdiction and to prohibit any form of collaboration by them with the illegal regime; and to take steps to prevent or discourage

emigration to Zimbabwe by any individuals under their jurisdiction.

The Conference also called on Governments to discontinue any action which might confer a semblance of legitimacy on the regime by, inter alia, invalidating passports for travel to Zimbabwe and refusing landing rights to airlines making stopover flights in Zimbabwe.

The Conference called on the United Nations to, among other things, reiterate its conviction that the scope of sanctions against the illegal regime had to be widened to include all the measures envisaged under Article 41 of the United Nations Charter⁴ and it asked the Security Council urgently to consider taking the measures necessary in that regard (see also p. 183).

Regarding Namibia, the Conference inter alia called upon Governments: to reject and denounce all manoeuvres by which South Africa might seek to impose its will on the Namibian people; to reject decisively all attempts by South Africa to dismember the territory, especially the design to annex Walvis Bay; and to refrain from recognizing any regime which South Africa might install in the territory.

The Conference called on Governments to respect fully the terms of Security Council resolutions relating to ending economic activity and consular representation in Namibia, and to implement the arms embargo against South Africa without reservation or exception.

The Conference also called on the Security Council to impose, under Chapter VII of the Charter,⁵ a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa (see also p. 205).

Reservations on the Maputo Declaration and the Programme of Action were made by the United States on behalf of five members of the Security Council (Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States). The United States said that these members, while endorsing the bulk of the two documents adopted by consensus, could not associate themselves with a number of the provisions therein because, by doing so, they might prejudice the results of negotiations taking place as a result of Security Council initiatives.

The United Kingdom, speaking on behalf of those members of EEC who were represented at the Conference (Belgium, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom), said that the members of EEC approved the objectives of the Declaration and the Programme of Ac-

³ Ibid., p. 791, text of resolution 31/153 of 20 December 1976.

⁴ For text of Article 41 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

⁵ For text of Chapter VII of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

tion. They committed themselves to use all their efforts to achieve early independence and majority rule in Zimbabwe and Namibia. Nevertheless, for various reasons, in some cases constitutional ones, they were unable to associate themselves with a number of the provisions of the two documents, since those provisions were inconsistent with statements they had made nationally and with previous positions they had adopted at the United Nations.

On 7 December 1977, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Conference, adopted a resolution by the preambular part of which it reiterated the special responsibility of the United Nations to support the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence.

By the operative provisions, the Assembly approved the report of the Conference and invited all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization to accord priority to the full implemen-

tation of the relevant provisions of the Maputo Declaration and the Programme of Action.

The Assembly expressed its gratitude to the Government and people of Mozambique for their contribution to the success of the Conference, and its particular gratitude to OAU for its assistance and co-operation. It also expressed appreciation to those Governments which had contributed towards the cost of the Conference.

The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to give wide publicity to the results of the Conference and requested its Special Committee on granting independence and the Council for Namibia to follow closely the implementation of the Maputo Declaration and the Programme of Action.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 32/41, which was adopted without vote. The resolution was sponsored by 103 States. (For list of sponsors and text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Belgium, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States, while supporting the resolution, repeated the reservations they had expressed at the Maputo Conference.

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session
Fifth Committee, meeting 57.
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A/32/24. Report of United Nations Council for Namibia, Vol. I, Part One, Chapter III.

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A/32/L.35 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.5/32/61, A/32/413. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 103-power draft resolution, A/32/L.35. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 32/41, as proposed by 103 powers, A/32/L.35 and Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 7 December 1977, meeting 96.

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia was held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 31/145 of 17 December 1976,

Having examined the report of the Conference submitted by the presiding officers of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the United Nations Council for Namibia in pursuance of paragraph 5 of resolution 31/145,

Having also examined the relevant parts of the reports of the Special Committee and the United Nations Council for Namibia,

Reiterating the special responsibility of the United Nations to support the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960,

Bearing in mind the continuing need to intensify the widespread dissemination of information on the struggle for liberation being waged by the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia,

1. Approves the report of the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977;

2. Invites all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization to accord priority to the full implementation of the relevant provisions of the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia;

3. Expresses its profound gratitude to the Government and

the people of Mozambique for the contribution they have made to the success of the Conference and, in particular, for providing the necessary facilities for its meetings, as well as for the kind hospitality and cordial reception accorded to it throughout its duration;

4. Expresses its particular gratitude to the Organization of African Unity for its assistance and co-operation in ensuring the effective organization and successful conclusion of the Conference;

5. Expresses its deep appreciation to those Governments which made generous contributions to the funding of the Conference;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to effect the widest possible dissemination of the accomplishments of the Conference through all the media at his disposal;

7. Requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the United Nations Council for Namibia to follow closely the implementation of the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, in the discharge of the mandates entrusted to them by the General Assembly.

Other documents

A/CONF.82/PC/1. Report of Organizing Committee of International Conference in Support of Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

A/CONF.82/PC/2. Second report of Organizing Committee. A/32/82. Note verbale of 5 May from Chile.

General aspects of implementation of the Declaration

System of examination

During 1977, the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples continued to use the methods of work developed in preceding years and endorsed by the General Assembly. Under this procedure, it examined special questions relating to the implementation of the Declaration, as well as its implementation with regard to specific territories, the order of priority being decided on the basis of recommendations made by the Committee's working group in the light of the related developments.

To assist in its examination of conditions in each territory, the Special Committee normally has before it an information paper prepared by the United Nations Secretariat describing recent political and constitutional developments as well as current economic, social and educational conditions in the territory concerned. This information is derived from published sources and, in relevant cases, from information transmitted by administering powers under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations.⁶

In addition, the Special Committee requests the administering powers to submit information on political and constitutional developments in the territories they administer. The Committee hears statements from the administering powers, inviting those which are not members of the Committee to participate in its examination of the territories under their administration; similar invitations may be extended to other States which are not members of the Committee. Representatives of national liberation movements of colonial territories in Africa also participate in the proceedings of the Committee concerning their countries. Petitions are circulated and the Committee may decide to hear petitioners at its meetings. In addition, the Committee is em-

powered by the General Assembly to send visiting groups to territories for the purpose of obtaining first-hand information, and to hold meetings away from United Nations Headquarters whenever required for the effective discharge of its functions.

The Special Committee adopts its recommendations either in the form of a consensus formulated by its Chairman, or of a resolution adopted by vote. It establishes subsidiary bodies whenever it considers it necessary.

Each year, the Special Committee submits to the General Assembly a report containing an account of its consideration of the situation in each territory or group of territories coming under its purview, as well as of such special questions which it has decided to take up separately. It is on the basis of this report that the Assembly considers the implementation of the Declaration in general and with respect to individual territories.

Between 12 January and 20 September 1977, the Special Committee held 43 plenary meetings and its working group and subsidiary bodies a total of 43 meetings.

The Committee considered general aspects of the implementation of the Declaration and also its implementation with respect to the following territories: American Samoa, Antigua, Belize, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, Brunei, the Cayman Islands, the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Dominica, East Timor, the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), French Somaliland (Djibouti), Gibraltar, the Gilbert Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Namibia, the New Hebrides, Pitcairn, St. Helena, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, the Solomon Islands, Southern Rhodesia, Tokelau, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Turks and Caicos Islands, Tuvalu, the United States Virgin Islands and Western Sahara. The

⁶ For text of Article 73 e of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

Committee also carried out other tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly.

At the beginning of its 1977 session, the Special Committee decided to maintain its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance and to allocate to it consideration of the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. The Committee also decided to maintain its Sub-Committee on Small Territories.

During 1977, the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance considered one communication which contained a request for a hearing concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and decided to circulate the communication as a petition.

Consideration by the Special Committee

In carrying out the tasks entrusted to it by the General Assembly or arising from its own previous decisions, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples gave particular attention at its 1977 session to the major colonial problems. At the same time, the Committee, as in previous years, considered a number of general questions arising in connexion with the implementation of the Declaration and other related Assembly decisions, including the activities of foreign economic and other interests impeding the implementation of the Declaration in colonial territories (see subchapter below) and the military activities and arrangements by colonial powers in territories under their administration which were incompatible with the provisions of the relevant Assembly resolutions.

The Committee further continued its examination of the question of the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (see subchapter immediately following), the question of sending visiting missions to colonial territories, and the question of the publicity to be given to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization.

In the context of General Assembly resolutions by which the Special Committee was authorized to meet elsewhere than at United Nations Headquarters whenever required for the effective discharge of its functions, the Committee held a meeting at Maputo, Mozambique, on 21 May 1977, at the end of the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia (see subchapter immediately preceding).

In conformity with relevant decisions of the General Assembly and in accordance with established practice, representatives of the national liberation movements of the colonial territories in Africa again were invited to participate as observers in the Special Committee's proceedings both in New York and away from Headquarters. They provided the Committee with information on the situation in their respective countries.

During the year, the Special Committee also paid close attention to the implementation of the Declaration with respect to colonial territories in other parts of the world, and in this context approved a series of recommendations and proposals in regard to specific territories which are described elsewhere in this chapter.

In the same context, the Special Committee, at the invitation of the United Kingdom, the administering power, dispatched in April 1977 a visiting mission, whose members were Fiji, Trinidad and Tobago, and Tunisia, to the Cayman Islands. Also in April, in response to an invitation by the United States, the administering power, the Special Committee dispatched a visiting mission consisting of four of its members—Fiji, Mali, Trinidad and Tobago, and Tunisia—to the United States Virgin Islands, in order to secure first-hand information regarding their future status. On the basis of the conclusions and recommendations of the missions, the Special Committee subsequently made a number of recommendations concerning the problems confronting the territories and their peoples (see pp. 865 and 879).

During its consideration of the question of sending visiting missions to colonial territories, the Special Committee had before it a report by its Chairman on his consultations with representatives of the administering powers. The Chairman reported that the representatives of Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom had reiterated the readiness of their Governments to continue to provide the Committee with all relevant information on the territories and to participate in the work of the Committee. The Chairman also reported that the representative of the United States had reiterated the assurances of his Government that it would continue to co-operate with the Committee in the consideration of the territories under its administration. With regard to the receiving of visiting missions, the Chairman noted with satisfaction the positive attitude maintained by the Governments concerned.

On 2 August 1977, the Special Committee adopted a resolution by which it expressed appreciation for the co-operation extended to the United Nations by the Governments of Aus-

tralia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States with regard to visiting missions. It stressed the need to continue to dispatch missions to colonial territories in order to facilitate the full, speedy and effective implementation of the Declaration, and called on the administering powers concerned to co-operate, or continue to co-operate, with the United Nations by permitting the access of visiting missions to the territories. The Committee requested the Chairman to continue his consultations with the administering powers.

On the question of military activities and arrangements by colonial powers in territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration, the Special Committee, after consultations, adopted a decision by consensus on 3 August 1977.

By this decision, the Special Committee said it remained convinced that such activities and arrangements in a number of instances constituted an impediment to the implementation of the Declaration. It considered that such obstruction was most evident in the case of Southern Rhodesia and Namibia where the occupying racist minority regimes were employing armed force in an effort to maintain their domination and to oppose the struggle of the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements for freedom and independence.

The Committee therefore noted with regret that the colonial powers concerned had taken no steps to implement the Assembly's repeated request to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial territories and to refrain from establishing new ones. The Committee further observed that a particularly grave situation prevailed in southern Africa, where the illegal racist regimes had greatly increased their military expenditures and had expanded their armed forces. In this connexion, the Special Committee expressed its concern at the continuing co-operation of certain Western countries and other States with South Africa in supplying it with arms and military equipment as well as technology, including technology in the nuclear field capable of being utilized for military purposes.

The Committee appealed to all States to increase their moral and material assistance to the peoples of southern Africa and condemned all military activities and arrangements which denied to the peoples their right to self-determination, particularly the use of massive armed force by the illegal regimes in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia, and the military and political collab-

oration of South Africa with the regime in Southern Rhodesia. It also condemned South African military reinforcement in Namibia, which was seen as a means of consolidating its illegal occupation of the territory.

The Committee reiterated the appeal by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia (Maputo Conference) that the Security Council should impose a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa as an important step towards ensuring South Africa's compliance with United Nations resolutions and decisions on Namibia.

The Committee deplored the establishment and maintenance by colonial powers and their allies of military bases in the territories under their administration, and condemned all military activities and arrangements in such territories which were detrimental to the interests of those peoples, especially their right to self-determination and independence. It called on the colonial powers concerned to terminate these activities and eliminate the bases in accordance with United Nations decisions. In particular, the Committee deplored the continued alienation of land for military purposes, considering it detrimental to the economic development of the colonial territories.

The Committee requested the Secretary-General to undertake an intensified publicity campaign to inform world opinion of the facts concerning the military activities and arrangements in colonial territories.

On the question of publicity given to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, the Special Committee on 8 July endorsed recommendations of its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, reiterating the importance of the widest possible dissemination by the United Nations of information on all aspects of the decolonization process, as a means of mobilizing world public opinion in support of the struggle against colonialism.

The Sub-Committee had recommended that the Office of Public Information should: place special emphasis on the struggle for liberation in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia; improve its contacts with the mass media in Western Europe and North America; intensify the activities of United Nations information centres, particularly in certain countries of Western Europe and North America; give greater publicity to the adverse effects of the activities of foreign economic interests and the military activities of colonial powers in colonial territories; establish closer co-operation with the national liberation movements of Zimbabwe and Namibia through the Organization of African Unity (OAU); con-

tinue to publicize widely the Maputo Conference and the implementation of the Programme of Action adopted by the Conference; and strengthen its relationship with the information pool of the non-aligned countries.

In another action, the Special Committee asked that Sub-Committee to consider, as a matter of urgency, the most effective ways of publicizing the work of the Maputo Conference.

The Special Committee took part in a public rally at the end of the Maputo Conference in connexion with the observance of the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights. The rally was addressed by the Committee's Chairman and by other prominent participants in the Conference.

In connexion with its review of the list of territories to which the Declaration was applicable, the Special Committee decided on 2 September 1977 to adjourn until 1978 the debate on the item entitled "Special Committee decision of 7 September 1976 concerning Puerto Rico."⁷

Consideration by the General Assembly

General aspects of the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples were considered by the General Assembly at plenary meetings held between 5 and 7 December 1977, during which some 40 speakers explained the position of their respective Governments on the question.

The Assembly had before it the report of the Special Committee covering its work in 1977. Chapters of the Special Committee's report dealing with specific territories were allocated by the Assembly to its Fourth Committee for consideration and report.

The Assembly also had before it a letter of 5 October 1977, addressed to the Secretary-General, from the Permanent Representative of the USSR, in which he transmitted the text of a USSR statement concerning the implementation of the Declaration. In the statement, the USSR said that the system of violence and repression used as a matter of policy by the racist regimes in southern Africa had created a situation which posed a direct threat to international peace and security. The prolonged existence of those regimes, it continued, was due to the broad systematic support they were receiving from imperialist monopolies and a number of Western powers, chiefly members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The USSR reaffirmed its readiness to apply effective sanctions against the regimes in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa, as provided for

under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,⁸ and as proposed by certain African countries. It also said the time had come for the United Nations to set specific deadlines for the decolonization of all remaining colonial territories, for which the administering powers should be made responsible.

In conformity with previous General Assembly decisions and in accordance with established practice, representatives of the national liberation movements of colonial territories in Africa recognized by OAU participated as observers in the proceedings of the Fourth Committee relating to their respective countries.

On 5 December, speaking in his capacity as Chairman of the Special Committee, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania said that the highlight of the Special Committee's work during 1977 had been the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

For the first time, he said, a broadly representative assembly, including 92 Member States and many international governmental and non-governmental organizations, had reached a consensus on an important and far-reaching declaration in support of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia. The Declaration adopted by the Conference had recognized that the development of the armed struggle, the isolation of the minority regimes and the support of the international community for the national liberation movements were factors in the creation of conditions where settlements could be negotiated leading to majority rule and genuine independence for the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

The Chairman condemned those countries which were still continuing to give covert and sometimes overt support to the minority regimes in southern Africa and emphasized the need to support not only the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia but also the Governments of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia, which were playing their part in resisting aggression by the colonial racist regimes.

It was essential to find further ways and means of bringing pressure to bear on the minority regimes, the Chairman added, and also to provide all moral and material assistance in support of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

Turning to other aspects of the colonial situation, the Chairman referred to the problems of the smaller territories in the Caribbean and the Asian and Pacific regions.

⁷ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 690.

⁸ For text of Chapter VII of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

Measurable progress had been made during the year, the Chairman said, but there was still* a long way to go before the responsibilities of the United Nations were fully discharged.

During the debate, the majority of the speakers stressed the gravity of the situation in southern Africa; some, including Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Gabon, the German Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Romania and Yugoslavia, considered it a serious threat to international peace and security. Ghana, the Niger, Pakistan, Romania, Tunisia and the USSR said they recognized the legitimate right of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia to resort to armed struggle.

Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, India, Poland and the Ukrainian SSR were among those States which considered that sanctions against Southern Rhodesia should be strengthened and extended, while Ghana, Nigeria and the USSR, among others, thought that the means provided for under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter should be employed to extend economic sanctions to South Africa.

Afghanistan, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Nigeria, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yugoslavia were among those which considered that one of the main obstacles to the implementation of the Declaration in southern Africa continued to be the direct or indirect support given to the colonial and racist regimes by foreign companies engaged in exploiting the resources of the territories concerned.

The Maputo Conference and the Declaration adopted there were welcomed by Australia, Madagascar, Pakistan and the Syrian Arab Republic, among others. Zambia said that the Conference was an example of the kind of productive co-operation that was necessary between the various organs and institutions of the United Nations, whose tasks were interrelated and inseparable. Support for the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia had meant postponing development plans in Zambia, and the country had suffered attacks by the racist minority regimes. Zambia therefore had a right to demand that the international community should pay its share of the price for liberation.

Members also referred to colonial territories in other parts of the world. India and Tunisia, for instance, considered that the United Nations should examine ways to take a more active role in aiding those territories which were so small as to be incapable of independence on their own. Mexico spoke of the economic dependency of newly emergent States. Ghana did not consider that all foreign investment in colonial territories

was necessarily harmful, but that harm ensued where foreign investors extorted unreasonable concessions from the people. The Syrian Arab Republic thought the administering powers of the non-self-governing territories should do more to ensure the sovereignty of the peoples over their natural resources and warned of a new form of colonialism which was emerging through the activities of multinational corporations.

A number of Members, of which Mauritania was one, commended the progress achieved in some of the non-self-governing territories, while Australia considered that the Special Committee, in developing techniques for dealing with the complexities of small territories, had shown an understanding of their needs and sympathy with their wishes.

On 7 December 1977, the General Assembly, with the adoption of resolution 32/42, took a series of decisions on the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence.

By the operative part of the resolution, the Assembly among other things reaffirmed its 1960 resolution by which it had adopted the Declaration, together with all its other resolutions on decolonization. It called upon the administering powers to take all the necessary steps to enable the dependent peoples concerned to exercise fully and without further delay their inalienable right to self-determination and independence.

The Assembly again affirmed that the continuation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations—including racism, apartheid, the exploitation by foreign and other interests of economic and human resources, and the waging of colonial wars to suppress the national liberation movements of the colonial territories in Africa—was incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁹ and the Declaration on the granting of independence and posed a serious threat to international peace and security. It reaffirmed its determination to take all necessary steps with a view to the complete and speedy eradication of colonialism and to the faithful and strict observance by all States of the relevant provisions of those instruments.

Further, the Assembly reaffirmed its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples under colonial and alien domination to exercise their right to self-determination and independence by all the necessary means at their disposal.

The Assembly approved the report of the Spe-

⁹ See Y.U.N., 1948-49, pp. 535-37, for text of Universal Declaration.

cial Committee covering its work during 1977, including the programme of work the Committee envisaged for 1978. It also reaffirmed the relevant provisions of the Maputo Declaration and the Programme of Action as well as the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid, adopted by the World Conference for Action against Apartheid (held at Lagos, Nigeria, from 22 to 26 August 1977—see p. 148).

The Assembly called upon all States, in particular the administering powers, and the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to give effect to the recommendations contained in the reports of the Special Committee and of the Maputo Conference for the speedy implementation of the Declaration and the other relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

It condemned the intensified activities of foreign economic and other interests which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration with respect to the colonial territories, particularly in southern Africa, and strongly condemned all collaboration, particularly in the nuclear and military fields, with the Government of South Africa. It called upon all States concerned to cease forthwith all such collaboration.

The Assembly also requested all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, to withhold assistance of any kind from the Government of South Africa and from the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia until they had restored to the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe their inalienable right to self-determination and independence. It called upon all States to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the domination of the territories by those regimes.

The Assembly called upon the colonial powers to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial territories and to refrain from establishing new ones. It also urged all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, to provide all moral and material assistance to the oppressed peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe and, with respect to the other territories, requested the administering powers, in consultation with the Governments of the territories under their administration, to take steps to enlist and make effective use of all possible assistance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, in strengthening the economies of those territories.

The Assembly requested the Special Commit-

tee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration in all territories and, in particular: to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism; to make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial territories likely to threaten international peace and security; to continue to examine compliance by Member States with the Declaration and with other resolutions on decolonization, particularly those relating to Namibia and Southern Rhodesia; to continue to pay particular attention to the small territories, including the sending of visiting missions as appropriate, and to recommend to the Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable their populations to exercise their right to self-determination, freedom and independence; and to take all necessary steps to enlist world-wide support among Governments, as well as national and international organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization, in the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly as concerned the oppressed peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe.

The Assembly then called upon the administering powers to continue to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and, in particular, to permit the access of visiting missions to the territories in order to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants.

General Assembly resolution 32/42 was adopted, by a recorded vote of 134 to 0, with 9 abstentions, on the proposal of 77 States. (For list of sponsors, text of resolution and voting details, See **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

Explaining its decision to abstain on the resolution, the United States said it had not voted against the resolution because of the importance it attached to the policy of helping to bring about internationally acceptable solutions to the problems of southern Africa; nevertheless the United States had reservations on several paragraphs. In particular, the resolution did not sufficiently recognize the right of the people in colonial territories to determine their own status. The United States regarded the decision of the Special Committee to take up the questions of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and of Puerto Rico as being particularly inappropriate, since neither fell within the jurisdiction of the General Assembly or the Special Committee.

Further, the United States could not agree

that all contacts with South Africa were to be condemned. Nor could it accept the assertion that military bases in non-self-governing territories necessarily interfered with the right to self-determination.

Recalling the reservations it had already expressed about the Maputo Declaration and the Programme of Action, the United States said that the resolution did not adequately convey the principle that self-determination should be sought by peaceful means wherever possible. The politicization of the specialized agencies was also to be deplored.

The United Kingdom said that it would abstain because of its commitment to peaceful solutions in southern Africa, while Belgium explained a similar intention because it did not believe that it was in the interests of the people of South Africa to be cut off from all contacts with the outside world.

Despite their positive vote, a number of Members expressed reservations on certain aspects of the resolution. Finland (speaking also for Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), Ireland and Italy felt that the resolution could be interpreted as endorsing the use of violence, while Canada could not accept that normal political and economic relations with South Africa necessarily constituted collaboration. Ireland also felt that any decision to withhold all assistance from South Africa was outside the competence of the General Assembly.

Italy rejected the assertion that colonial status was in all cases a threat to international peace and security and felt that the language of the resolution regarding military and economic activities in colonial territories was inadmissible because it made no distinction between cases, a view that was supported by Canada and Ireland. Australia and Portugal particularly objected to references to military installations in the resolution, while Australia also would have preferred the reference to nuclear collaboration with South Africa to have been confined to nuclear weapons only.

Viet Nam qualified its approval of the report of the Special Committee on the ground that one paragraph appeared to imply a certain recognition of American military bases in Guam, a recognition which Viet Nam had repeatedly rejected.

On 7 December 1977, the General Assembly also took decisions on the question of dissemination of information on decolonization. Among other things, the Assembly approved the chapter of the report of the Special Committee relating to publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization and reaf-

firmed the relevant provisions of the Maputo Declaration and the Programme of Action as well as the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid.

The Assembly reaffirmed the importance of effecting the widest possible dissemination of information on the evils and dangers of colonialism, on the determined efforts of the colonial peoples to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence and on the assistance being provided by the international community towards the elimination of the remaining vestiges of colonialism in all its forms.

The Assembly requested the Secretary-General, having regard to the suggestions of the Special Committee and of the Maputo Conference, to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization and, *inter alia*: to continue, in consultation with the Special Committee, to collect, prepare and disseminate basic material, studies and articles relating to the problems of decolonization and, in particular, to continue to publish Objective: Justice and other publications, special articles and studies, and to select from among them appropriate material for wider dissemination by means of reprints in various languages; to seek the full co-operation of the administering powers concerned in the discharge of the tasks referred to above; to intensify the activities of all information centres, particularly those located in Western Europe; to maintain a close working relationship with OAU by holding periodic consultations and by systematically exchanging relevant information with that organization; and to enlist the support of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization in the dissemination of the relevant information.

The Assembly invited all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization to undertake or intensify, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and within their respective spheres of competence, the large-scale dissemination of the information referred to above.

The decisions were taken when the General Assembly adopted, without vote, resolution 32/43 on the proposal of 82 States. (For list of sponsors and text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Also on 7 December, by resolution 32/41, the General Assembly approved the report of the

International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia. The Assembly invited all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, as well as interested non-governmental organizations, to give priority to the implementation of the Maputo Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia. (See also p. 832; for text of resolution 32/41, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

On the same date, the Assembly adopted a resolution—32/14—concerning the importance

of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights. The Assembly asked the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the Declaration and to the struggle being waged by oppressed peoples for the realization of their self-determination and national independence. (For details, see p. 703; for text of resolution, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

Documentary references

Consideration by the Special Committee

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1058-1100.

Consideration by the General Assembly

General Assembly—32nd session
Fifth Committee, meeting 57.
Plenary meetings 92-96.

Report of the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, Lagos, Nigeria, 22-26 August 1977, Vols. I and II. U.N.P. Sales Nos.: E.77.XIV.2 and corrigendum; E.77.XIV.3 and corrigendum.

A/32/23/Rev.1, Vol. I. Report of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (covering its work during 1977). (Chapter I: Establishment, organization and activities of Special Committee; Chapter II: Dissemination of information on decolonization; Chapter III: Question of sending visiting missions to territories; Chapter V: Military activities and arrangements by colonial powers in territories under their administration which might be impeding implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.)

A/32/61. Letter of 15 March from Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt (transmitting documents of First Conference of Heads of State and Government of OAU and League of Arab States, Cairo, 7-9 March 1977).

A/32/109/Rev.1 (S/12344/Rev.1). Letter of 6 June from Chairman of Special Committee and Acting President of United Nations Council for Namibia (transmitting report of International Conference in Support of Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, Maputo, Mozambique, 16-21 May 1977).

A/32/133. Letter of 6 July from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (transmitting final communiqué of 8th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Tripoli, 16-22 May 1977).

A/32/184. Letter of 23 August from USSR.

A/32/235. Letter of 23 September from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (transmitting resolutions of 8th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Tripoli, 16-22 May 1977).

A/32/244. Letter of 29 September from Secretary-General for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan (transmitting declaration adopted on 29 September 1977 by Ministers for Foreign Affairs of States members of "Group of 77," Headquarters New York).

A/32/259. Letter of 5 October from USSR.

A/32/266 (S/12412). Letter of 5 October from Sri Lanka (transmitting statement issued by Foreign Ministers of non-aligned countries at their extraordinary meeting, New York, 30 September 1977).

A/32/353. Letter of 14 November from Norway.

A/32/L.36 and Add.1. Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain,

Barbados, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.5/32/61, A/32/413. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 77-power draft resolution, A/32/L.36. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 32/42, as proposed by 77 powers, A/32/L.36 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 7 December 1977, meeting 96, by recorded vote of 134 to 0, with 9 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic

of, Guatemala, Israel, Malawi, Nicaragua, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Taking into account the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977, and the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid, adopted by the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, held at Lagos from 22 to 26 August 1977,

Recalling its resolutions 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling all its previous resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, in particular resolution 31/143 of 17 December 1976, as well as the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Condemning the continued colonialist and racist repression of millions of Africans, in Namibia by the Government of South Africa through its persistent, illegal occupation of the international Territory, and in Zimbabwe by the illegal racist minority régime,

Deeply conscious of the urgent need to take all the necessary measures to bring about the speedy and complete elimination of the last vestiges of colonialism, particularly with respect to Namibia and Zimbabwe where efforts to perpetuate illegal racist minority rule have brought untold suffering and bloodshed to the peoples of those Territories,

Strongly deprecating the policies of those States which, in defiance of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, continue to collaborate with the Government of South Africa and with the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia, thus perpetuating their domination of the peoples in the Territories concerned,

Aware that the success of the national liberation struggle and the resultant international situation have provided the international community with a unique opportunity to make a decisive contribution towards the elimination of the remaining vestiges of colonialism in Africa,

Noting with satisfaction the work accomplished by the Special Committee with a view to securing the effective and complete implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Noting also with satisfaction the co-operation and active participation of the administering Powers concerned in the relevant work of the Special Committee, as well as the continued readiness of the Governments concerned to receive United Nations visiting missions in the Territories under their administration,

Reiterating its conviction that the total eradication of racial discrimination, apartheid and violations of the basic human rights of the peoples in colonial Territories will be achieved most expeditiously by the faithful and complete implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, in particular in Namibia and Zimbabwe, and by the speediest possible complete elimination of the presence of the racist minority regimes therefrom,

1. Reaffirms its resolutions 1514(XV) and 2621 (XXV) and all other resolutions on decolonization and calls upon the administering Powers, in accordance with those resolutions, to take all the necessary steps to enable the dependent peoples of the Territories concerned to exercise fully and without further delay their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

2. Affirms once again that the continuation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations—including racism, apartheid, the exploitation by foreign and other interests of economic and human resources, and the waging of colonial wars to suppress the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories in Africa—is incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and poses a serious threat to international peace and security;

3. Reaffirms its determination to take all necessary steps with a view to the complete and speedy eradication of colonialism and to the faithful and strict observance by all States of the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the guiding principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

4. Affirms once again its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples under colonial and alien domination to exercise their right to self-determination and independence by all the necessary means at their disposal;

5. Approves the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples covering its work during 1977, including the programme of work envisaged for 1978;

6. Reaffirms the relevant provisions of the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, and the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid, adopted by the World Conference for Action against Apartheid;

7. Calls upon all States, in particular the administering Powers, and the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to give effect to the recommendations contained in the reports of the Special Committee and of the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia for the speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

8. Condemns the intensified activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples with respect to the colonial Territories, particularly in southern Africa;

9. Strongly condemns all collaboration, particularly in the nuclear and military fields, with the Government of South Africa and calls upon all States concerned to cease forthwith all such collaboration;

10. Requests all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, to withhold assistance of any kind from the Government of South Africa and from the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia until they restore to the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe their inalienable right to self-determination and independence and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the domination of the Territories by those regimes;

11. Calls upon the colonial Powers to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones;

12. Urges all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, to provide all moral and material assistance to the oppressed peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe and, with respect to the other Territories, requests the administering Powers, in consultation with the Governments of the Territories under their administration, to take steps to enlist and make effective use of all possible assistance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, in the strengthening of the economies of those Territories;

13. Requests the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular:

(a) To formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session;

(b) To make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to threaten international peace and security;

(c) To continue to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and with other relevant resolutions on decolonization, particularly those relating to Namibia and Southern Rhodesia;

(d) To continue to pay particular attention to the small Territories, including the sending of visiting missions thereto, as appropriate, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination, freedom and independence;

(e) To take all necessary steps to enlist world-wide support among Governments, as well as national and international organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization, in the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly as concerns the oppressed peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe;

14. Calls upon the administering Powers to continue to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and, in particular, to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories in order to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the facilities and services required for the implementation of the present resolution, as well as of the various resolutions and decisions on decolonization adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee.

A/32/L.37 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.5/32/61, A/32/413. Administrative and financial implications of, inter alia, 82-power draft resolution, A/32/L.37. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 32/43, as proposed by 82 powers, A/32/L.37 and Add.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 7 December 1977, meeting 96.

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the question of publicity for

the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization,

Taking into account the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977, and the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid, adopted by the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, held at Lagos from 22 to 26 August 1977,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations concerning the dissemination of information on decolonization, including in particular General Assembly resolution 31/144 of 17 December 1976,

Reiterating the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the aims and purposes of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and mindful of the pressing need for taking all possible steps to acquaint world public opinion with all aspects of the problems of decolonization with a view to assisting effectively the peoples of the colonial Territories to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence,

Aware of the increasingly important role being played in the widespread dissemination of relevant information by a number of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the question of publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization;

2. Reaffirms the relevant provisions of the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, and the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid, adopted by the World Conference for Action against Apartheid;

3. Reaffirms the importance of effecting the widest possible dissemination of information on the evils and dangers of colonialism, on the determined efforts of the colonial peoples to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence and on the assistance being provided by the international community towards the elimination of the remaining vestiges of colonialism in all its forms;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, having regard to the suggestions of the Special Committee and of the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization and, inter alia:

(a) To continue, in consultation with the Special Committee, to collect, prepare and disseminate basic material, studies and articles relating to the problems of decolonization and, in particular, to continue to publish the periodical *Objective: Justice* and other publications, special articles and studies and to select from among them appropriate material for wider dissemination by means of reprints in various languages;

(b) To seek the full co-operation of the administering Powers concerned in the discharge of the tasks referred to above;

(c) To intensify the activities of all information centres, particularly those located in Western Europe;

(d) To maintain a close working relationship with the Organization of African Unity by holding periodic consultations and by systematically exchanging relevant information with that organization;

(e) To enlist the support of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization in the dissemination of the relevant information;

(f) To report to the Special Committee on the measures taken in the implementation of the present resolution;

5. Invites all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization to undertake or intensify, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and within their respective spheres of

competence, the large-scale dissemination of the information referred to in paragraph 3 above;

6. Requests the Special Committee to follow the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session.

Implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and other associated international institutions

Consideration by the Special Committee

In 1977, the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples examined the question of the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. The Committee considered the question at meetings held between 1 and 8 August 1977.

The Special Committee had before it two reports by the Secretary-General, submitted in accordance with an Assembly resolution of 29 November 1976,¹⁰ containing replies on implementation of the Declaration from specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations. Replies were received from the International Labour Organisation (ILO); the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); the World Health Organization (WHO); the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank); the International Monetary Fund (IMF); the Universal Postal Union; the World Meteorological Organization; the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO); the International Atomic Energy Agency; the United Nations Industrial Development Organization; the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); and the World Food Programme (WFP) (see below).

During its discussions, the Committee took into account the views expressed by representatives of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the national liberation movements of the colonial territories concerned who participated in its work during the year and in the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo, Mozambique, in May 1977 (see subchapter above).

The Special Committee also had before it a report of its Chairman on his consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council concerning measures to co-ordinate the poli-

cies and activities of the specialized agencies (see below), as well as a report of its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance containing the Sub-Committee's conclusions and recommendations on the question, together with an account of the consultations held by the Sub-Committee during its 1977 session with representatives of OAU, the national liberation movements concerned, and ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, UNDP and UNICEF.

On 8 August, the Committee adopted without objection a resolution by which, among other things, it endorsed the observations and suggestions contained in the report of its Chairman (see section below) and approved the report of the Sub-Committee.

Reaffirming that recognition by the United Nations of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to achieve independence entailed the extension of all moral and material assistance to those peoples and their national liberation movements, the Committee reiterated the appeal contained in the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, which had emerged from the Maputo Conference, to redouble assistance to the peoples of those two territories.

Expressing its appreciation to certain specialized agencies for their co-operation, the Committee expressed concern that the assistance rendered to the colonial peoples, particularly those of Zimbabwe and Namibia, was far from adequate in relation to needs. It regretted that the World Bank and IMF had not taken the necessary measures towards the full implementation of the Declaration, and it requested the specialized agencies and other international institutions to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples in Africa.

The Committee recommended that the organizations concerned should initiate or broaden contacts with the colonial peoples, in consultation with OAU, and review their procedures on formulating assistance programmes and projects. It urged the executive heads of the specialized agencies to submit to their governing bodies

¹⁰ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 704-5, text of resolution 31/30.

concrete proposals on programmes of assistance, formulated in co-operation with OAU.

The Committee requested the specialized agencies and other organizations to withhold any financial, economic, technical or other assistance from the Government of South Africa and the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia and to discontinue all support to them until they restored the right to self-determination and independence to the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

Noting with satisfaction the arrangements made by several organizations to enable representatives of the national liberation movements to participate in their proceedings, the Committee called on other organizations to follow that example. It requested the General Assembly to recommend that all Governments intensify their efforts to ensure that the specialized agencies fully and effectively implemented the Declaration on the granting of independence and other United Nations resolutions, according priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to peoples in the colonial territories and to their national liberation movements.

After the Special Committee had adopted the resolution, China reiterated its objection to the fact that the World Bank and IMF continued to pursue a two-China policy in defiance of the General Assembly's decision of 25 October 1971.¹¹

Consideration by Economic and Social Council

The implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations was considered by the Economic and Social Council at its second regular 1977 session held in July/August.

The Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General containing replies received from specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations concerning their actions in implementing the Declaration (see section below).

It also had before it a report of the Council President on his consultations with the Chairman of the Special Committee concerning the co-ordination of the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system.

In his report, the Council President stated that he had reviewed with the Chairman the results of a meeting of representatives of the agencies, the interagency Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the general secretariat of OAU, held in Paris on 23 March 1977. The two presiding officers noted that the meeting had

provided useful guidance to the agencies on the priorities and procedures of OAU concerning assistance to the national liberation movements in Africa, and that it had clarified a number of issues of mutual concern.

The President said that the Chairman had informed him of the consultations held by the Committee's Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, and also of the consultations which had taken place at the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia between a number of specialized agencies and organizations on the one hand, and OAU and the national liberation movements on the other.

The two presiding officers agreed that a number of important points directly relevant to the work of the specialized agencies had arisen from the Conference. Among other things, the agencies and institutions had been asked: to give priority to the formulation of assistance programmes for the peoples of southern Africa; to assist the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of its mandate; and to help the front-line States, particularly with assistance for refugees. The United Nations had also been asked to consider the possibility of establishing a University of Namibia, with the assistance of UNESCO.

The two presiding officers agreed that the intensification of the independence struggle in Namibia and Zimbabwe had created an urgent need for all forms of assistance. After expressing satisfaction that several agencies and organizations, UNDP in particular, had expanded the volume and scope of their assistance, they stressed that the support of the major funding organizations within the United Nations system, including the World Bank and IMF, as well as UNDP, was essential in securing the flow of funds required for the preparation of extended programmes of assistance. They also considered that those agencies and organizations that had thus far depended mainly on extrabudgetary sources for the financing of assistance projects should endeavour to make provision for them in their regular budgets.

The presiding officers welcomed the closer contacts established by the agencies and organizations within the United Nations system with the national liberation movements, OAU and the Council for Namibia, and in particular the arrangements made for the participation in their meetings of representatives of the liberation movements as well as the admission of the Coun-

¹¹ See Y.U.N., 1971, p. 136, text of resolution 2758(XXVI).

cil for Namibia to associate membership in some agencies.

Noting that these closer contacts had resulted in increased assistance by the agencies and organizations, the presiding officers expressed the view that the practice of dispatching periodic missions, in consultation with OAU, should be continued so that the needs of the peoples concerned could be identified in terms of specific assistance programmes and could receive appropriate priority. They particularly welcomed the increased assistance provided by a number of agencies and organizations to the United Nations Institute for Namibia, including the award by UNDP in 1976 of \$3.73 million to assist in financing its budgetary requirements, as well as the contacts established between the Director of the Institute and a number of agencies.

The two presiding officers noted with satisfaction that there had been an international response to the call for increased assistance made by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees following a large increase in the number of refugees from Zimbabwe and Namibia. The number of those refugees, estimated at 51,000 by June 1977, and the needs of South African student refugees, had led the High Commissioner to seek \$16 million for aid in 1977. The presiding officers also noted that between 1974 and 1976 WFP had committed about \$26.7 million in food aid to colonial and former colonial countries in Africa.

The two presiding officers, after noting the measures adopted by a number of agencies to withhold all assistance from the Government of South Africa and the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia, expressed the hope that such measures would be strengthened so as to bring about the maximum isolation of those regimes, in keeping with the Maputo Declaration.

On 3 August 1977, the Council adopted a resolution by which, inter alia, it endorsed the observations and suggestions contained in its President's report. The Council reaffirmed that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples entailed moral and material assistance to those peoples and their national liberation movements, and it endorsed the appeal contained in the Maputo Declaration to redouble assistance to the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

The Council expressed its concern that the assistance extended by the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to the colonial peoples, particularly those of Zimbabwe and Namibia, was far from adequate and it urged the organizations con-

cerned to do everything possible to increase assistance to the peoples of those territories and their national liberation movements.

The Council requested the agencies to withhold assistance to the Government of South Africa and the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia, to discontinue all support to them until they restored to the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of, or support for, the illegal domination of the territories by those regimes.

The Council noted with satisfaction arrangements made by some specialized agencies and United Nations institutions to include representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by OAU in their deliberations and urged the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations to formulate proposals for specific programmes of assistance to the peoples in the colonial territories and their national liberation movements.

The Council drew the attention of the Special Committee to its resolution, and requested the Council President to continue his consultations with the Special Committee's Chairman.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 2101(LXIII), which was adopted, without vote, on the recommendation of the Council's Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee. In the Committee, the text was approved, without vote, on 21 July 1977, on a proposal by Yugoslavia, acting on behalf of the members of the Council belonging to the "Group of 77" developing countries.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Consideration by the General Assembly

During its 1977 regular session, the General Assembly discussed the role of the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations in implementing the Declaration on the granting of independence.

The Assembly had before it two reports of the Secretary-General outlining the measures he had taken to assist the agencies and institutions concerned to work out appropriate measures to implement the Assembly's instructions of 29 November 1976,¹² and the replies which had been before the Special Committee and the Council on activities of specialized agencies and international institutions in implementing the Declaration. The Secretary-General reported on, among

¹² See footnote 10.

other things, assistance the agencies had given to national liberation movements in Africa.

The International Labour Organisation had reported that it had established contact with the African National Council of Zimbabwe (ANC (Zimbabwe)) and the United Nations Institute for Namibia concerning the training of individuals from those territories. It was also sending a high-level mission to southern Africa to discuss with OAU and the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia possible ways of assisting the liberation movements.

The Food and Agriculture Organization had earmarked funds under its Technical Co-operation Programme to assist refugees from South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe. It was also considering a request from ANC (Zimbabwe) for training scholarships in agriculture and for the provision of agricultural equipment and food. The World Food Programme had provided \$26.7 million in aid between 1974 and 1976 to Angola, Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique for emergency relief, for the feeding of vulnerable groups and for food-for-work rural development projects. Since being authorized to send assistance to peoples still under colonial domination, WFP had also begun operations in the territories concerned.

The World Health Organization had reported that it had been very active in the implementation of the Declaration, particularly with respect to the newly independent States in Africa, in immunization programmes and disease control, primary health care services, environmental health, training and provision of expert equipment and supplies. It was currently serving as executing agency for the establishment of a health training centre in the United Republic of Tanzania for national liberation movements, a joint UNDP/WHO/UNICEF project.

The World Bank had been in communication with officials of the United Nations Institute for Namibia to discuss ways of providing assistance to train Namibians in economic management and in technical fields. It had kept in close contact with UNHCR officials concerning the situation of refugees and stood ready to consider loans to its member States harbouring refugees.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization had contributed \$220,000 towards the education of refugees from southern Africa in 1977-1978. It had supported literacy campaigns conducted by the national liberation movements in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe, and had published a number of studies on, among other subjects, the effects of apartheid on culture and education. It had also contributed to the travel and subsistence

expenses of representatives of national liberation movements invited to a number of meetings and conferences in 1976 and 1977.

In February 1977, the Council of Ministers of OAU approved a Co-operation Agreement between WIPO and OAU proposed by the executive heads of the two organizations. The Agreement entered into force on 24 May 1977. Discussions were currently taking place in the light of this Agreement on proposals for assistance to colonial peoples in Africa and their liberation movements and on observer status for those movements.

The Universal Postal Union had reported on its continuing programme of missions to newly independent countries to help plan the development of postal services and on a proposal for a programme of courses for nationals of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa, in co-operation with the United Nations.

The United Nations Children's Fund had reported that it had provided about \$1.7 million in assistance since 1974 to people under the care of liberation movements in southern Africa—mostly drugs, medical supplies, vaccines, health transport, blankets, tents, teaching materials and training. Direct aid worth \$9.5 million to newly independent countries of Africa was recommended for 1977-1979, and \$1.2 million was recommended for aid in 1977 and 1978 to children and mothers of liberation movements in host countries.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees had reported that in 1976 UNHCR had provided over \$850,000 for assistance to refugees from Zimbabwe and Namibia. The money was used for providing emergency relief, farm equipment, educational programmes and the construction of dispensaries and schools.

The United Nations Development Programme had reported that in 1976 its Governing Council had authorized the UNDP Administrator to spend up to \$6 million on assistance to national liberation movements recognized by OAU. The money was to be expended on educational and development projects, including a self-help housing project being developed by the South West Africa People's Organization on its farm in Zambia.

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization had reported that, in co-operation with OAU, it planned to organize training programmes in industrial management for individuals from Zimbabwe and Namibia.

A communication of 28 October 1977 from the World Bank stated that the Assistant Director of the United Nations Institute for Namibia had visited the Bank's Economic Development

Institute in Washington D.C., and that talks were taking place concerning co-operation between the two institutes.

The Chairman of the Special Committee transmitted to the Assembly the chapter of his Committee's report on the question and the report of the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia; the Assembly also had before it a report of the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, held at Lagos, Nigeria, from 22 to 26 August 1977 (see p. 148).

On 28 November 1977, the Assembly adopted a resolution by which, in the preambular part, it took into account the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia adopted by the Maputo Conference, as well as the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid, adopted by the Lagos Conference.

The Assembly also expressed its conviction that the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia for self-determination and independence had entered its final and most crucial stage and that consequently it was incumbent upon the entire international community to intensify concerted action in support of the peoples of those territories and their national liberation movements. Deeply conscious of the critical need of the peoples of those and other colonial territories for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and the United Nations-associated international institutions, the Assembly reaffirmed the responsibility of those agencies and organizations to take all effective measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence and other relevant United Nations resolutions.

It noted with concern that, although there had been progress in the extension of assistance to refugees from the colonial territories in Africa, the action taken by the organizations concerned continued to be far from adequate, and expressed its hope that closer contacts and consultations between those organizations and OAU and the national liberation movements would help to overcome procedural and other difficulties which had impeded or delayed implementation of some assistance programmes.

By the operative provisions of the resolution, the Assembly, *inter alia*, approved the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the question and reaffirmed that the recognition by United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to achieve freedom

and independence entailed, as a corollary, the extension by the United Nations system of organizations of all necessary moral and material assistance to those peoples and to their national liberation movements.

The Assembly reiterated the appeal contained in the Maputo Declaration to redouble assistance to the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, and expressed its appreciation to certain specialized agencies and organizations which had continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations in the implementation of the Declaration on granting independence. It also expressed concern that the assistance extended by the specialized agencies and other organizations to the colonial peoples, particularly those of Zimbabwe and Namibia, and to their liberation movements, was far from adequate in relation to their needs.

The Assembly regretted that the World Bank and IMF had not taken the necessary measures towards the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and deplored, in particular, that these agencies continued to maintain co-operation with the colonialist racist minority regime of South Africa. It urged the executive heads of the two agencies to draw the attention of their governing organs to the resolution with a view to formulating specific programmes beneficial to the peoples of the colonial territories, particularly Zimbabwe and Namibia.

The Assembly requested the specialized agencies and other United Nations organizations to render or to continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples in Africa struggling for their liberation. In that connexion, it recommended that they should initiate or broaden contacts with the colonial peoples in consultation with OAU, review their procedures with respect to the formulation and preparation of assistance programmes, and make their procedures more flexible so as to be able to help the colonial peoples without delay to exercise their right to self-determination and independence. To further this end, the Assembly urged that the organizations include the question as a separate item on the agenda of their governing bodies.

The Assembly again urged the organizations in the system to take all necessary measures to withhold any financial, economic, technical or other assistance from the Government of South Africa and the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia, and to discontinue all support to them until they restored to the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe their inalienable right to self-determination and independence. It urged them to refrain from taking any action which might imply

recognition of, or support for, the legitimacy of the domination of the territories by those regimes.

The Assembly noted with satisfaction the arrangements made by several of the agencies to enable representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by OAU to participate fully as observers in the proceedings relating to matters concerning their respective countries and called upon those agencies and organizations which had not done so to follow this example.

The Assembly recommended that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the agencies and organizations in the system of which they were members to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration and other resolutions, according priority to providing emergency assistance to peoples in the colonial territories and to their national liberation movements.

In order to facilitate such action, the Assembly urged the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to formulate and submit to their respective governing and legislative organs, as a matter of priority and in co-operation with OAU, concrete proposals for the full implementation of relevant United Nations decisions, in particular specific programmes of assistance to the peoples in colonial territories and their national liberation movements.

The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to assist those organizations in working out measures to implement the resolution, and it requested the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for co-ordinating the implementation policies and activities of those agencies and organizations.

The Assembly adopted resolution 32/36, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, by a recorded vote of 139 to 0, with 4 abstentions. In the Fourth Committee, where a recorded vote had been requested by the Syrian Arab Republic, the text was approved by 130 to 0, with 4 abstentions. The resolution was sponsored by 50 States.

(For list of sponsors, voting details and text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

At the time of the vote in the Fourth Committee, the United States said it had reservations about calling on the agencies to extend all ma-

terial assistance to liberation movements and also about the references to the World Bank and IMF. Such references, it said, were inconsistent not only with the agreements concluded between the United Nations and the agencies but also with the basic instruments governing the activities of several United Nations organizations.

Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Greece, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Liberia, New Zealand and Portugal shared the misgivings on this provision, despite their vote in favour. Australia said that if the United Nations wanted the World Bank and IMF to withhold co-operation from South Africa, the matter should be pursued collectively within the framework and regulations of those organizations. Supporting this view, the Federal Republic of Germany said that the attempt to politicize the specialized agencies undermined their effectiveness and did nothing to promote the cause of decolonization. Chile also considered that the General Assembly lacked competence to impose sanctions against a Member State; that was the Security Council's prerogative.

France believed that the specialized agencies should not undertake work outside their own particular spheres of competence, while Denmark—speaking also on behalf of Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden—and the United Kingdom thought that the specialized agencies, in carrying out their work, should preserve their universal character, otherwise practical and constitutional difficulties would arise.

The USSR said that it could not accept the argument that institutions were bound by their articles of agreement to work with the racist regimes of southern Africa. What should be a matter of concern was not the politicization of the agencies but the failure of some agencies to carry out the wishes of the United Nations.

Introducing the draft resolution, Bulgaria said that the activities of the specialized agencies were still inadequate to meet the needs of the peoples of the non-self-governing territories, but it was hoped that closer contacts between them and OAU would make it possible to overcome procedural and other difficulties which had impeded or delayed certain assistance programmes. The efforts of certain agencies, such as UNESCO, FAO, WHO and ILO, had achieved results, but the World Bank and IMF, bodies with considerable resources, had manifested a totally unjustifiable attitude. Poland expressed a similar view.

Documentary references

Consideration by the Special Committee

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1086, 1088-1090.

A/32/23/Rev.1, Vol. I. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1977), Chapter VI. (Section B: Resolution adopted by Special Committee on 8 August 1977, meeting 1090.)

Consideration by Economic and Social Council

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 607-609, 615, 617, 618, 620.
Plenary meeting 2084.

A/32/87 and Add. 1-3. Report of Secretary-General.
E/5973. Annual report of ACC for 1976/1977, para. 20.
E/6018 and Corr.1. Report of President of Economic and Social Council on consultations held with Chairman of Special Committee on implementation of Declaration.
E/AC.24/L.545. Yugoslavia (on behalf of States members of Council belonging to "Group of 77"): draft resolution, approved without vote by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee on 21 July 1977, meeting 617.
E/6034. Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 2101(LXIII), as recommended by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, E/6034, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1977, meeting 2084.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General, the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council, and the annual report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination for 1976/77 concerning the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations,"

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions adopted by United Nations bodies on this subject, including in particular General Assembly resolution 31/30 of 29 November 1976 and Council resolution 2015(LXI) of 3 August 1976,

Taking into account the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977,

Convinced that the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia for self-determination and independence has entered its final and most crucial stage and that it is therefore incumbent upon the entire international community to undertake concerted international action in support of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and their national liberation movements for the attainment of this goal,

Deeply conscious of the critical need of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and of other colonial territories for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations in their struggle for liberation from colonial rule and in their efforts to consolidate their national independence,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to take all effective measures, within their respective spheres of compe-

tence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of United Nations bodies, particularly in the provision of moral and material assistance, on a priority basis, to the peoples of the colonial territories and their national liberation movements,

Noting with concern that, although progress has been maintained in the extension of assistance to refugees from the colonial territories in Africa, the action taken hitherto by the Organizations and agencies concerned in the provision of assistance to the peoples of the territories through their national liberation movements still remains inadequate to meet the urgent and growing needs of those peoples,

Hopeful that closer contacts and consultations between the specialized agencies and United Nations institutions and the Organization of African Unity and the national liberation movements of the colonial territories will contribute to overcoming procedural and other difficulties which have impeded or delayed the implementation of some assistance programmes,

Expressing its appreciation to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity for the continued co-operation and assistance extended by it to the organizations within the United Nations system in connexion with the implementation of the relevant resolutions of United Nations bodies,

1. Takes note of the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council and endorses the observations and suggestions contained therein;

2. Reaffirms that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the United Nations system of organizations of all the necessary moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial territories and their national liberation movements;

3. Endorses the appeal addressed to the international community in the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia to redouble its assistance to the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and their national liberation movements during this crucial phase in their struggle for freedom and independence;

4. Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system which have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of United Nations bodies, and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

5. Expresses its concern that the assistance extended so far by the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to the colonial peoples, particularly those of Zimbabwe and Namibia, and to their national liberation movements, is still far from adequate in relation to the actual needs of the peoples concerned;

6. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in the light of the intensification of the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe and Namibia, to do everything possible as a matter of urgency to render increased assistance to the peoples of those territories and their national liberation movements in their struggle for liberation, and in particular, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to work out and implement, as expeditiously as possible, concrete programmes of assistance within their fields of competence, with the active collaboration of the national liberation movements concerned;

7. Urges further those specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system which have not already done so to include in the agenda of the regular meetings of

their governing bodies a separate item on the progress made by those organizations in their implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the other relevant United Nations resolutions;

8. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, and bearing in mind the provisions of the Maputo Declaration, to continue to take all necessary measures to withhold any financial, economic, technical or other assistance to the Government of South Africa and the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia, to discontinue all support to them until they restore to the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of, or support for, the illegal domination of the territories by those regimes;

9. Notes with satisfaction the arrangements made by several specialized agencies and United Nations institutions which enable representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to participate fully as observers in the proceedings relating to matters concerning their respective countries, and calls upon those international institutions which have not yet done so to follow this example and make the necessary arrangements without delay;

10. Recommends that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of United Nations bodies and, in that connexion, should accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to peoples in the colonial territories and to their national liberation movements;

11. Urges the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, having regard to the recommendations contained in paragraph 6 above, to formulate, with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity, and to submit, as a matter of priority, to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, in particular specific programmes of assistance to the peoples in the colonial territories and their national liberation movements;

12. Draws the attention of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the present resolution and to the discussions on the subject at the sixty-third session of the Council;

13. Requests the President of the Economic and Social Council to continue consultations on this matter with the Chairman of the Special Committee and to report thereon to the Council;

14. Decides to keep this question under continuous review.

Consideration by the General Assembly

General Assembly—32nd session
Fourth Committee, meetings 8, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20.
Plenary meeting 83.

Report of the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, Lagos, Nigeria, 22-26 August 1977, Vols. I and II. U.N.P. Sales Nos.: E.77.XIV.2 and corrigendum; E.77.XIV.3 and corrigendum. (Vol. I: Report, including Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid.)

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1977, of its 3rd special session and of its 62nd and 63rd sessions, Chapter VII E.

A/32/23/Rev.1, Vol. I. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1977), Chapter VI.

A/32/24, Vols. I and II. Report of United Nations Council for Namibia. (Vol. II, Annex III: Report of mission of Council to specialized agencies and organizations within United Nations

system with headquarters in Europe, 15 April-3 May 1977.) A/32/87 and Add.1-3. Report of Secretary-General.

A/32/109/Rev.1 (S/12344/Rev.1). Letter of 6 June from Chairman of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and Acting President of United Nations Council for Namibia (transmitting report of International Conference in Support of Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, Maputo, Mozambique, 16-21 May 1977).

A/32/286. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.4/31/L.3. Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Empire, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Niger, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, approved by Fourth Committee on 9 November 1977, meeting 20, by recorded vote of 130 to 0, with 4 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom, United States.

A/32/354. Report of Fourth Committee.

Resolution 32/36, as recommended by the Fourth Committee, A/32/354, adopted by Assembly on 28 November 1977, meeting 83, by recorded vote of 139 to 0, with 4 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Ja-

maica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations,"

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, and the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, contained in its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, as well as all other relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council on this subject, including in particular Assembly resolution 31/30 of 29 November 1976,

Having examined the reports submitted on the item by the Secretary-General, the Economic and Social Council and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as the related report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,

Taking into account the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977, as well as the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid, adopted by the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, held at Lagos from 22 to 26 August 1977,

Convinced that the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia for self-determination and independence has entered its final and most crucial stage and that it is therefore incumbent upon the entire international community to intensify concerted action in support of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and their national liberation movements for the attainment of this goal,

Deeply conscious of the critical need of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and of other colonial Territories for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations in their struggle for liberation from colonial rule and in their efforts to consolidate their national independence,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to take all effective measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly in the provision of moral and material assistance, on a priority basis, to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements,

Noting with concern that, although there has been progress in the extension of assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories in Africa, the actions taken hitherto by the organizations concerned in providing assistance to the peoples of the Territories through their national liberation movements continue to

remain inadequate to meet the urgent needs of these peoples,

Expressing its confident hope that closer contacts and consultations between the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system and the Organization of African Unity and the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories will help to overcome procedural and other difficulties which have impeded or delayed the implementation of some assistance programmes,

Welcoming with satisfaction the report of the mission dispatched by the United Nations Council for Namibia to specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system with headquarters in Europe and the recommendations contained therein, to which reference is made in the Maputo Declaration,

Expressing its appreciation to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity for the continued co-operation and assistance extended by it to the organizations within the United Nations system in connexion with the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Mindful of the necessity to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in the implementation of the various decisions relating to decolonization,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item;

2. Reaffirms that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to achieve freedom and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the organizations within the United Nations system of all the necessary moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

3. Reiterates the appeal contained in the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia to the international community to redouble its assistance to the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and their national liberation movements during this crucial phase in their struggle for freedom and independence;

4. Expresses its appreciation to certain specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system which have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations in the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Expresses its concern that the assistance extended so far by the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to the colonial peoples, particularly those of Zimbabwe and Namibia, and to their national liberation movements is far from adequate in relation to the actual needs of the peoples concerned;

6. Regrets that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have not yet taken the necessary measures towards the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, deplores in particular the fact that those agencies continue to maintain co-operation with the colonialist racist minority regime of South Africa and urges the executive heads of those agencies to draw the particular attention of their governing organs to the present resolution with a view to formulating specific programmes beneficial to the peoples of the colonial Territories, particularly Zimbabwe and Namibia;

7. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to render or continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples in Africa struggling for their liberation from colonial rule;

8. Requests once again the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to continue to provide all moral and material assistance to the newly independent and emerging States;

9. Recommends that the organizations concerned should initiate or broaden contacts with the colonial peoples in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, review their procedures with respect to the formulation and preparation of assistance programmes and projects and introduce greater flexibility in these procedures so as to be able to extend the necessary assistance without delay to help the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements in their struggle to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514(XV);

10. Urges those specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system which have not already done so to include in the agenda of the regular meetings of their governing bodies a separate item on the progress made by those organizations in their implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

11. Urges once again the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, to take all necessary measures to withhold any financial, economic, technical or other assistance from the Government of South Africa and the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia, to discontinue all support to them until they restore to the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe their inalienable right to self-determination and independence and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of, or support for, the legitimacy of the domination of the Territories by those regimes;

12. Notes with satisfaction the arrangements made by several specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system which enable representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to participate fully as observers in the proceedings relating to matters concerning their respective countries, and calls upon those agencies and organizations which have not yet done so to follow this example and to make the necessary arrangements without delay;

13. Recommends that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connexion, should accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to peoples in the colonial Territories and to their national liberation movements;

14. Urges the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, having regard to the recommendations contained in paragraph 9 above, to formulate with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity and to submit, as a matter of priority, to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, in particular specific programmes of assistance to the peoples in the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the present resolution and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and other organizations, a report on the action taken since the circulation of his previous report in implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, including the present resolution;

16. Requests the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

17. Requests the Special Committee to continue to examine this question and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session.

Activities of foreign economic and other interests

Consideration by the Special Committee

In 1977, the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples continued to examine the activities of foreign economic and other interests impeding the implementation of the Declaration in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and all other territories under colonial domination, and impeding efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa.

The matter was discussed at meetings held between 17 June and 2 August 1977, at which the Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on the activities of foreign economic and other interests in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia, Bermuda, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands. The Committee also took into account the Maputo Declaration adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held in May 1977 (see subchapter above).

During the debate, a number of Committee members noted with regret that certain States with economic interests in colonial territories had continued to disregard United Nations decisions calling for an end to those activities. Bulgaria, for example, said that the actions of foreign monopolies continued to be the main impediment to the achievement of independence by colonial countries and peoples. Foreign interests had in recent years been able to raise their level of investment in Southern Rhodesia, while denying that they controlled such investment. In Namibia, the increase in foreign investment was directly affecting the political future of that country.

India, among others, considered that in both countries foreign economic interests had continued to defy United Nations decisions and resolutions; in particular, they had made a mockery of mandatory sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. Cuba commented that Southern Rhodesia had been able to continue hostilities against the patriots because of the support it received from major oil companies.

Several countries, including the USSR, considered that the prime responsibility lay with a number of powers which refused to implement General Assembly recommendations that they should control the activities of organizations and individuals under their jurisdiction. Proof of this was that in Namibia, for example, South Africa had in 1976 been able to obtain 1 billion rand of foreign investment. Sierra Leone said that in Southern Rhodesia the United Kingdom claimed that no British firms had operated there since 1974; however, it was well known that parent companies in Britain continued to invest capital in that country through South African subsidiaries. For instance, of the 74 companies in the insurance industry in Southern Rhodesia in 1974, 29 had their headquarters in South Africa, 25 in the United Kingdom, 12 in Southern Rhodesia and eight in other (unnamed) territories.

Foreign exploitation of mineral resources in colonial territories was a prime cause of continuing dependence, in the view of some members. China observed that in Southern Rhodesia, 80 to 90 per cent of mining enterprises were owned by Western capital, while in Namibia such capital was engaged in exploiting the abundant resources of copper, lead, zinc, uranium, chromium and diamonds. Bulgaria said that since 1965, more than £100 million of foreign capital had been invested in mining in Southern Rhodesia, a clear sign that there had been no decrease in the activities of foreign economic interests.

Exploitation of the people in colonial territories also concerned Committee members. Yugoslavia commented that while more than 25 per cent of the gross national product of Namibia flowed out of the country, the workers themselves continued to receive low wages. The Syrian Arab Republic maintained that a marked wage differential between whites and Africans applied to Southern Rhodesia as well as Namibia; in both territories high salaries were given to Europeans in order to encourage white immigration and force blacks to seek employment elsewhere.

Referring to similar disparities in South Africa, the United Republic of Tanzania rejected the argument that economic ties and trade with South Africa helped to raise the standard of living of the African people. In fact, it meant greater enslavement and exploitation of the black majority, who were merely used as cheap labour, and who were without civil, political and trade union rights. The creation of bantustans was designed to ensure that the system was perpetuated.

Exploitation was not confined to southern

Africa, in the view of several members. The USSR said that there was no doubt that such exploitation continued in the numerous small colonial and dependent territories scattered throughout the world; such exploitation exhausted the natural resources of such territories and provided enormous profits, enabling foreign interests to dominate economic life and prevent genuine independence. In this connexion, reference was made by Iraq to the situation in Bermuda where a large amount of land and property was being acquired by non-Bermudians. Sierra Leone added that although the Bermudian Government had tried to restrict such purchases, foreigners continued to buy land. A close examination of the building industry revealed that the entire enterprise was geared towards tourism, controlled by outside interests owning land in areas suitable for hotel and commercial development.

The Cayman Islands, Sierra Leone said, provided a tax haven to foreign financial companies, while in the Turks and Caicos Islands, investors from Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States had a dominant role in various sectors of the economy, namely property development, tourism and fish farming.

On 2 August 1977, the Special Committee, by a vote of 18 to 0, with 1 abstention, adopted a resolution by which, among other things, it reaffirmed the right of the peoples of dependent territories to dispose of their own natural resources and reiterated that any administering or occupying power which deprived the colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over those resources or subordinated the rights and interests of those peoples to foreign economic and financial interests violated the solemn obligations it had assumed under the Charter of the United Nations.

The Committee condemned the activities of foreign economic and other interests in the colonial territories as impeding the implementation of the Declaration as well as efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination. It also condemned the policies of Governments which continued to support or collaborate with those foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the territories concerned, thus violating the political, economic and social rights and interests of the indigenous peoples and obstructing the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration.

The Committee strongly condemned all collaboration with South Africa in the nuclear field by certain Western countries and other States which, by supplying the racist regime with nu-

clear equipment and technology, enabled it to increase its nuclear capability. It called upon all Governments to refrain from extending facilities, directly or indirectly, to South Africa, which might enable it to undertake the production of uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment.

The Committee called again upon all Governments which had not done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction who owned and operated enterprises in colonial territories, particularly in southern Africa, which were detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that ran counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those territories. It requested all States to refrain from any investments in, or loans to, the minority racist regimes in southern Africa and to refrain from any agreements or measures to promote trade or other economic relations with them.

The Committee also condemned all violations of the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council, as well as the continued failure of certain Member States to enforce those sanctions, as being contrary to the obligations assumed by them under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations,¹³ and it expressed its conviction that the scope of sanctions against the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia should be widened to include all the measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter. It expressed the hope that the Security Council would consider adopting appropriate measures in that regard.

The Committee requested all States to take effective measures to end the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military supplies and equipment, to those regimes which used such assistance to repress the peoples of the colonial territories and their national liberation movements, and it called again upon all States to discontinue all economic, financial or trade relations with the racist minority regime of South Africa concerning Namibia and to refrain from entering into economic, financial or other relations with South Africa, acting on behalf of or concerning Namibia, which might lend support to its continued illegal occupation of that territory.

Further, the Committee strongly condemned the policy of the Government of South Africa, which, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and in open contravention of its specific obligations under Article 25 of the

Charter, continued to collaborate with the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia. It called upon that Government to cease immediately all forms of collaboration with the illegal regime in Salisbury.

It invited all Governments and organizations within the United Nations system, having regard to the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order¹⁴ and of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,¹⁵ to ensure that the permanent sovereignty of the colonial territories over their natural resources was fully respected and safeguarded.

The Committee requested the Secretary-General to undertake a sustained and wide publicity campaign to inform world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources and the exploitation of the indigenous populations by foreign monopolies and the support they rendered to colonialist and racist regimes.

After the vote, Norway said that there was ample evidence to suggest that the activities of certain economic and other interests, including transnational and multinational corporations, did impede the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence and that Norway remained firmly opposed to those interests whose activities perpetuated a colonial situation. However, despite its positive vote, Norway did not share all the opinions and concepts expressed in the resolution and, moreover, it considered that some of the requests in the resolution were only within the competence of the Security Council.

Consideration by the General Assembly

The question of the activities of foreign economic interests in colonial territories was discussed at the 1977 session of the General Assembly, mainly in the Fourth Committee.

The majority of the Member States taking part in the debate supported the views expressed in the report of the Special Committee. Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, Kenya and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, among others, thought that exploitation by foreign economic interests in the remaining colonial territories constituted the greatest violation of human rights, combining political repression with economic denial.

¹³ For text of Article 25 and other Charter Articles referred to herein, see APPENDIX II.

¹⁴ See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 324-26, resolution 3201(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing text of Declaration.

¹⁵ Ibid., pp. 402-7, resolution 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing text of Charter.

In the view of other States, including Benin, the Byelorussian SSR, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, India, Iraq, Madagascar, Mongolia, Pakistan and the Sudan, the activities of those economic interests not only violated human rights but also impeded the attainment of independence by the colonial peoples. India said that 11 years after the United Nations had terminated South Africa's mandate over Namibia, nothing meaningful had been done by the international community to end South Africa's illegal occupation. The apartheid system provided the framework for the systematic and ruthless exploitation of African labour and thus for an increase in the profits of foreign companies.

A number of countries, among which were China, Czechoslovakia, Guinea, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nepal, Nigeria, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, were concerned that a large proportion of new investment in southern Africa was still attributable to foreign-owned interests. Nigeria said that despite sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, new foreign investment amounting to some £10 million a year had taken place since the unilateral declaration of independence. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya added that repeated appeals by the General Assembly to those countries with economic and other interests in southern Africa to limit such investment had been unsuccessful. Despite universal condemnation of the racist regimes, corporations of the colonial and capitalist countries simply concealed their activities by registering their subsidiaries in Southern Rhodesia. For instance, the United Kingdom corporations Rio Tinto Zinc and Lonrho claimed not to have any control over their subsidiaries in Southern Rhodesia because they had technically become Southern Rhodesia firms. Czechoslovakia believed that without the active support of foreign economic and other interests, the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia could not have survived.

The USSR found the fact of continuing long-term investment by certain Western powers deplorable. Those countries, the USSR said, while co-operating with the racist minority regimes, were at the same time making proposals to South Africa and Southern Rhodesia with the alleged aim of resolving the situation which they themselves had created.

The German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, the Sudan and Zambia, among others, observed that oil continued to be supplied to Southern Rhodesia. The Sudan said that the supply to that country was being maintained while Zambia was deprived of supplies.

Poland said certain Western countries were supplying South Africa with the material and

technology which could increase its nuclear capability and considered this an extremely serious threat to international peace and security. In this connexion, Mozambique said that certain countries which were signatories to the 1968 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons¹⁶ were supplying nuclear equipment to the apartheid regime despite the injunctions of the international community. Although it was maintained that such equipment was only for peaceful purposes, South Africa had declared that, if necessary, nuclear armaments would be used to defend its territory against the independent African States which supported the national liberation movements.

Algeria, the Congo, Egypt and Hungary were among those deploring the fact that foreign investment in Namibian uranium mines had produced a situation enabling South Africa to produce nuclear weapons. Such co-operation by foreign investors, Algeria said, was a criminal plot which history would certainly condemn.

Bulgaria, Guinea, Haiti, Madagascar, the Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic were among those expressing support for the liberation movements in southern Africa. Bulgaria accused foreign monopolies of seeking to exclude the Patriotic Front and the South West Africa People's Organization from participation in drafting constitutions for Southern Rhodesia and Namibia. Guinea said that the liberation movements in those two territories had no other choice but armed struggle; Guinea firmly supported all United Nations decisions promoting the unconditional liberation of all oppressed peoples.

The representative of the USSR reiterated his Government's solidarity with the colonial peoples and demanded the speedy elimination of all forms of colonialism. All power in Zimbabwe, he said, should be transferred to the Patriotic Front, which was the sole representative of the people; Namibia also should be assured the right to independence and territorial integrity.

Others, including the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba and Iraq, deplored the continued exploitation of the natural wealth of the smaller territories. Iraq observed that Bermuda was a victim of economic sabotage since its economy was dependent on foreign military bases; this was also the case in the Turks and Caicos Islands, the Cayman Islands and Puerto Rico, which were dominated by foreign investment from Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States.

China said that the economic aggression of

¹⁶ See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 16-19, resolution 2373(XXII) of 12 June 1968, annexing text of Treaty.

imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism against southern Africa and the developing countries must be sternly condemned. The United Nations should adopt effective measures to implement the Declaration on the granting of independence.

The United States rejected the allegation that Puerto Rico was being exploited against the will of the people. Because Puerto Rico was self-governing and had a free association with the United States, any discussion on the status of the territory was inappropriate. The United Kingdom, rejecting similar allegations regarding the Cayman Islands, said that it was for the people of the islands to decide upon the way in which they wished to develop their economy.

Australia, Austria and Canada drew a sharp distinction between foreign economic activities in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and those in other territories. The representative of Australia said that his Government rigorously enforced the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council against Southern Rhodesia and it had no economic interests in Namibia. As for the other territories, several factors distinguished the situation there from that prevailing in southern Africa. The territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific had their own elected representatives and, in some cases, representative Governments which had a voice in the decisions affecting the economy of those territories. However, in Zimbabwe and Namibia, the resources of the peoples were being exploited without regard for the interests of the majority and with no consultation.

Austria considered that it was important to avoid generalizations. It was not convinced that the activities of foreign economic and other interests were in all cases detrimental or that they were impeding implementation of the Declaration. While the rights and interests of colonial peoples must not be subordinated to foreign economic and financial interests, neither should they be subordinated to foreign political or ideological interests.

Canada commented that foreign economic investment could be, and frequently was, beneficial; the non-self-governing territories should not be denied the right to seek such investment if they considered it compatible with their aspirations.

Venezuela was concerned that foreign investment in the Caribbean was mainly devoted to tourism. While that sector offered large profits, there was a need to provide a more stable and solid economic basis for the future of those territories. Incentives must be created to divert investment to other sectors of economic activity,

such as agriculture, education, sanitation, roads and manufacturing.

On 28 October 1977, the Fourth Committee approved a draft resolution concerning the question, which was subsequently adopted by the General Assembly on 28 November as resolution 32/35.

By this resolution, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests. It also reaffirmed the relevant provisions of the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia as well as the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid (see p. 148). It reiterated that any administering or occupying power which deprived the colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinated the rights and interests of those peoples to foreign economic and financial interests violated the obligations it had assumed under the Charter of the United Nations.

The Assembly then reaffirmed that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources, the continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits and the use of those profits for the enrichment of foreign settlers and the entrenchment of colonial domination over those territories, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests constituted a major obstacle to political independence.

The Assembly strongly condemned all States which collaborated politically, diplomatically, economically and militarily with South Africa in flagrant violation of the relevant United Nations resolutions, particularly the United States, France, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Japan, Belgium and Italy. It also strongly condemned the United States, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Israel for collaborating with South Africa in nuclear matters. It requested all Governments to refrain from supplying the South African regime, directly or indirectly, with installations that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment.

The Assembly called on all Governments that had not done so to take action to put an end to the activities of their nationals and bodies corporate under their jurisdiction operating enterprises in colonial territories detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those territories, particularly in Africa.

The Assembly then requested all States to re-

frain from making any investments in, or loans to, the minority regimes in southern Africa and expressed the hope that the Security Council would consider expanding the scope of sanctions against the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia so as to encompass all the measures contemplated in Article 41 of the Charter. It condemned the violations of sanctions against that regime, as well as the continued failure of certain Member States to enforce those sanctions.

The Assembly requested all States to take effective measures to end the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military supplies and equipment, to regimes which used such assistance to repress the peoples of the colonial territories and their national liberation movements. It called on all States to discontinue relations with South Africa concerning Namibia and to refrain from relations lending support to South Africa's illegal occupation of that territory, and called for an end to all exports of crude oil and petroleum products to the racist regimes of southern Africa. It further condemned the racist minority regime of South Africa, which continued to collaborate with the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia, and it called for an end to such collaboration.

Among other things, the Assembly then called on the administering powers to abolish every discriminatory and unjust wage system that prevailed in the territories under their administration and to apply to each territory a uniform system of wages, without any discrimination.

Finally, the Assembly asked the Secretary-General to undertake, through the Office of Public Information, a sustained and wide publicity campaign designed to inform world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources and the exploitation of the indigenous populations by foreign monopolies and the support those monopolies rendered to colonialist and racist regimes.

Resolution 32/35 was adopted by a recorded vote of 101 to 12, with 28 abstentions. The Fourth Committee approved the text by a roll-call vote of 96 to 12, with 23 abstentions. The draft was sponsored by 33 States.

(For list of sponsors, text of resolution and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Speaking in explanation of vote, Canada, Ireland, Italy and Japan said they could not support the resolution because it failed to distinguish between activities which were injurious to colonial territories and those which were essential to the development of such territories, particularly the smaller ones. Canada felt that the resolution was not a report of findings but a bill

of indictment. France, Italy and Japan also objected strongly to being singled out in the resolution. Italy said that it had no economic or other interests whatsoever in the non-self-governing territories which could impede their independence. Italy had always supported United Nations decisions on southern Africa and no charges against it had ever been substantiated.

The United Kingdom took exception to a preambular paragraph which claimed that foreign economic interests in the Caribbean and Pacific regions deprived the indigenous populations of their rights over the wealth of their countries. The United Kingdom reiterated that almost all of the dependent territories under its administration had complete control over investment policy and land legislation.

Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany and Israel objected to being singled out in the resolution for alleged military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa. Israel said that petro-dollars far in excess of Israel's trade found their way by devious routes to South Africa.

A number of States voting for the resolution expressed reservations on the condemnation of specific States. Among these were Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Burma, Colombia, Ecuador, the Gambia, Jamaica, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Trinidad and Tobago. Argentina said that its reservations related to the way in which the same degree of condemnation had been meted out to all the countries named, even though there were substantial differences between the levels of their association with South Africa. Ecuador felt that there had not been sufficient proof in all the cases of countries expressly condemned. Also, some of them had shown a willingness to co-operate with United Nations initiatives.

The majority of countries abstaining on the vote also did so because they objected to condemnation of specific States. Zaire said that such action was discriminatory because the list omitted certain countries which had also collaborated with South Africa. Denmark, Norway and Sweden maintained that the arbitrary naming of certain countries was not justified by the working papers before the Committee. Australia said that it could not accept the practice of condemning individual States, especially when some of them were carrying out negotiations on Zimbabwe and Namibia which might achieve the objectives sought by the international community. Austria said that the maintenance of relations by a State with certain other States did not necessarily imply approval of their policies.

The United States referred to the comments by speakers in the Assembly debate that the eco-

conomic relations with South Africa of the United States and other Western countries gave them the economic leverage to force solutions. The United States saw a contradiction between that view and the hope expressed by the same speakers for the success of Western efforts to nego-

tiate a peaceful solution. The United States would continue to use its influence in what it judged to be the ways best calculated to bring about a rapid transition to majority rule in southern Africa.

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In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Re-

public of, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Central African Empire, Chile, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Malawi, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Portugal, Rwanda, Spain, Surinam, Sweden, Turkey, Zaire.

A/32/342. Report of Fourth Committee.

Resolution 32/35, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/32/342, adopted by Assembly on 28 November 1977, meeting 83, by recorded vote of 101 to 12, with 28 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Central African Empire, Chile, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ivory Coast, Lesotho, Malawi, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Rwanda, Singapore, Spain, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Turkey, Zaire.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa,"

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to this question,

Taking into consideration the parts of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia relating to this question,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, con-

taining the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, as well as all other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the item,

Taking into account the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977, as well as the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid, adopted by the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, held at Lagos from 22 to 26 August 1977,

Taking note of the decision concerning the export of oil to the illegal racist regimes in southern Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its fourteenth ordinary session, held at Libreville from 2 to 5 July 1977,

Reaffirming the solemn obligation of the administering Powers under the Charter of the United Nations to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the human and natural resources of those Territories against abuses,

Reaffirming that any economic or other activity which impedes the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories violates the political, economic and social rights and interests of the peoples of the Territories and is therefore incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Affirming that the natural resources of all colonial Territories, particularly Zimbabwe and Namibia, are the heritage of the peoples of those Territories and that the exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests in conjunction with the illegal racist minority regimes constitutes a direct violation of the rights of the inhabitants and of the principles stated in the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Noting with profound concern that the colonial Powers and certain States, through their activities in the colonial Territories, have continued to disregard United Nations decisions relating to the item and that they have failed to implement in particular General Assembly resolutions 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 and 31/7 of 5 November 1976, by which the Assembly called upon the colonial Powers and those Governments which had not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in order to put an end to enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, which are owned by their nationals or bodies corporate under their jurisdiction, whenever such enterprises are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, and to prevent new investments which run counter to such interests,

Condemning the intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests which continue to exploit the natural and human resources of the colonial Territories and to accumulate and repatriate huge profits to the detriment of the interests of the inhabitants, particularly in southern Africa, thereby impeding the realization by the peoples of the Territories of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence,

Strongly condemning the support which the racist minority regime of South Africa and the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia continue to receive from those foreign economic, financial and other interests which are collaborating with them in their exploitation of the natural and human resources of, and in the further entrenchment of their illegal and racist domination over, the international Territory of Namibia and the Non-Self-Governing Territory of Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), respectively,

Strongly condemning the investment of foreign capital in the illegal production of uranium and the collaboration by certain Western countries and other States with the racist minority

regime of South Africa in the nuclear field which, by providing that regime with nuclear equipment and technology, enables the latter to develop nuclear and military capabilities, thereby promoting South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia as well as its growth as a nuclear Power,

Deeply concerned at the fact that foreign economic, financial and other interests continue to deprive the indigenous populations of other colonial Territories, including those in the Caribbean and Pacific Ocean regions, of their rights over the wealth of their countries, and at the continued loss of ownership of land by the inhabitants of those Territories as a result of the failure of the administering Powers to take effective steps to safeguard such ownership,

Conscious of the continuing need to mobilize world public opinion against the involvement of foreign economic, financial and other interests in the exploitation of natural and human resources, which impedes the independence of colonial Territories, particularly in Africa,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

2. Reaffirms the relevant provisions of the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, as well as the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid, adopted by the World Conference for Action against Apartheid;

3. Reiterates that any administering or occupying Power which deprives the colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinates the rights and interests of those peoples to foreign economic and financial interests violates the solemn obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations;

4. Reaffirms that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources, the continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits and the use of those profits for the enrichment of foreign settlers and the entrenchment of colonial domination over the Territories, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating at present in the colonial Territories of southern Africa constitute a major obstacle to political independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants;

5. Condemns the activities of foreign economic and other interests in the colonial Territories that impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination;

6. Strongly condemns all States which collaborate politically, diplomatically, economically and militarily with South Africa in flagrant violation of the relevant United Nations resolutions, particularly the United States of America, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Japan, Belgium and Italy;

7. Strongly condemns the United States, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Israel for collaborating with South Africa in nuclear matters and requests all Governments to refrain from supplying the racist minority régime of South Africa, directly or indirectly, with installations that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment;

8. Calls once again upon all Governments which have not done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction who own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, which are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories;

9. Requests all States to refrain from making any invest-

merits in, or extending loans to, the minority racist regimes in southern Africa and to refrain from any agreements or measures to promote trade or other economic relations with them;

10. Expresses its conviction that the scope of the sanctions adopted against the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia should be expanded to cover all the measures contemplated in Article 41 of the Charter and expresses the hope that the Security Council will envisage adopting appropriate measures to this end;

11. Condemns all violations of the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council against the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia, as well as the continued failure of certain Member States to enforce those sanctions, as being contrary to the obligations assumed by them under Article 25 of the Charter;

12. Requests all States to take effective measures to end the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military supplies and equipment, to those regimes which use such assistance to repress the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

13. Calls once again upon all States to discontinue all economic, financial or trade relations with South Africa concerning Namibia and to refrain from entering into economic, financial or other relations with South Africa, acting on behalf of or concerning Namibia, which may lend support to its continued illegal occupation of that Territory;

14. Requests all oil-producing or oil-exporting countries which supply crude oil and petroleum products to the racist regime of South Africa to cease forthwith all exports of crude oil and petroleum products to the racist regimes in southern Africa and to take the necessary measures against oil companies which, in violation of the United Nations resolutions on sanctions, continue to deliver oil to those regimes;

15. Strongly condemns the racist minority regime of South Africa which, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and in open contravention of its specific obligations under Article 25 of the Charter, continues to collaborate with the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia, and calls upon that Government to cease immediately all forms of collaboration with the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia;

16. Invites all Governments and organizations within the

United Nations system, having regard to the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in General Assembly resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, to ensure in particular that the permanent sovereignty of the colonial Territories over their natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded;

17. Calls upon the administering Powers to abolish every discriminatory and unjust wage system which prevails in the Territories under their administration and to apply in each Territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination;

18. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake, through the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat, a sustained and wide campaign with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources and the exploitation of the indigenous populations by foreign monopolies and the support they render to the colonialist and racist regimes;

19. Requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session.

Other documents

S/12381. Letter of 17 August from Chairman of Special Committee to President of Security Council (transmitting text of Special Committee resolution of 2 August 1977).

S/12344/Rev.1 (A/32/109/Rev.1). Letter of 6 June from Chairman of Special Committee and Acting President of United Nations Council for Namibia (transmitting report of International Conference in Support of Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, Maputo, Mozambique, 16-21 May 1977).

A/32/310. Letter of 25 October from Tunisia (transmitting resolutions and decisions of 29th regular session of Council of Ministers of OAU (Libreville, Gabon, 23 June-3 July 1977) and of 14th regular session of Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU (Libreville, 2-5 July 1977)).

United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

The United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa continued during 1977 to grant scholarships for education and training to persons from Namibia, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia and territories formerly under Portuguese administration. Awards of scholarships for inhabitants of territories formerly under Portuguese administration were discontinued in 1976, following the attainment of independence by those territories, but scholarships granted earlier were continued until completion of the course of study for which they had been granted.

In his report to the General Assembly on the progress of the Programme, covering the period from 23 October 1976 to 24 October 1977, the Secretary-General stated that 25 States had contributed \$1,971,760 to the Programme, and pledges from 13 Member States totalling \$92,726 were outstanding. Total contributions to the Programme since its establishment in 1967

amounted to \$11,731,275. In addition, the following 21 States had offered scholarships for study in their own countries: Algeria, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Israel, Jamaica, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Romania, the Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda and the USSR.

As at 24 October 1977, the total number of scholarship holders was 1,386. There were 143 from Angola, 18 from Cape Verde, 37 from Guinea-Bissau, 21 from Mozambique, 191 from Namibia, 11 from Sao Tome and Principe, 460 from South Africa and 505 from Southern Rhodesia.

On 28 November 1977, the General Assembly adopted, without objection, resolution 32/37, by which it reaffirmed that the Programme had been a significant and worthwhile effort of the international community and that its continua-

tion and expansion during this crucial period was desirable. It recognized that additional funds were essential if the Programme was to continue in operation at a satisfactory level. It expressed its appreciation to all those who had made voluntary contributions to the Programme, commended the Secretary-General and the Ad-

visory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa for strengthening and expanding it, and again appealed to all States, organizations and individuals to make generous contributions.

(For further details, see p. 261.)

Questions concerning individual territories

The following pages give brief accounts of the decisions taken on various individual territories in 1977 by the General Assembly and by its Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.¹⁷ (See also other chapters of this segment for details on questions concerning Namibia and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. For details on the question of Southern Rhodesia, see p. 179.)

For each of the territories considered, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on action previously taken and on the latest developments concerning the territory. The working papers and the Special Committee's report on the individual territories were submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session, which opened in September 1977.

On 28 November, the Assembly adopted a number of decisions regarding the various territories.

American Samoa

On 7 July 1977, the Special Committee approved the report of its Sub-Committee on Small Territories concerning American Samoa, which is administered by the United States, and accepted the Sub-Committee's conclusions and recommendations.

The Committee reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the granting of independence, and its view that questions of territorial size, geographical location, population and limited resources should not delay the implementation of the Declaration.

The Committee expressed its appreciation for the co-operation of the administering power in participating actively in its work, thereby enabling it to conduct a more informed and more meaningful examination of the territory.

Having studied reports of the possibility of the United States Congress enacting an organic

act defining the relationship of the territory to the United States Government and having heard the statements of the representative of the administering power, the Committee was of the view that the administering power ought not to proceed with any such legislation without having informed the people of the territory of the options open to them consistent with the Declaration, having consulted fully with the people and having obtained their consent. In this connexion, the Committee noted the statement of the representative of the administering power that since it was felt that an organic act could jeopardize traditional land-holding patterns in the territory, there was little support among the people of the territory for consideration by the United States Congress of such an act. There was consequently no immediate prospect of the Congress approving an organic act for American Samoa.

The Special Committee noted with satisfaction the decision of the people of the territory in favour of electing their own Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. It urged the administering power to grant the elected Governor as wide a range of powers and responsibilities as possible, consistent with its obligations under Article 73 b of the Charter of the United Nations¹⁸ to advance self-government in its dependent territories. At the same time, the Committee considered that there should continue to be close consultation between the legislative and the executive branch of the Government on the one hand, and the traditional consultative and leadership structure of the Samoan people on the other, so that the culture and identity of those people could be preserved.

The Committee was concerned about recent reverses suffered by the economy of the territory, in particular by the fishing industry, which constituted one of its strongest pillars. It also noted that over-all unemployment was estimated at 7.4 per cent of the labour force and

¹⁷ See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing text of Declaration.

¹⁸ For text of Article 73 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

that it consisted largely of the young and unskilled. It expressed the hope that the administering power, in consultation with the representatives of the people, would take the necessary steps to expand the economy so as to provide over-all employment in the territory.

The Committee noted the positive attitude of the Government of the United States towards receiving United Nations visiting missions, and expressed the hope that an early visit by such a mission would be accepted.

Having considered the Special Committee's report on American Samoa, the General Assembly approved the relevant chapters of the Committee's report and reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to self-determination and independence. It called upon the United States, as the administering power, in consultation with the freely elected representatives of the people, to continue to take all the steps necessary to ensure the full and speedy attainment of the goals set forth in the Declaration.

The Assembly urged the administering power to continue its efforts to ensure that the culture and identity of the territory's people continued to be reflected in the territory's Government and administration and preserved to the fullest extent, to take all possible steps to diversify the economy, to work out concrete programmes of assistance and economic development for the territory, and to safeguard its people's right to the enjoyment of their natural resources.

The Assembly welcomed the positive attitude of the administering power with respect to receiving United Nations visiting missions and requested the Chairman of the Special Committee to continue consultations with a view to the dispatch of such a mission to the territory. It also requested the administering power to continue to enlist the assistance of the organizations in the United Nations system to accelerate progress in all sectors of the national life in American Samoa.

The Assembly took these decisions by adopting resolution 32/24, without objection, on 28 November, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, where the text was approved on 9 November without vote. The sponsors were Australia, Canada, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, the United Republic of Tanzania, and the Upper Volta (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

During the discussion in the Fourth Committee, the United States reaffirmed its view that

independence was only one of the possible results of the exercise of the right to self-determination.

Belize

The Special Committee considered the question of Belize on 17 August 1977 and, following a statement by the Chairman, decided without objection to consider the item in 1978, subject to any directives the General Assembly might give at its 1977 session.

When the territory was discussed in the Fourth Committee, two draft resolutions were introduced. The first, sponsored by Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Paraguay, and subsequently revised by the sponsors, would have had the Assembly urge the Governments of Guatemala and the United Kingdom to expedite negotiations currently taking place concerning Belize, with a view to arriving at a settlement before the Assembly's 1978 session, would have recommended that the settlement take due account of the vital interests of the people of Belize in accordance with the Declaration on the granting of independence and would have requested the two Governments to report to the Special Committee and the General Assembly in 1978 on the results achieved.

A second draft resolution was introduced by 51 States. Having been unable in informal meetings to reach a compromise on the two texts, the Committee decided, without objection, on a proposal by Trinidad and Tobago, to vote first on the 51-power draft. At the request of Guatemala, a roll-call vote was taken on both texts.

The sponsors of the 51-power text orally added a preambular paragraph to note that the Assembly had heard petitioners' statements. Other oral amendments to the preamble, by El Salvador, were rejected by the Committee. One would have replaced an Assembly notation that a passage quoted in the Bogota Declaration¹⁹ had been agreed by one noting that the passage containing the statement of agreement had been stated in the Declaration; El Salvador also offered a slightly different verbatim text of the passage from that quoted in the 51-power draft. The amendment was rejected by 96 votes against to 21 in favour, with 23 abstentions.

A second oral amendment by El Salvador—which would have replaced a preambular paragraph by which the Assembly regretted the interruption of the negotiations and the con-

¹⁹ Approved at a meeting of the Heads of Government of Colombia, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela at Bogota, Colombia, in August 1977.

tinued failure of the parties to negotiate an agreement by one recording that the Assembly had learned that significant progress had been made in the negotiations, thus giving grounds for hope for an early settlement—was also rejected, by 102 votes against to 13 in favour, with 19 abstentions.

The 51-power text was approved by 115 votes to 5, with 16 abstentions; the seven-power draft was rejected by 91 votes against to 18 in favour, with 26 abstentions.

On 28 November, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted the text as its resolution 32/32 by which, among other things, it noted that, in the Bogota Declaration of 6 August 1977, it was agreed that "a solution of the Belize question should be found by the peaceful methods consecrated in the charters of the Organization of American States and the United Nations, and in accordance with respect for its territorial integrity and with the principle of the free self-determination of peoples."

The Assembly reaffirmed the right of the people of Belize to self-determination and independence and that the inviolability and territorial integrity of Belize must be preserved. It urged all States to respect the right of the people of Belize to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity and to render all assistance necessary for the secure and early exercise of that right. It called on the Government of the United Kingdom—as the administering power—acting in close consultation with the Government of Belize, and the Government of Guatemala to pursue vigorously their negotiations in conformity with the principles of the Assembly's resolution of 8 December 1975,²⁰ in consultation as appropriate with other especially interested States in the area, with a view to concluding negotiations before the Assembly's 1978 session. The Assembly asked the Governments concerned to report to the 1978 session on the outcome of the negotiations.

Resolution 32/32 was adopted by a recorded vote of 126 to 4, with 13 abstentions. (For text of resolution, list of sponsors and voting details, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Bolivia said in explanation of vote that it had abstained on both draft resolutions because neither entirely reconciled independence for Belize, justice for Guatemala and the exclusion of non-American interests. Among others which abstained, Colombia said that a statement of position by the United Nations might prejudice future negotiations, which should not be subject to any restrictions.

Cuba said its vote in favour did not mean it

had withdrawn its reservations concerning the provision containing the reference, unnecessary in its view, to the charter of the Organization of American States.

During discussions in the Fourth Committee, the United Kingdom said that, although at the 1976 session it had been hoped that an early settlement would be reached, this had not been the case. During the year, the United Kingdom had had to reinforce its armed forces in Belize to provide security for the territory. Nevertheless, some progress had been achieved. There had been a meeting between Guatemala and the United Kingdom in Washington D.C. in July, and shortly afterwards the United Kingdom Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office had held constructive talks with the Guatemalan President and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

On the international scene, there had been two important moves towards assisting the parties in reaching a settlement. In June, the Heads of Commonwealth Governments had met in London and reaffirmed their full support for the aspirations of the people of Belize and had agreed to establish a ministerial committee to assist the parties concerned in finding early and effective arrangements for the independence of the territory. In August, six Heads of Government of countries in the area, following talks in Bogota, had issued a communique which agreed that a solution to the problem of Belize should be found.

The United Kingdom repeated that any settlement reached between it and Guatemala must be acceptable to the Government and people of Belize. It was ready to set in hand the appropriate constitutional arrangements for Belize to move to full independence, and would pursue negotiations flexibly and constructively. It urged Guatemala to do the same.

Guatemala reiterated its view that Belize was an occupied part of the American continent and an integral part of Guatemala. The conflict over Belize between Guatemala and the United Kingdom had existed for more than a century and, since Guatemala had become a Member of the United Nations, it had repeatedly proposed to the United Kingdom that the question should be submitted to arbitration, but the proposal had been rejected. However, more encouraging prospects had appeared over the past two years in the negotiations between the two Governments, in which representatives of the local administration and the political parties had also participated. The negotiations had led to spe-

²⁰ See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 810-11, text of resolution 3432(XXX).

cific agreements on various fundamental questions, which formed part of the general framework of an agreement which, it was hoped, would settle all aspects of the dispute. The United Kingdom had said it was prepared to resume negotiations and to take into account the interests of Guatemala, and on this basis Guatemala said it was also prepared to resume the talks.

On 11 November, the Committee heard a statement from George C. Price, Premier of Belize, who reviewed the territorial Government's participation in negotiations over the past year and the concessions offered to Guatemala towards a settlement of the dispute. These proposals had not been acceptable to Guatemala, he said, which was insisting on territorial cession as a basis for settlement—in effect, exercising a veto over Belizean independence. The people of Belize were committed to independence and would not consider annexation by Guatemala. Belize was prepared to assume its independence with suitable security arrangements for the safety of its people and for the preservation of its sovereignty and territorial integrity. It was prepared to continue efforts to achieve a solution both before and after independence and to live in peace and harmony with Guatemala.

Meanwhile, he added, Belize was heartened by the commitment of the United Kingdom not to agree to any solution which did not have the consent of the Government and people of Belize, and by the well-established United Nations doctrine that sovereignty over a non-self-governing territory was never vested in the administering power but in the people of that territory, for whom the administering power held the territory in trust.

Two petitioners, Anthony Martinez and Alejandro Vernon, Chairman and Secretary-General, respectively, of the Toledo Progressive Party of Belize, also addressed the Committee. In their statements, the petitioners stressed the community of interest existing between the population in the southern area of Belize with the surrounding region, including Guatemala. They expressed the view that independence should be delayed until all Belizeans were satisfied that a solution satisfactory to all parties had been achieved, including the indigenous population of the territory.

The Bahamas and Jamaica said that Belize had been unable to achieve independence because of the territorial claims of Guatemala. Guyana said that Guatemala's claims to the territory had no basis. Any settlement of the controversy between the United Kingdom and Guatemala should in

no way compromise the territorial integrity of Belize. Guyana considered that once the question of cession of territory was removed from the negotiations, a just settlement could be achieved.

Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, and Zambia were also among those States which supported a solution which would preserve the territorial integrity of Belize.

In a note verbale addressed to the Secretary-General on 18 November, Guatemala transmitted a telegram containing a complaint that Mr. Martinez, Chairman of the Toledo Progressive Party of Belize, had been arrested on his return to Belize. In a reply of 23 November, the United Kingdom stated that Mr. Martinez had been questioned, but not detained, by the police because he had no travel documents in his possession. The United Kingdom said that no action was being taken against the petitioners to the Fourth Committee. By a letter from the Premier of Belize forwarded by the United Kingdom on 28 November, the Premier also denied that Mr. Martinez or any of the petitioners had been arrested or their liberty infringed. The representative of Guatemala, in a letter of 28 November, noted the assurances given.

Brunei

On 20 June and 6 July 1977, the Special Committee considered the question of Brunei, which had been referred to its Sub-Committee on Small Territories. The Committee adopted without objection the report of the Sub-Committee and approved the draft consensus statement contained therein.

By the statement, the Committee noted again that no progress had been achieved thus far in the implementation of the Assembly resolutions of 8 December 1975²¹ and 1 December 1976,²² by which the Assembly had called upon the United Kingdom, consistent with its responsibility as the administering power, to facilitate holding free and democratic elections by governmental authorities in Brunei in consultation with and under the supervision of the United Nations, and further called for, prior to the elections, the lifting of the ban on all political parties and the return of all political exiles to Brunei so that they could participate in those elections.

The Committee noted with regret that the administering power had not participated in the Committee's consideration of the territory.

²¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 811-12, text of resolution 3424(XXX).

²² See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 745-46, text of resolution 31/56.

It called once more on all parties concerned to work towards an early implementation of the Assembly's resolutions and decided to continue consideration of the question in 1978, taking into account the results of consultations between the Committee's Chairman and the administering power.

On 28 November, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted a resolution by which it reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Brunei to self-determination and independence. It approved the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee and noted again that no progress had been achieved in implementing the Assembly resolutions of 1975 and 1976.

The Assembly called again on the Government of the United Kingdom to take all steps within its competence to facilitate the holding of free and democratic elections by the appropriate governmental authorities in Brunei, in consultation with and under the supervision of the United Nations, in accordance with the inalienable right of the people of Brunei to self-determination and independence, and further called for, prior to the elections, the lifting of the ban on all political parties and the return of all political exiles to Brunei.

The Assembly noted that the administering power had not participated in the Special Committee's consideration of the territory and called on it to extend full co-operation to the Committee.

The Assembly took these decisions by adopting resolution 32/27 by a recorded vote of 127 to 0, with 14 abstentions. In the Fourth Committee, the resolution was sponsored by Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mozambique, the Philippines, Senegal, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and the United Republic of Tanzania, and approved on 10 November by a recorded vote, taken at the request of the United Kingdom and Malaysia, of 117 to 0, with 15 abstentions. (For text of resolution and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Speaking before the vote, the United Kingdom said that it would not participate in the vote because it was its position that Brunei was not a dependent territory and that the United Kingdom did not have the function of administering power in this case. Under the terms of an agreement concluded in 1959, as modified in 1971, the United Kingdom had surrendered such advisory functions in relation to the internal affairs of Brunei as had been conferred upon it in previous agreements. The United

Kingdom's responsibilities were therefore confined to the conduct of Brunei's external relations and to a commitment to consult with its Government in the event of external attack. The United Kingdom was negotiating with the Government of Brunei with a view to reaching an agreement on a new treaty which would place the relations between the two Governments on a different footing.

Burma said it had reservations concerning the operative paragraph which would have the Assembly call upon the United Kingdom Government to take steps consistent with its responsibility as administering power and call for lifting the ban on political parties and the return of political exiles to Brunei. Norway also said that it had reservations concerning certain references to the administering power.

Although the Fourth Committee granted a request from the Partai Rakyat Brunei (People's Party of Brunei) for a hearing, by a communication of 7 November the Committee was informed that petitioners would be unable to attend.

During the discussion in the Committee, Malaysia said it was guided by the report and recommendations of the Special Committee, which confirmed that Brunei was still a dependent territory of the United Kingdom and that its people had not exercised their inalienable rights in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

Zaire considered that the territory was a protectorate in which the local authorities exercised all powers, rather than a colony of the classical type; the administering power played only a minor role limited to foreign relations. Zaire felt that any condemnation of Brunei's internal policy therefore represented interference in the internal affairs of the country. It believed that the United Kingdom should use its influence to induce the Brunei authorities to organize free elections and permit the return of political exiles.

Algeria said that Brunei was another example of unsatisfactory decolonization which could lead to serious unrest both among the people and on a wider scale. Benin condemned the unacceptable policies of the administering power which it said were preventing the people of the territory from exercising their right to self-determination.

Cayman Islands

Following consultations with the administering power of the Cayman Islands, the United Kingdom, the Chairman of the Special Committee announced on 25 February 1977 that the

Committee had been invited to send a three-member visiting mission to the territory. On the same date, the Committee accepted the invitation.

On 20 September 1977, the Special Committee accepted the report of the mission (Fiji, Trinidad and Tobago, and Tunisia), which had visited the territory from 17 to 22 April and London from 22 to 25 May, and drew the attention of the administering power to the mission's observations, conclusions and recommendations.

The mission noted that general elections had been held in the three islands, Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac and Little Cayman, in November 1976. No political parties had emerged, but a group of candidates supported each other on their individual platforms. Following the elections, four new members were appointed to the Executive Council and were working as a team in consultation with other members of the Legislative Assembly, whose meetings were presided over by the Governor.

The mission noted that the vast majority of the people it met in the Cayman Islands did not want independence at this stage, preferring to continue in British Crown Colony status; consequently they did not desire full internal self-government either, since this would lead to independence within 18 months. Their attitude was due to fear of disturbing the two fragile pillars of the economy, tourism and international finance. The mission was of the view, however, that there was room for constitutional advancement short of full internal self-government, which would be in harmony with the expressed wishes of the islanders and with the economic constraints of the territory. It recommended that the administering power work out appropriate constitutional changes, in co-operation and consultation with the inhabitants.

The mission observed that there was general satisfaction with the performance of the economy. There was some concern, however, that tourism and international finance were very dependent on external factors; the mission recommended that the possibility of developing small-scale industries, such as boat building and jewellery making, should be investigated.

The mission noted that free and compulsory education from the age of five to 15 years existed in the Cayman Islands. However, it felt that the quality and output of the Cayman Islands High School needed improvement so as to provide candidates for the training of the skilled people needed to run both the civil service and the private sector.

The mission observed that teacher training and vocational training were being given more

prominence and a manpower study on needs for the next decade was being launched. The mission noted that the Cayman Islands would appreciate scholarship assistance.

Although medical services were of high quality and readily accessible, the mission urged the World Health Organization and the Pan American Health Organization to provide assistance for a study on genetic disease in the islands.

The mission welcomed the formation of the National Council for Social Services, which was making every effort to cope with the social problems which economic development had brought in its train, notably juvenile delinquency and the care of the elderly. It also noted that comprehensive labour legislation was being drafted with the help of the International Labour Organization.

While considering the visiting mission's report, the Special Committee welcomed the Governor of the Cayman Islands and heard statements from a member of the Executive Council for Health, Education and Social Services and a member of the Legislative Assembly.

The visiting mission included a number of other recommendations in a draft resolution, which the Special Committee adopted without objection on 20 September. By this resolution, the Special Committee requested the administering power to undertake measures, in accordance with the expressed wishes of the people of the Cayman Islands, to expedite the process of decolonization. It recommended that attention be given to diversification of the economy, particularly in the agricultural sector, where expansion would provide employment opportunities and conserve foreign exchange, and endorsed the mission's view concerning the importance of giving high priority to training and localization of the civil service, the educational system and the private sector. It recommended that the administering power and the territorial Government continue efforts to publicize the work of the United Nations, and asked that power to continue enlisting the aid of the specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system in developing and strengthening the economy of the territory.

On 28 November, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted a resolution by which, *inter alia*, it drew the attention of the United Kingdom to the observations, conclusions and recommendations of the visiting mission, and expressed its appreciation to the members of the mission for their work and to the administering power and the Government of the Cayman Islands for their co-operation and assistance.

The Assembly requested the administering power to take all necessary measures, in consultation with the Cayman Islands Government, to expedite the process of decolonization and asked it to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and other United Nations organizations in the development and strengthening of the economy of the territory. It endorsed the view of the visiting mission that urgent attention be given to diversification of the economy and requested the United Kingdom to pay particular attention to the training of qualified local personnel. The Assembly asked the Special Committee to continue its examination of the question in the light of the findings of the visiting mission, including the possible dispatch of a further mission, and to report thereon to the Assembly in 1978.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 32/30, adopted by the Assembly without objection. The resolution, sponsored by Australia, Belgium, Fiji, India, Jamaica, Liberia, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Trinidad and Tobago, and Tunisia, was approved without vote by the Fourth Committee on 15 November. (For text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

On 8 July and 1 August 1977, the Special Committee considered the question of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, which had been referred to the Sub-Committee on Small Territories. On 1 August, the Committee adopted without objection the report of the Sub-Committee and approved the consensus statement contained therein.

The Committee noted with appreciation the continuing co-operation of Australia, the administering power, in reporting on the implementation of the Declaration concerning the territory and its continued preparedness to receive a further visiting mission there at an appropriate time. It noted with interest the decisions taken thus far by Australia in the light of the conclusions and recommendations of the 1974 visiting mission to the territory.²³

The Committee further noted the Australian Government's decision in principle to establish an animal quarantine station in the territory. The Committee considered that the station could play a useful role in diversifying the economy, expanding employment opportunities and enabling the acquisition by the people of new and valuable skills. It suggested that attention should also be given to the development of a commercial fishing industry.

The Committee expressed the view that there was a continued need for a programme of po-

litical education so that the people of the territory might exercise their right to self-determination in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter and the Declaration.

On 28 November, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted, without objection, decision 32/408—a consensus statement by which the Assembly expressed its appreciation for the continuing co-operation of the administering power in reporting on the implementation of the Declaration regarding the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. The Assembly welcomed Australia's continued preparedness to receive a further mission in the territory and noted with interest the decisions taken by the Australian Government in accordance with the recommendations of the 1974 visiting mission.

In the Fourth Committee, the draft consensus statement was approved without objection on 9 November. During discussions in the Committee, Australia said that its Government had completed a comprehensive review of the situation in the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and it outlined a number of policy decisions on the political, social and economic advancement of the islands designed to place the territory in a position where an act of self-determination could take place.

East Timor

When considering the question of East Timor, at meetings held between 1 and 4 August 1977, the Special Committee heard, on 4 August, José Ramos-Horta, representative of the Frente Revolucionaria de Timor Leste Independente (FRETILIN). Indonesia expressed strong reservations with regard to the granting of a hearing to the representative of FRETILIN.

Also on 4 August, the Special Committee decided, without objection, to transmit to the General Assembly its available information on East Timor in order to facilitate the Assembly's consideration of the question and, subject to any directives the Assembly might give, to consider the question again in 1978.

During the debate on the question of East Timor at the Assembly's 1977 session, the Fourth Committee had before it a letter from the representative of Mozambique to the Secretary-General transmitting a communication from Mr. Ramos-Horta, who said he had been entrusted by the Central Committee of FRETILIN and by the Government of the Democratic Republic of East Timor to draw the attention of the United Nations to the continuing Indone-

²³ See Y. U. N. ., 1974, p. 789.

sian armed aggression against the people and territory of East Timor. He gave an account of the effects of the aggression and described administrative accomplishments of the Government of the Democratic Republic in liberated areas.

The Committee heard a statement from Mari Bin Hamud Alkatiri, also of FRETILIN, on 1 November. As Indonesia opposed the granting of permission to Mr. Ramos-Horta for a further hearing, a recorded vote was taken on the request; by 67 votes to 24, with 38 abstentions, the Committee decided on 9 November to grant the request.

Mr. Alkatiri said that the people of East Timor were determined to continue their struggle. In the two years since the military and expansionist regime in Indonesia had launched large-scale armed aggression against the capital of the new Democratic Republic of East Timor—Dili—and other towns, he charged, some 100,000 East Timorese had been massacred by Indonesian forces—10 per cent of the population. But 85 per cent of the national territory remained under the control of FRETILIN, he added. The Indonesian Government had pursued its war of aggression in flagrant defiance of the international community. The reasons were that the regime could not tolerate a truly free State adjacent to Indonesia and that East Timor had great national resources, such as oil, and was strategically located from a military standpoint.

Mr. Ramos-Horta refuted Indonesia's assertion of the limited extent of resistance in East Timor; contrary to Indonesia's claims, the civil war had not ended in December 1975. He said that FRETILIN would welcome a United Nations mission to East Timor to appraise the situation there.

Portugal reaffirmed that its policy on East Timor was based on the recognition that the 1960 Declaration on the granting of independence was fully applicable to the territory, that the people of East Timor should be allowed to choose freely their political future, and that the necessary conditions should be created for a genuine act of self-determination in the territory. Portugal did not recognize *de jure* the forced integration of East Timor with Indonesia, and believed that the withdrawal of Indonesian armed forces from the territory was a necessary prerequisite for the exercise of self-determination.

Portugal said it maintained formal responsibilities with respect to East Timor and had no claims or interests there other than the wish to conclude the process of decolonization. That could only be achieved through respect for the

right of the people to self-determination and independence in accordance with the United Nations resolutions on this question.

Indonesia recounted events leading to the current situation in East Timor and described recent developments. It reaffirmed its position that the question of East Timor had ceased to exist as a problem of decolonization at the time of accession of the territory to independence, declared on 30 November 1975, and integration with Indonesia, completed on 17 July 1976. With the completion of the decolonization process, law and order had gradually been restored and the people were concentrating their efforts on reconstruction and development. Claims by FRETILIN that it controlled 85 per cent of the territory were fantastic, Indonesia added, and the figure of 100,000 killed was grossly exaggerated. As East Timor had become part of its national territory, Indonesia considered any discussion thereon inappropriate and rejected any interference in its internal affairs by any State or organization.

Indonesia's position was supported by several Members. Iran, Malaysia and the Philippines said they believed that the people of East Timor had freely exercised their right to self-determination, in accordance with their own wishes; the international community, Malaysia added, should recognize that fact, and the people of the territory should be allowed to pursue their own destiny without outside interference.

Zaire said Timor was an integral part of the Indonesian entity on ethnic, cultural and linguistic grounds.

Japan was convinced that one-sided resolutions, putting the blame for developments solely on Indonesia, would not be helpful in solving the problem; only the people concerned could, through negotiations, achieve a final solution. Supporting Indonesia's position, Saudi Arabia said that the United Nations should be very clear about whether it was serving its high ideals or only the purposes of activists who were secret agents of the super-powers, even if action was taken in those powers' name without bidding.

A large number of States, however, did not consider the matter settled and believed that the people of East Timor had not exercised their right to self-determination. Barbados strongly supported previous resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly on the question and stressed the necessity of securing the co-operation both of the Government of Indonesia and of FRETILIN when seeking a solution. Algeria was convinced that the only solution worthy of Indonesia and East Timor lay in the implementation of the relevant United Nations

resolutions, in particular of those relating to the withdrawal of troops from the territory, in order to enable the people of East Timor to exercise freely their right to self-determination. Members sharing this view included Angola, Burundi, Cape Verde, the Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Guyana and Haiti.

The need to ensure the applicability of the General Assembly's Declaration on the granting of independence and all other relevant United Nations resolutions to East Timor was also expressed by Jamaica, Madagascar, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Trinidad and Tobago, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.

Benin said the United Nations should renew its condemnation of Indonesia's aggression and demand the unconditional withdrawal of the military occupation forces. Guinea-Bissau said the time had come to go beyond appeals and condemnations and take measures to end Indonesia's aggression. Niger hoped that the belligerent parties would settle their differences through negotiations, while Zambia urged the holding of a referendum under United Nations supervision to determine the future of the territory.

China expressed its support for the struggle of the people of East Timor, a sovereign country which had just won its independence at the time of annexation. China hoped that Indonesia would end its aggression and expansion against East Timor immediately and develop normal good-neighbourly relations.

On 28 November, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, the General Assembly adopted a resolution by which, among other things, it reaffirmed previous resolutions on the subject and also reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of East Timor to self-determination and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to achieve that right. The Assembly rejected the claim that East Timor had been integrated into Indonesia, inasmuch as the people of the territory had not been able to exercise freely their right to self-determination and independence.

The Assembly requested the Special Committee to keep the situation in the territory under active consideration, to follow the implementation of this resolution, and to dispatch a visiting mission to the territory as soon as possible, with a view to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration.

The Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Chairman of the Special Committee, in the meantime to send urgently a special representative to East Timor to make a thorough, on-the-spot assessment of

the situation there and to contact the representatives of FRETILIN and the Government of Indonesia, as well as the Governments of other States concerned, to prepare the ground for a visiting mission of the Special Committee, and to report thereon to that Committee.

The Assembly drew the attention of the Security Council to the critical situation in the territory and recommended that it should take all effective steps to implement its resolutions of 22 December 1975²⁴ and 22 April 1976²⁵ with a view to securing the full exercise by the people of East Timor of their right to self-determination and independence.

The Assembly called upon the Government of Indonesia and the leadership of FRETILIN to facilitate the entry into East Timor of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and other relief organizations.

These decisions were taken with the adoption of resolution 32/34, by a recorded vote of 67 to 26, with 47 abstentions.

The Fourth Committee approved the draft resolution on 10 November by a recorded vote, requested by Mozambique, of 61 to 26, with 47 abstentions. The draft was sponsored by Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Benin, Cape Verde, the Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zambia.

(For voting details and text of resolution, see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

Explaining its vote, Indonesia declared its categorical and total opposition to the resolution, which it said was completely unrelated to the situation in East Timor, and reaffirmed the claim that the territory had become independent as an inseparable part of Indonesia.

Explaining its negative vote, India said that when the former colonial power withdrew voluntarily from East Timor, civil war had broken out between the competing political parties. The party favouring integration with Indonesia had emerged victorious, and popular consultations had subsequently endorsed the territory's final integration with Indonesia. The Philippines and Thailand also held the view that the people of East Timor had already exercised their right to self-determination.

The Netherlands said it abstained from voting on the ground that the resolution did not make a positive contribution to the solution of the problems of East Timor, but it stressed that the Government of Indonesia had a moral obli-

²⁴ See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 866, text of resolution 384(1975).

²⁵ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 752-53, text of resolution 389(1976).

gation to satisfy the need of the international community for information. Australia abstained because, in its view, the resolution was neither realistic nor constructive.

Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

The Special Committee considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) on 17 August 1977. The Committee decided, without objection, to transmit the working paper prepared by the Secretariat to the General Assembly in order to facilitate consideration of the item, and, subject to any directives the Assembly might give, to consider the item again in 1978.

In addition to the relevant chapter of the Special Committee's report, the Assembly had before it two letters dated 8 June 1977 from Argentina and the United Kingdom respectively, and two letters dated 16 August from those two Governments. The letters of 8 June forwarded the text of a joint communique of 26 April 1977 stating that the two Governments had agreed to hold negotiations from June or July 1977 concerning future political relations, including sovereignty, of the Falkland Islands, (Malvinas), South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, and economic co-operation. The negotiations would be devoted to working out a peaceful solution to the dispute on sovereignty existing between the two States, and also the establishment of a framework for Anglo-Argentine economic co-operation which could contribute substantially to the development of the islands and the region as a whole. The United Kingdom undertook to consult the people of the territories in the course of the negotiations.

In the letters of 16 August, the Secretary-General was informed that representatives of the two States had met in Rome from 13 to 15 July, and planned to meet again in November.

On 28 November, the General Assembly decided, without a vote, to defer consideration of the question until 1978 and requested the Special Committee to keep the situation under review. The decision—32/412—was adopted on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, where the text was approved, without objection, on 10 November, on a proposal of the Chairman.

During discussion in the Fourth Committee, Ghana and Zaire asserted the right of the inhabitants of the territory to self-determination. Argentina said that three General Assembly resolutions had established that the dispute over the islands should be resolved exclusively through negotiations between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom. The resolutions took into account the interests of the

inhabitants of the Malvinas, but there was no mention in them of the principle of self-determination.

In letters dated 30 January 1978, the representatives of Argentina and the United Kingdom transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of a joint communique dated 15 December 1977. The Communique followed from a meeting between representatives of the two Governments held in New York from 13 to 15 December 1977, and recorded their decision to set up two working groups, one dealing with political relations, including sovereignty, and the other with economic co-operation. The two Governments also announced that a further round of negotiations would be held in the second quarter of 1978.

French Somaliland (Djibouti)

Guided by the report of a three-member (Norway, Sri Lanka and Venezuela) United Nations Mission to Observe the Referendum and Elections in French Somaliland²⁶ (Djibouti), which took place on 8 May 1977, the Special Committee considered the question of the territory on 24 June. The mission reported that the referendum had shown that 98.7 per cent of those voting were in favour of independence for the territory. The elections for the Chamber of Deputies, held on the same date, showed that 92.4 per cent of those voting were in favour of the single list of candidates which had been established by all the political groups in the territory.

On a proposal by the Chairman, the Special Committee adopted without objection the text of a statement concerning the accession of the territory to independence as the Republic of Djibouti. In the statement, the Special Committee expressed its satisfaction that the territory would attain independence on 27 June 1977 and paid tribute to the Government and people of Djibouti on their achievement. It extended to them its warm congratulations and best wishes for peace, happiness and prosperity.

The Committee voiced its confidence that the international community would render all possible assistance to the Government and people of Djibouti for the consolidation of their independence and expressed the hope that all States would respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the new State.

On 20 September 1977, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Security Council, adopted by acclamation resolution

²⁶ The term "French Somaliland" appeared in those United Nations texts where it was so used by the United Nations organs, delegations or speakers concerned. The designation "French Territory of the Afars and the Issas" was the one requested by the administering power.

32/1 by which it admitted the Republic of Djibouti to membership in the United Nations (see p. 370).

Gibraltar

The Special Committee considered the question of Gibraltar on 17 August 1977. The Committee decided, without objection, to transmit the working paper, containing information on developments in the territory, prepared by the Secretariat, to the General Assembly and, subject to any directives that the General Assembly might give in that connexion, to consider the question in 1978.

On 28 November, the General Assembly adopted, without objection, a consensus statement, recommended by its Fourth Committee, whereby the Assembly noted that, since the adoption of its resolution on 13 December 1974,²⁷ talks—which were still continuing—had been held between the Governments of Spain and the United Kingdom on the question of Gibraltar. It urged both Governments to make possible without delay, taking due account of current circumstances, the initiation of the negotiations envisaged in the consensus statement it had adopted on 14 December 1973,²⁸ with the object of reaching a lasting solution to the problem of Gibraltar, in the light of relevant Assembly resolutions and in the spirit of the United Nations Charter.

The consensus statement was set forth in decision 32/411. The Fourth Committee had approved the text without objection on 11 November.

Gilbert Islands

On 4 August 1977, the Special Committee endorsed without objection the conclusions and recommendations of its Sub-Committee on Small Territories concerning the Gilbert Islands, administered by the United Kingdom.

The Committee, among other things, reiterated its view that the special circumstances of the Gilbert Islands should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the process of self-determination, and expressed its appreciation to the United Kingdom Government for enabling it to conduct a more informed and more meaningful examination of conditions in the territory, with a view to accelerating decolonization, by increasing its co-operation with the Committee, including its willingness to receive visiting missions in its territories.

The Committee noted with satisfaction that the Gilbert Islands had attained full internal self-government on 1 January 1977, to be followed by a general election and a constitutional

conference before independence. It commended the consultative process whereby recommendations relating to an independence constitution were considered during April and May. It noted that a constitutional conference was to be held in 1978 and welcomed the fact that representatives of the Banaban community would be invited. It expressed the hope that the conference would lead to independence in 1978.

The Committee also noted a recent decision by the British Phosphate Commissioners to establish a fund to assist the Banaban community to secure their economic future.

The Committee noted that the islands' public service was being progressively "localized," which it viewed as a positive step towards enabling the Gilbertese to assume control of their own administration.

Bearing in mind that the phosphate resources on the territory would be exhausted in two or three years, the Committee remained concerned about the need to diversify the economy. In this context, it welcomed the willingness of the administering power to continue economic assistance after independence and welcomed assistance by other Governments and by organizations within the United Nations system. It also noted approaches made to Japan for aid in developing commercial fishing, and efforts made in this area by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Kingdom.

The General Assembly, on 28 November, adopted a resolution by which, *inter alia*, it approved the chapters of the report of the Special Committee relating to the Gilbert Islands.

The Assembly expressed the hope that the constitutional conference, to be held in 1978, would lead the territory to independence in accordance with the Declaration on the granting of independence and that the constitution to be agreed upon would respect the special rights and interests of the Banaban community. It asked that steps be taken to diversify the economy of the territory, with the help of United Nations organizations and regional bodies. It also requested the Special Committee to continue to seek the best ways and means for the implementation of the Declaration with respect to the Gilbert Islands, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission, in consultation with the administering power.

These decisions were contained in resolution 32/23, adopted, without objection, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee. In the

²⁷ See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 803, text of resolution 3286(XXIX).

²⁸ See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 699.

Fourth Committee, the resolution was sponsored by Afghanistan, Australia, Canada, India, Indonesia, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Thailand, the United Republic of Tanzania, and the Upper Volta, and approved without vote on 9 November. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

During discussions in the Fourth Committee, the United Kingdom said that talks were currently taking place between the Banabans and the Government of the Gilbert Islands. Mexico said it was concerned over the difficulties presented by the question of the rights of the Banabans of Ocean Island who wished to have special status within the Gilbert Islands. Sierra Leone welcomed the steps taken to provide additional guarantees for the Banaban community, and in particular the plan for a special autonomous position for Ocean Island within the Gilbert Islands.

Guam

On 1 August 1977, the Special Committee adopted the report on Guam of its Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed its conclusions and recommendations. The Committee thereby reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Guam to self-determination and independence and reiterated the view that, despite the special circumstances of the territory, these should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the process of self-determination in conformity with the Declaration on the granting of independence.

The Committee noted the co-operation of the administering power concerned—the United States—in participating actively in the work of the Committee, thereby enabling the Committee to conduct a more informed and more meaningful examination of Guam, with a view to accelerating decolonization. It expressed its appreciation for the assistance provided to the territory by the administering power and ICRC for repairing substantial typhoon damage and for minimizing the effects of such natural disasters.

The Special Committee noted that, on 4 September 1976, a political status referendum had been held in the territory in which a majority of those voting had opted to remain a territory of the United States with a separate constitution. As a result, in April 1977, 32 delegates had been elected to a Constitutional Convention, to meet from July to October, to draft a constitution for the future Government of the territory. It further noted that the constitution would be sub-

mitted to the people of the territory for acceptance or rejection through an island-wide referendum, and urged that political education programmes be continued.

The Special Committee reiterated its strong view that the presence of United States bases on Guam should not be allowed to inhibit the people of the territory from exercising freely their right to self-determination in accordance with the Declaration and with the principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter.

The Special Committee noted the measures being pursued by the administering power, in consultation with the people of Guam and their representatives, to strengthen and diversify the economy of the territory, including education, training and health programmes, encouraging tourism, new business and industry, developing natural resources and increasing agricultural production. It considered that the establishment of a development bank for Guam could further encourage the growth of new economic activity. The Special Committee also noted that the administering power had indicated awareness of the need to diversify the economy in order to reduce economic dependence on the military installations in the territory. It urged the administering power to intensify its efforts to that end.

The Committee noted the positive attitude of the United States towards receiving visiting missions, and expressed the hope that an early visit to Guam by such a mission would be accepted.

When the General Assembly took up the question in the Fourth Committee, the United States said, among other things, that the Constitutional Convention in Guam had produced a preliminary draft constitution providing for a system of self-government within political union with the United States, a republican form of government, a local court system and a bill of rights. The United States was fully committed to the principle of self-determination and felt that the presence of its bases should not—and did not—inhibit the people of the territory from freely exercising their rights. The legislature, freely elected by the population of Guam, had in December 1976 adopted a resolution expressing its support for the continued presence of United States military personnel on Guam. The United States was convinced that its administration of Guam and its military presence there were fully consistent with the United Nations Charter, its obligations thereunder, and with the will of the people of Guam.

On 28 November, the General Assembly adopted without objection a resolution by which, inter alia, it noted the opinion expressed by the

representative of the administering power concerning the presence of United States military bases in the territory; it considered that the policy of maintaining military bases and installations in non-self-governing territories which inhibited the right of self-determination of peoples was incompatible with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

The Assembly approved the chapter relating to Guam in the report of the Special Committee. It reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Guam to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the granting of independence and reaffirmed its conviction that questions of territorial size, geographical location and limited resources should not delay the implementation of that Declaration.

The Assembly called upon the United States Government, in consultation with the freely elected representatives of the people, to continue taking all necessary steps to ensure the full and speedy attainment of the goals set forth in the Declaration. It reaffirmed its strong conviction that the presence of United States bases on Guam should not prevent the people of the territory from freely exercising their right to self-determination in accordance with the Declaration and the principles of the United Nations Charter. It also took note of the attitude of the United States regarding visiting missions and requested the Chairman of the Special Committee to continue consultations with a view to gaining access for such a mission to the territory.

The Assembly called upon the administering power to take all steps to diversify the economy and work out concrete aid and economic development programmes and urged it, in co-operation with the Government of Guam, to take effective measures which would guarantee the right of the people to own and dispose of the natural resources of Guam. It requested the United States to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and other United Nations organizations to accelerate progress in all sectors of the national life.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 32/28, adopted by the Assembly on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Fourth Committee's recommended text was based on a draft submitted by Angola, Cuba, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mozambique and Viet Nam. The five-power draft, however, contained a preambular paragraph by which the Assembly would have deplored the policy of continuing to maintain military installations on Guam in contravention of relevant

Assembly resolutions. It also differed from the text adopted in that it would have had the Assembly reaffirm its strong conviction that the presence of United States bases on Guam was preventing, rather than should not prevent, the people from freely exercising their right to self-determination.

A second draft resolution, sponsored by Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Sierra Leone, was withdrawn. The six-power draft also generally accorded with that approved by the Assembly except that: the preambular paragraph by which the Assembly considered that the policy of maintaining military installations in non-self-governing territories which inhibited the right of self-determination was incompatible with United Nations resolutions was omitted; the Assembly would have expressed its strong view that the presence of United States bases there should not be allowed to inhibit the people from freely exercising their right to self-determination, rather than reaffirming its strong conviction that the presence of such bases should not prevent the people from doing so; and the Assembly would have welcomed the positive attitude of the administering power with respect to receiving United Nations visiting missions rather than taking note of its attitude regarding such missions.

Amendments and subamendments—all proposing alternative wording to the preambular paragraph relating to the policy of maintaining military bases and installations in non-self-governing territories—were proposed jointly by Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and Sierra Leone, jointly by Benin, Madagascar and Zambia, and by India. They were withdrawn following consultations, and a consensus text without sponsors was agreed on 14 November.

Reservations on the consensus, based on opposition to the presence of military bases in the territory and on the view that the resolution could be interpreted in such a way as to be incompatible with relevant Assembly resolutions, were expressed by China, the German Democratic Republic and Viet Nam. Angola, the Congo, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mozambique, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic and the USSR also recorded their opposition to the presence of military bases on foreign territories. Cuba said that such bases affected not only the right of self-determination in the territory in which they were based but also that right in neighbouring countries.

The United States explained that it had supported the consensus because it noted the general policy that, if a military base did in fact inhibit the exercise of the right to self-determination, then its presence was incompatible with the rel-

evant resolutions of the United Nations, a view with which the United States concurred. The United Kingdom supported this view.

New Hebrides

When the Special Committee considered the report on the New Hebrides of its Sub-Committee on Small Territories, it had before it a working paper on the territory prepared by the Secretariat. The working paper, among other things, outlined political developments in the territory and noted that at the first meeting of the 1977 session of the Representative Assembly, the New Hebrides National Party—subsequently known as the Vanua aku Pati—had introduced a motion to abolish the six seats of the Chamber of Commerce in the Assembly on the ground that representation of economic interests was undemocratic.

The motion having been defeated, the members of the Vanua aku Pati had absented themselves for the remainder of the session and the President of the Assembly had eventually been forced to declare the session closed.

The Special Committee also had before it a letter dated 3 June 1977 to the Secretary-General from the two administering powers, France and the United Kingdom, annexing a joint statement of 26 March, giving details of the decisions of a conference of customary chiefs, members of the Representative Assembly and representatives of political parties, which had been convened in March 1977 following the closure of the Assembly to seek a solution to the political difficulties.

On 7 July 1977, the Committee adopted without objection the report of the Sub-Committee and endorsed its conclusions and recommendations. By this decision, the Committee reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of the New Hebrides to self-determination and reiterated the view that the circumstances peculiar to the New Hebrides, including its being a condominium, should in no way delay the process of self-determination and the speedy implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence. Commending the co-operation of the two administering powers, the Committee took particular note of the presence of a representative of France for the first time during its consideration of the territory, and welcomed the joint commitment of the administering powers to independence for the territory.

The Special Committee noted with satisfaction that the administering powers had taken significant steps to end the impasse which had developed in the territory in 1976-1977, following the decision of the Vanua aku Pati not to participate in the Representative Assembly while it maintained its current composition. The Com-

mittee noted that the conference held in the New Hebrides in March 1977 had recommended that a ministerial meeting should be held in Europe in July 1977, to which, among others, representatives of the parties in the Representative Assembly would be invited. The meeting would be held to work out the steps necessary to bring the New Hebrides to independence and to fix the date for an election, based on universal suffrage, for a new Representative Assembly.

The Committee welcomed the way in which representatives of the people of the New Hebrides were being fully involved in consultations on its future, and noted that the Representative Assembly had been dissolved and that a temporary council, including members nominated by political groups, had been established to assist the administering powers to administer the territory, to prepare for the July meeting and to organize the proposed elections. It also welcomed the fact that United Kingdom and French experts, in consultation with a committee of the former Representative Assembly, were drawing up proposals for the unification of the territorial administration.

The Committee hoped that economic and social development would keep abreast of political advancement in the territory. In particular, copra and livestock production and marketing and other industries, including fisheries, were all in need of development. It hoped that the benefits of associate membership in the European Economic Community would be felt in the New Hebrides. The Committee also urged the administering powers to safeguard the people's right to own and dispose of their land and natural resources.

The Committee noted that the illiteracy rate was 15 per cent of the total population of 10 years of age and over, and again urged the administering powers to make a combined effort to promote a unitary system of education which would meet the needs of the territory. It asked those powers to consult with the new Representative Assembly, when constituted, particularly concerning the dispatch of a visiting mission.

When the General Assembly took up the question of the New Hebrides at its 1977 session, it had before it, as well as the letter dated 3 June from France and the United Kingdom, a further letter dated 3 August. In this letter, the two Governments transmitted the text of a joint statement on future constitutional developments, prepared after a meeting held in Paris from 19 to 21 July between the two Governments and a delegation from the New Hebrides consisting of representatives of political groups in the territory and of the chiefs of the Malfatu Mauri; leaders of the Vanua aku Pati had decided not to attend.

At the meeting, it had been decided that new elections would be held for the Representative Assembly before 1 December 1977, but because of a lack of time, the current electoral rules and voting age would be maintained. A system of internal self-government would be set up in the first months of 1978. New elections and a referendum would be held during the second half of 1980, in which the population would be asked to decide whether they wished to proceed to independence. If they so decided, independence would be proclaimed.

Another ministerial conference would be held in December 1977 or January 1978 to consult the members of the new Representative Assembly and to decide on a timetable for independence and on the composition of the Council of Ministers.

On 28 November, the Assembly adopted a resolution, whereby it recalled previous Assembly resolutions relating to the territory and reaffirmed the territorial integrity and national unity of the New Hebrides. The Assembly welcomed the joint commitment of the two administering powers to independence for the territory and urged them to continue their efforts towards its independence, in full consultation with its people.

The Assembly requested the administering powers to take all appropriate steps to strengthen the economy of the New Hebrides, to continue taking steps on a priority basis to unify its administration and to work out concrete programmes of assistance and economic development so as to ensure that economic and social development kept abreast of political development. It asked them to enlist the help of United Nations organizations in accelerating progress. It also urged France and the United Kingdom to continue to co-operate with the Special Committee and to consider permitting access by a United Nations visiting mission to the New Hebrides. It asked the two Governments to report on this aspect to the Special Committee, when next it considered the question of the New Hebrides.

The Assembly took these decisions by adopting resolution 32/26, without objection, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee. The text was approved without vote by that Committee on 9 November. The sponsors were Australia, Canada, Indonesia, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Republic of Tanzania, and the Upper Volta.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

During the discussions in the Fourth Com-

mittee, France outlined the progress of constitutional development in the territory, including the outcome of the conferences held in March and July 1977. Although France would be pleased to join in a consensus on the resolution before the Committee, it expressed reservations on a preambular paragraph recalling previous Assembly resolutions not supported by France. France also had reservations concerning the appropriateness of sending a visiting mission to the territory at a delicate period of constitutional development. It was felt necessary to avoid any move that might jeopardize progress towards self-government.

The United Kingdom said that both Governments fully intended to introduce internal self-government with an executive Council of Ministers immediately following the election for the new Assembly in November 1977. The powers retained by the two metropolitan Governments would be reduced progressively and the two Governments had agreed on a programme which would allow for independence in 1980.

Papua New Guinea, while welcoming the decision of France to participate in the work of the Special Committee and the co-operation of both administering powers with the Committee, said that the majority party in the territory would not be taking part in the forthcoming election because its request that only natives of the New Hebrides should be allowed to vote had not been met. Nevertheless, Papua New Guinea felt that that party should form the Government, and power should be transferred to it as soon as possible, not in 1980.

St. Helena

The Special Committee, on 7 July 1977, endorsed without objection the conclusions and recommendations of its Sub-Committee on Small Territories concerning St. Helena.

The Committee noted the commitment of the United Kingdom, the administering power, to respect the wishes of the people concerning their advance towards self-determination and to carry out a policy aimed at implementing the consensus on the territory adopted by the General Assembly in 1976.²⁹ It reaffirmed that continued development assistance from the administering power, together with assistance from the international community, constituted an important means of developing the economic potential of the territory and enhancing the capacity of the people to realize goals set forth in the provisions of the United Nations Charter.

²⁹ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 726.

The Committee noted the commitment of the administering power to foster the social and economic development of the territory in close co-operation with elected representatives of the people and also the positive attitude of the administering power on the question of visiting missions. The Committee decided to keep under review the possibility of dispatching such a mission at an appropriate time, taking into account the wishes of the people of St. Helena.

On 28 November, the General Assembly adopted a consensus statement on the question of St. Helena. The Fourth Committee had approved and recommended the text without objection on 10 November.

By this statement (decision 32/410), the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to self-determination in conformity with the 1960 Declaration on the granting of independence. Noting the commitment of the Government of the United Kingdom to respect the wishes of the people of the territory in relation to their advance towards self-determination and to carry out a policy aimed at implementing the 1976 Assembly decision on St. Helena, the Assembly reaffirmed that continued development assistance from the administering power, together with any assistance that the international community might provide, constituted an important means of developing the economic potential of the territory and of enhancing the capacity of its people to realize fully the goals set forth in the relevant provisions of the Charter.

In this connexion, the Assembly noted the commitment of the administering power to foster the social and economic development of St. Helena, in close co-operation with the elected representatives of the people, and also the positive attitude of the administering power concerning visiting missions. It requested the Chairman of the Special Committee to continue his consultations in that regard.

Solomon Islands

On 14 June 1977, the Special Committee adopted without objection the report of its Subcommittee on Small Territories on the Solomon Islands and endorsed its conclusions and recommendations. By this decision, the Committee reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of the Solomon Islands to self-determination and independence and reiterated the view that, despite the special circumstances of the territory, these should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence.

The Special Committee noted with appreciation the continued co-operation of the administer-

ing power—the United Kingdom—in participating actively in the work of the Committee. It also took note of the approval by the Legislative Assembly of the Solomon Islands of the outline of a draft unitary constitution for independence which would allow for effective devolution of power and responsibility to local government. The Committee, while noting with regret that the plans for independence in 1977 had had to be postponed, expressed the hope that future talks relating to the territory's transition towards independence would be fully guided by the wishes and aspirations of the people and that independence would follow at a time acceptable to the parties directly concerned.

The Special Committee noted that the territory had made some progress towards diversifying its economy beyond an agricultural base and had also had some success in avoiding dependence on one or two exports as the major source of revenue. It felt, however, that transportation and communications facilities should be improved and the development of light industry should be encouraged so that more consumer goods could be produced locally.

The Committee noted that several of the new enterprises established in the islands were joint ventures between the Solomon Islands and foreign interests. The Committee reiterated its view that it was most important that the indigenous people of dependent territories should not be forced to relinquish control of economic resources and institutions as the price for attaining a degree of economic progress.

The Special Committee took note of the expectation of the Solomon Islands Government that it would require increased economic development assistance in the initial years of independence and expressed the hope that the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, as well as regional organizations, would continue to render assistance. It welcomed the willingness of the United Kingdom to continue development aid after independence and noted with satisfaction that Australia and New Zealand were also providing aid. It called attention to the need to increase wages and improve and standardize working conditions.

The Committee noted that a free public education system had been established and expressed the hope that efforts to promote vocational and technical training would be pursued.

On 28 November, the General Assembly adopted without objection a resolution concerning the Solomon Islands. By the resolution, the Assembly noted with satisfaction that, at a constitutional conference held in London in September 1977, agreement had been reached between the

administering power and the Solomon Islands delegation whereby the territory would achieve independence in July 1978.

The Assembly noted with satisfaction that the United Kingdom would continue to assist the territory after independence. It welcomed the comprehensive way in which the Government of the Solomon Islands had approached the preparation of a sound political and economic foundation for independence. It requested that further steps be taken to diversify the economy, enlisting the particular assistance of United Nations organizations and regional bodies.

The Assembly adopted resolution 32/25 on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, where the text had been approved without vote on 9 November. The sponsors of the resolution were Australia, Austria, Canada, Fiji, India, Indonesia, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Republic of Tanzania, and the Upper Volta.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

During discussions in the Fourth Committee, the United Kingdom said that the Governments of the United Kingdom and the Solomon Islands had agreed upon a financial settlement of £26 million in aid, to be disbursed over the first four years of independence. The United Kingdom hoped shortly to welcome the Solomon Islands as an independent member of both the Commonwealth and the United Nations.

Tokelau

On 14 June 1977, the Special Committee adopted without objection the report of its Subcommittee on Small Territories on Tokelau, administered by New Zealand, and endorsed its conclusions and recommendations.

The Special Committee commended the administering power for its continued co-operation, including its invitation to the Committee to send a visiting mission to the territory in 1976,³⁰ by means of which the Committee had gained insight into the hopes and aspirations, as well as the fears and concerns, of the people of the territory regarding their future and their current wish to maintain close ties with New Zealand.

The Committee noted the declared policy of the New Zealand Government to disturb as little as possible the internal institutions making up the Tokelauan way of life, as well as the complementary measures it had taken to strengthen those institutions. It also took note of the statement contained in the annual report of the administering power that, as a result of that policy,

the islands already exercised a great degree of practical self-government. Moreover, it was pleased that the administering power had taken effective steps to inform the inhabitants of the options, consistent with the Declaration on granting independence, open to them, thus ensuring that they were fully able to determine their political future.

The Special Committee also noted the steps taken since the visit of the mission to strengthen and expand the Tokelau public service and to increase the number of Tokelauans in that service. It noted that a Tokelauan administrative officer had been appointed to each village. It welcomed the fact that qualified Tokelauans had been encouraged to return to the territory from New Zealand and thereby to apply their skills to the welfare of the Tokelauan community.

Drawing attention to the opposition expressed by the people of Tokelau to nuclear testing in the Pacific Ocean, the Committee called on the Government of the country concerned to heed the sentiments of those people and the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and to cease all such testing.

The Special Committee noted the various measures taken in the economic field to assist the development of the territory, among which were the establishment of co-operative retail outlets on each island, the eradication of plant pests, and steps to encourage the cultivation of crops other than coconut and to improve pig and poultry stock. Water-collection facilities had also been improved, as well as access to the sea by reef blasting.

The Committee considered that further improvements might be effected by drawing up, in consultation with the people, an over-all development plan for the territory and by taking steps to diversify sources of revenue. In particular, the Committee considered that the establishment of a commercial fishing industry could be a promising avenue of economic development.

The Committee expressed its appreciation for the work of the specialized agencies, other organizations within the United Nations system and the regional organizations in rendering assistance to Tokelau. It hoped that the educational reforms discussed in the report of the 1976 visiting mission would include training in modern vocational skills designed to meet the needs of the people. The Committee considered that the possibility of sending a second visiting mission to the territory should be kept under review.

On 28 November, the General Assembly adopted a consensus statement on Tokelau,

³⁰ Ibid., p. 734.

whereby it commended the administering power for its continued co-operation, in particular the invitation which enabled the Special Committee to send a visiting mission to the territory in 1976. The Assembly noted the declared policy of the New Zealand Government to disturb the internal institutions of Tokelau as little as possible, as well as the fact that the territory already exercised a great degree of practical self-government.

The Assembly noted the economic measures taken to develop the territory and the steps being taken, in consultation with the people of the territory, to formulate an over-all development plan. It urged the administering power to continue to explore ways of diversifying sources of revenue; in this connexion, it expressed appreciation for the assistance of the specialized agencies and other United Nations organizations, in particular UNDP, and of the regional organizations. It drew their attention to its 1976 resolution³¹ requesting them to consider the methods and scale of their operations and to ensure that they could respond appropriately to the requirements of such small and isolated territories as Tokelau.

The Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to seek the best ways and means of implementing the Declaration on the granting of independence, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the territory.

The consensus statement was embodied in decision 32/409, adopted, without objection, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, where the text was approved without objection on 9 November 1977.

In the Fourth Committee, New Zealand reported on the measures which had been taken to intensify programmes of political education on Tokelau. A three-point programme had been drawn up which involved: (a) the circulation of a newsletter in English and Tokelauan, providing news of political and administrative developments, including United Nations action on Tokelau; (b) the broadening of political contact with Tokelau's Pacific neighbours; and (c) intensification of discussions of political questions and problems between the administering power and the people's representatives.

In the economic sphere, apart from the measures noted by the Special Committee, encouragement was being given to the fishing industry, for which UNDP had provided freezers, co-operative stores had been established, a sales and marketing centre for Tokelauan handicrafts had been set up in Samoa and the possibility of establishing a garment industry was under discussion.

In view of the reluctance of the population of certain territories—of which Tokelau was one—to

visualize their future in terms of political independence, the Ivory Coast said it had divided feelings on whether the principle of self-determination should be strictly implemented or whether some other formula reflecting the wishes of the people should be adopted.

Tuvalu

On 6 July 1977, the Special Committee adopted without objection the report of its Subcommittee on Small Territories on Tuvalu, administered by the United Kingdom, and endorsed its conclusions and recommendations.

By this decision, the Committee reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Tuvalu to self-determination and reiterated the view that the special circumstances of the territory should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence. The Committee expressed its appreciation to the Government of the United Kingdom for enabling the Committee to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of conditions in the territory and for having invited a United Nations visiting mission to Tuvalu (then the Ellice Islands) in 1974.³²

The Committee welcomed the fact that, following the recommendation of a local constitutional committee to opt for independence for the territory, a general election would be followed by independence in 1978. It also welcomed the establishment in the territory of positive patterns of consultations and a programme of political education.

The Committee noted with satisfaction the rapid establishment in Tuvalu of a new public service, composed almost entirely of Tuvaluans. It considered that appropriate training and guidance might continue to be necessary in order to promote the effectiveness of the new service.

The Special Committee reiterated its concern over the fragility of the economy of the territory, but noted that prospects seemed brighter if ongoing feasibility studies on industrial and agricultural development proved positive. It welcomed the willingness of the administering power to continue to give assistance to Tuvalu following independence and noted with satisfaction the development assistance being provided by other Governments. The Committee called on regional bodies and United Nations organizations to pay special attention to Tuvalu's development needs.

The General Assembly on 28 November adopted a consensus statement concerning Tuvalu. The Assembly thereby welcomed the

³¹ Ibid., p. 755, text of resolution 31/48 of 1 December 1976.

³² See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 791.

fact that general elections had been held in Tuvalu in August 1977 and that independence would be achieved in 1978. It requested that further steps be taken towards diversifying the economy, and that the administering power continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, as well as of regional bodies, in developing and strengthening the economy of the territory. The Assembly requested the Special Committee, in continued co-operation with the administering power, to keep the situation in the territory under review.

The consensus statement was set forth in decision 32/407, adopted, without objection, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, where the text was approved without vote on 9 November.

During discussions in the Fourth Committee, the representative of the United Kingdom said that, following the recent elections in the territory, there was to be a constitutional conference in London in February 1978, and independence was to be achieved in October 1978.

United States Virgin Islands

In April 1977, the Special Committee, on the invitation of the administering power, decided to send a visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands. The mission, composed of Fiji, Mali, Trinidad and Tobago, and Tunisia, visited the territory from 24 to 30 April, and Washington, D.C., from 30 June to 2 July.

The mission, in the observations, conclusions and recommendations contained in its report, noted that the constitution of the United States Virgin Islands provided for a separation of powers between the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government. The executive branch was controlled by the Independent Citizens Movement, whose political leader had been elected Governor of the Virgin Islands in November 1974. The legislative branch was controlled by the Democratic Party of the Virgin Islands, which won 13 out of the 15 seats in the Legislature at the elections held in November 1976. Administration was carried on through an assignment of portfolios to individuals nominated by the Governor, covering all areas of domestic government activity.

The mission said that no desire was expressed by the people of the territory for independence, but there was, nevertheless, much interest by elected officials in achieving the greatest possible measure of self-government, so that the territorial Government could exercise jurisdiction over certain governmental activities currently reserved to the federal Government. In this connexion, the

Governor had recently signed a bill, passed by the Legislature, to set up a constitutional convention. The convention was to draft a new constitution as a further measure of local self-government, but it could not, by its terms of reference, effect any changes in the constitutional relationship between the administering power and people of the territory.

The mission noted that there had been only one opportunity to discuss political options in the Virgin Islands since 1917, when the United States purchased the islands from Denmark; this was in 1972, when the second Constitutional Convention was convened to draft a new constitution and a federal relations act. However, its proposals had not been presented to the United States Congress.

The mission therefore urged the United States, in consultation with the Government of the territory, to hold open discussions on all the political options open to the Virgin Islands, and suggested that it then submit the issues to a referendum or plebiscite under United Nations observation. The mission noted that the United States had repeatedly said that it was willing to respect the wishes of the people regarding their constitutional status.

The mission noted that there was some concern in the islands over unrestricted immigration which, it was felt, unsettled society in the Virgin Islands and led to severe strains on the social services. In order to improve relations between residents and immigrants, it invited the administering power to make adjustments in the application of immigration laws to the Virgin Islands.

The mission observed that the economy of the territory was based on the tourist industry and on industrial enterprises owned and controlled by continental United States interests. While not wishing to appear to be advocating a change in the economic system, the mission nevertheless felt that measures designed to foster and promote entrepreneurship among the people of the territory should be encouraged.

The mission found that there were serious problems associated with the high cost of land. It therefore invited the administering power to consult with the local authorities to find ways and means of helping those who were having difficulties in acquiring land.

The mission noted that the Government of the territory had experienced difficulty in balancing the budget in recent years. It considered that the Government should seek to bring about savings in expenditure throughout the governmental establishment. It also noted that unemployment was a problem, mainly because of a slump in the construction industry. The mission thought that, although public works projects envisaged would

be valuable, other measures should be undertaken to provide a steady growth of jobs of all types.

The mission considered that the overloading of the educational system brought about by heavy immigration into the islands should be offset by building additional schools with funds provided by the federal Government. It also felt that more attention should be given, both by the administering power and by local enterprises, to training the population in the skills needed to manage all sectors of the economy.

The mission noted with satisfaction the expansion of medical facilities in the Virgin Islands, but noted that the difficulty of recruiting qualified local staff was a major obstacle to effecting improvement in medical services. It hoped that every effort would be made to train more physicians and nurses and to encourage them to work in the territory. It also reported that the local public health authorities were anxious to modernize the health-care system in the islands. It considered that the administering power should provide assistance to those authorities to enable them to carry out this task.

The mission found that some of the people of the territory were fearful of losing their cultural identity. It therefore recommended that the administering power take steps to promote and encourage the growth of the indigenous culture.

On 20 September, the Special Committee adopted a consensus statement submitted by the members of the visiting mission. By this statement, the Committee took note of the mission's report and its observations, conclusions and recommendations, noted with satisfaction the work it had accomplished, and expressed appreciation to the administering power and the territorial Government for their co-operation. The Committee reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of the territory to self-determination in accordance with the Declaration on the granting of independence and asked the administering power to assure its full implementation and implementation of the relevant provisions of the United Nations Charter with respect to the territory. The Committee decided to continue examination of the question in 1978.

On 28 November, the General Assembly adopted a resolution on the United States Virgin Islands by which, among other things, it approved the relevant chapter of the Special Committee's report. It reaffirmed the right of the people to self-determination, took note of the observations, conclusions and recommendations of the mission, and expressed its satisfaction to the members for their constructive work and to the administering power and the Government of the territory for their co-operation and assistance.

The Assembly requested the Government of the United States to continue to take all necessary measures, in consultation with the territorial Government, to enable the people of the territory to exercise their right to self-determination, and also to encourage further discussion on the political and constitutional status of the territory. The administering power was also requested to take measures to preserve the identity and cultural heritage of the people.

The Assembly urged the administering power to take the measures necessary to guarantee the right of the people to own and dispose of their natural resources. It expressed the view that measures to promote the economic development of the islands were an important element in the process of self-determination, and called upon the administering power and the territorial Government to take the measures necessary to achieve a viable and stable economy.

The Assembly asked the administering power to continue to enlist the aid of United Nations organizations in the development and strengthening of the territory's economy; it also asked the Special Committee to continue to examine the situation in the United States Virgin Islands in the light of the mission's findings, including the possibility of sending a further mission to the territory.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 32/31, adopted by the Assembly, without objection, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, which approved the text without vote on 25 November. The sponsors were Australia, the Bahamas, Fiji, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Mali, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Trinidad and Tobago, and Tunisia.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

During discussion in the Fourth Committee, the United States said that a territory-wide Constitutional Convention had met on 3 October 1977 to begin work on drafting a new constitution. The draft constitution, when complete, would be put to a vote in a referendum before taking effect.

Western Sahara

Communications

During 1977, the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General received a number of communications from Algeria, France, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritania and Morocco relating to the situation in Western Sahara. These were circulated to members of the Security Council and the General Assembly (see also p. 246).

By a letter of 9 May 1977, the representative of Algeria transmitted a message from the Minister for Foreign Affairs in which the Minister informed the Secretary-General that Algeria had actively co-operated with the United Nations special envoy appointed by the Secretary-General to investigate conditions in Western Sahara, but that the negative attitude of the Moroccan and Mauritanian authorities had interrupted the mission. Renewed fighting demonstrated that there could be no peace in Western Sahara until the right of the people to self-determination was achieved.

Noting with approval the decision of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to hold a general summit meeting on Western Sahara, the Minister reiterated that Algeria was prepared to co-operate with any new initiative taken by the United Nations.

On 21 October, the representative of Madagascar transmitted to the Secretary-General a memorandum dated 5 October from the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el Hamra y Río de Oro (Frente POLISARIO). In the memorandum, POLISARIO reviewed events in Western Sahara leading to the Madrid Agreement of November 1975 between Spain, Morocco and Mauritania³³ as well as developments since that date. It condemned the Agreement, which had been followed by the withdrawal of Spain and the invasion of the territory by Morocco and Mauritania. Spain, as the appointed agent of the United Nations, had no competence to dispose of the territory as it wished, but should have carried out a policy of decolonization in accordance with United Nations decisions.

Noting the postponement of the OAU summit meeting on Western Sahara, which it deplored, POLISARIO said that it was confident that the African Heads of State would be able to implement their decisions and do justice to the Saharan people.

In its memorandum, POLISARIO also recalled that the Special Representative appointed by the Secretary-General in 1975 to undertake an exploratory mission in Western Sahara had been prevented from concluding his mission, but applauded the attempts made by the Secretary-General to implement Assembly resolutions on the territory. It asked the United Nations to assume its responsibilities towards Western Sahara by condemning the aggression of Mauritania and Morocco and by reaffirming the right of the Saharan people to self-determination.

By a letter of 10 November, the representative of Algeria transmitted to the Secretary-General a further letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs in which the Minister said that the most authoritative voice of Morocco had stated that Morocco

would no longer hesitate to violate the borders of Algeria when invoking the right of hot pursuit. The Minister added that the French Government, while officially assuming an attitude of neutrality, no longer concealed its bias and its involvement on the side of the aggressor States. The belligerent attitude of the French Government and the aid given to Moroccan and Mauritanian armed forces were evidence of a clear intent to fan the flames of conflict and encourage its escalation, the letter added.

Consideration by the Special Committee

When the Special Committee considered the question of Western Sahara in August 1977, it had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat on the situation there which said, among other things, that among several armed clashes which had taken place between the forces of POLISARIO and those of Morocco and Mauritania there had been an incident on 1 May 1977 in which two French citizens had been killed and six French civilians abducted. This incident had been the subject of diplomatic exchanges, in the course of which France had said that it could not accept the use of civilian hostages as a means of putting pressure on France to support POLISARIO. Reports from POLISARIO stated that the operation had been planned in order to attract world-wide attention to the conflict.

Following a statement by the Chairman, the Special Committee decided without objection on 4 August, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might give, to consider the question of Western Sahara in 1978, and to transmit the relevant documentation on the subject to the Assembly for its consideration.

Consideration by the General Assembly

At its 1977 session, the General Assembly considered the question of Western Sahara in its Fourth Committee. The Committee had before it a report of the Secretary-General, dated 26 October, informing the Assembly that the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU had decided at a session in July 1977 to hold a special summit meeting on the question of Western Sahara at Lusaka, Zambia, in October, but that the meeting had been postponed because Zambia had subsequently indicated that it was unable to host the meeting at that time.

On 31 October, the Fourth Committee heard a statement by a representative of POLISARIO. Reviewing recent events in Western Sahara, he recalled that on several occasions Spain, Morocco and Mauritania had stated that they upheld the

³³ See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 801.

principle of self-determination for the territory. The United Nations fact-finding mission of 1975³⁴ had confirmed the wishes of the people in this respect and the International Court of Justice had stated clearly that there was no tie of territorial sovereignty between the territory and Morocco or Mauritania. The representative said that after the Moroccan and Mauritanian aggression, the General Assembly had intervened, deciding that the right to independence should be preserved. In order to implement that decision, the Secretary-General had appointed a special envoy to investigate the situation, who had, however, been prevented from fulfilling his mission. The representative asked that the Secretary-General submit a full report on the circumstances relating to this mission to the Assembly.

The POLISARIO representative said that Mauritania and Morocco had contributed to the postponement of the OAU summit meeting by making their participation contingent upon the exclusion of representatives of the Saharan people. However, the responsibility of the United Nations could not be confused with that of another organization; it should therefore fully assume its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations relating to the decolonization of Western Sahara.

Following the statement, Gabon proposed that, since OAU intended to hold a summit meeting on Western Sahara at some future date, it would be premature and discourteous if the Fourth Committee discussed the question in depth before that meeting. Gabon therefore proposed that the Committee should postpone consideration of the question after it had heard statements from the interested parties. The Committee decided, on a proposal by the Chairman, to defer any decision on the question of procedure until the statements had been heard.

Algeria said that the Saharan territory had been and remained separate and distinct from Spanish territory. Spain could not, therefore, annex the territory or cede it to other States. The Madrid Agreement was invalid on three counts: first, because it constituted an executive rather than a purely administrative act; second, because its purpose was the alienation of a foreign people and territory; and, finally, because the other parties to the Agreement were third States—a territory and its people that had been perfectly united for centuries were suddenly declared to have never existed as a result of the expansionism of certain States, the administering power's abdication of its responsibilities and the divide-and-rule policy of certain States. The attempt to impose a military fait accompli was a flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter.

Mauritania reaffirmed its ancient rights over

the territory of the former Spanish Sahara. The people living on both sides of the artificial colonial frontier which for several decades had arbitrarily divided Mauritanian territory into "French Mauritania" and "Spanish Mauritania" were one people, belonging to the same tribes and with a common language and culture.

Mauritania therefore viewed the problem in terms of national unity and territorial integrity. Although Mauritania had later advocated self-determination for Western Sahara in order to take account of the claims of Morocco, it could not accept that Algeria was a directly interested party. Mauritania condemned the acts of aggression against its territory and said that it would accept no solution imposed by force.

Spain said that it had informed the Secretary-General in 1975 that it considered itself free of any international responsibility with regard to the administration of the territory, and that decolonization would be complete when the opinion of the Saharan population had been validly expressed. The accusations made against Spain were categorically repudiated.

Morocco questioned statements which had been made on the sovereignty of Western Sahara. While it was true that the International Court of Justice had stated that it had not found legal ties between Morocco and the Sahara, it had, on the other hand, confirmed the existence of legal ties of allegiance between the Sultan of Morocco and the Saharan population.

Morocco supported the efforts of OAU to convene a summit conference on the territory. Although the meeting at Lusaka had been postponed, information recently received gave reason to hope that the summit meeting could be held in the coming months, since OAU was perfectly conscious of the dangers of failing to solve this explosive problem. Morocco was prepared to abide by any decision the summit meeting might make and would wait until that meeting took place.

France said that the representative of POLISARIO had invoked lofty principles even though his organization was flouting fundamental principles by taking hostages and detaining persons not involved in an armed conflict for political ends. France had appealed to organizations and Governments, including Algeria, to help free the hostages and had the impression that Algeria would be able to achieve positive results.

Many Committee Members expressed support for the right to self-determination of the people of Western Sahara and for the recognition of POLISARIO. Among them was Guinea-Bissau, which

³⁴ Ibid., p. 800.

said that the territory had been divided between two neighbouring countries with the support of the colonial power, which had attempted to exercise a right to which it had no claim. The principles of international law were being disregarded and the risks to the whole region were becoming more apparent every day.

Madagascar said that the United Nations must keep in mind three essential conditions, which had been continually reaffirmed since 1966, namely, the organization of a referendum in Western Sahara, the role of the United Nations in the conduct of the referendum and the free exercise by the people of Western Sahara of their right to self-determination and independence.

A number of Members, while supporting the principle of self-determination, shared the view that the outcome of the OAU special summit meeting should be known before any decision was taken on the territory. Zaïre, for instance, was convinced that OAU would be able to find an equitable solution to a purely African problem. Also, Zambia hoped OAU would shortly be able to find a formula for settling the conflict within the framework of self-determination.

On 9 November 1977, the Committee approved by consensus a draft resolution prepared following consultations between the Committee Chairman and interested parties. A draft text submitted by Gabon, which would have referred consideration of the question of Western Sahara to the OAU extraordinary summit meeting, was withdrawn.

On 28 November, the General Assembly adopted the recommended text without objection as resolution 32/22, which it reaffirmed its commitment to the principle of self-determination of peoples in accordance with the Declaration on the granting of independence. It expressed the hope that a just and lasting solution to the problem of Western Sahara would be speedily achieved at the extraordinary session of OAU devoted to this question, to be held in accordance with decisions taken by the Heads of State and Government of OAU.

The Assembly decided to resume consideration of the question of Western Sahara at its 1978 session and requested the Special Committee to keep developments in the matter under review. It further requested the Administrative Secretary-General of OAU to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the progress achieved in the implementation of OAU'S decisions concerning Western Sahara.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

On 21 December, the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya transmitted to the Secretary-General a communication dated 20 De-

cember from the Secretary for Foreign Affairs in which the latter referred to a bombardment by the French air force against the Sahrawi people in Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro. He asked the Secretary-General to intervene and to take the necessary measures to put an end to the French action.

Other territories

In 1977, the General Assembly and its Special Committee also considered the situation in the following territories: Antigua, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and the Turks and Caicos Islands.

On 31 January, the Special Committee decided, *inter alia*, to refer to its Sub-Committee on Small Territories the questions of Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, Montserrat, Pitcairn, and the Turks and Caicos Islands for consideration and report.

On 17 August, the Special Committee decided, without objection, to transmit to the General Assembly its documentation on Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent in order to facilitate consideration of the item and, subject to any directives the Assembly might give, to consider the territories in 1978. At an earlier meeting, on 17 June, the Committee had heard a statement by the Premier of Dominica.

Consideration by the Special Committee

BERMUDA

On 20 June 1977, the Special Committee adopted without objection the report of its Sub-Committee on Small Territories concerning Bermuda and endorsed its conclusions and recommendations.

In so doing, the Committee reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Bermuda to self-determination and independence. It expressed appreciation of the co-operation of the administering power—the United Kingdom—and expressed the hope that this attitude would pave the way for the speedy realization of the objectives of the Declaration on the granting of independence.

The Committee welcomed the statement of the administering power that it would respect the wishes of the peoples of the territories under its administration, including Bermuda, and that it would not delay independence for those territories wishing it, or force it on those which did not.

The Committee noted that in June 1976 an opposition party motion proposing the appointment of a select committee to consider the desirability of amending the Parliamentary Election

Act, 1963, had been rejected. The Committee nevertheless believed that a mechanism, such as a joint parliamentary group drawn from the two political parties in the territory, would provide a forum for in-depth discussion on this issue.

The Committee also considered it important that the electoral system should accurately reflect the wishes of the majority of Bermudians. It considered that measures might be necessary to ensure that the expatriate vote did not decisively influence the question of the territory's future status. In this connexion, it noted the statement of the administering power that if the Government of Bermuda decided to seek independence, the United Kingdom would convene a constitutional conference where the question of voting rights would be on the agenda.

The Special Committee noted with satisfaction the Bermuda Government's proposal to undertake a limited census so that a review of electoral constituencies could take place in 1979 and improvement of other aspects of the electoral process. It congratulated the Bermuda Government on its approach to the question of independence by popular consultation.

The Committee again recommended that leading representatives of the political parties should inform the Sub-Committee on Small Territories of their positions on problems concerning political and constitutional questions. It also hoped that the administering power would find it possible to invite a visiting mission to Bermuda in the near future.

The Committee was of the view that particular attention was needed to remedy the increasing evidence of crime in the territory. It expressed the hope that the presence of foreign military bases in Bermuda would not constitute an inhibiting factor in permitting the people of the territory to exercise their right to self-determination. The Committee welcomed measures to ensure the people's control over their natural resources and urged continued measures to guarantee their rights to own and dispose of those resources.

The Committee welcomed measures aimed at further integrating local people into the mainstream of the territory's economic life. Noting the high level of prosperity, the Committee remained concerned that Bermuda's almost complete dependence on tourism and financial institutions made its economy vulnerable and in need of diversification. It also noted with concern that farming was no longer profitable and hoped greater attention would be given to the problem of a high level of imported foodstuffs and to the establishment of light industries with increased Bermudian management.

It stressed the desirability of introducing re-

forms in the educational system to provide equal opportunities and ensure that curricula were in keeping with requirements and conditions in Bermuda. The Committee also hoped that the Bermuda Government would be able to reverse the shortage of well-trained Bermudians with managerial and technical skills by providing training facilities and offering more scholarships for training abroad.

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS, MONTSERRAT, AND THE TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

On 6 July 1977, the Special Committee adopted the report of its Sub-Committee on Small Territories on the British Virgin Islands, Montserrat, and the Turks and Caicos Islands, and endorsed its conclusions and recommendations.

Reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of these territories to self-determination and independence, and expressing awareness that the special circumstances of the territories should not delay the speedy implementation of self-determination, the Committee noted that it remained the policy of the administering power, the United Kingdom, to grant independence to those territories that wished it, and expressed its appreciation for the continued active participation of the United Kingdom in the Committee's work.

Noting with satisfaction the participation of the Governor and the Chief Minister of the British Virgin Islands in discussions in the Committee on the report of the 1976 visiting mission to that territory,³⁵ the Committee urged the administering power to encourage and facilitate similar participation by representatives of the other Governments of territories under its administration.

The Committee urged the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, as well as regional organizations, to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of the territories under consideration, and considered that the possibility of sending a visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands and of sending a second mission to the British Virgin Islands and Montserrat should be kept under review.

Regarding the British Virgin Islands, the Special Committee took note of the constitutional advances which had resulted from an order incorporating a new constitution which came into force in April 1977, under which financial responsibility passed from the Governor to an elected minister, and the number of elected members of the new Legislative Council would be increased from seven to nine in 1979. It also noted that the next step forward, involving a move from a min-

³⁵ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 717.

isterial system of government to full internal self-government or independence, would only be taken after full consultation with the people.

The Committee noted the desire of the British Virgin Islands Government to "localize" the public service. In this connexion, the Committee emphasized the need to train personnel to fill positions in both the public and private sectors of the economy. The Special Committee reiterated its view on the need to diversify the territory's economy so that it did not always have to rely on the fishing and tourist industries. It also noted with satisfaction the establishment of air links with neighbouring islands.

Concerning Montserrat, the Special Committee took note of the statement of the territory's Chief Minister in February 1976 that the territory would continue under its current constitutional arrangements until a viable alternative emerged. It expressed pleasure that Montserrat was developing contacts with neighbouring States, and, in this connexion, noted with satisfaction the financial and technical assistance being granted to the territory by the administering power, by Canada and by regional institutions. It urged the administering power, in particular, to maintain development aid to Montserrat.

With regard to the Turks and Caicos Islands, the Committee welcomed the entry into force of the new constitution in August 1976 and the election of the islands' first Chief Minister. It noted the participation of political parties in the elections held in 1976 and expressed the hope that such parties would grow in significance in the political development of the territory. The Committee reiterated the hope that the presence of foreign military bases would not be an inhibiting factor in the exercise of the people's right to self-determination. It noted the increased economic activity in the territory, but expressed the hope that greater attention would be paid to the development of industries such as fishing and tourism. It urged the administering power to continue to help develop the economy of the territory, in particular in the area of employment creation.

PITCAIRN

On 14 June 1977, the Special Committee adopted without objection the report on Pitcairn of its Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the consensus statement contained therein.

The Committee took note of the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom reaffirming the policy of that Government, as the administering power, to preserve the island community life for as long as the people of the terri-

tory wished and were physically able to remain on the island. The Committee welcomed the substantial efforts which had been made to improve the territory's communications facilities, particularly by improving the harbour, and took note of the plans to provide Pitcairn with an air strip, to install solar- and wind-powered generators and to improve the water supply.

Consideration by the General Assembly

On 28 November 1977, the General Assembly adopted without objection a resolution concerning Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, Montserrat, and the Turks and Caicos Islands.

By the operative part of the resolution, the Assembly approved the chapters of the Special Committee's report relating to those territories, reaffirming the right of their peoples to self-determination, and reaffirmed its conviction that questions of territorial size, geographical isolation and limited resources should not delay implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence. The Assembly called upon the United Kingdom Government, in consultation with the freely elected representatives of the peoples, to continue to take the necessary steps to ensure the full and speedy attainment of the goals set forth in that Declaration, to diversify and strengthen the economies of the territories and work out aid and economic development programmes.

The Assembly urged the administering power to safeguard the inalienable right of the peoples to the enjoyment of their natural resources by guaranteeing their rights to own those resources and to control future development of them. It also requested the administering power to pay particular attention to the training of qualified local personnel, and to continue to enlist the assistance of United Nations organizations in accelerating progress.

The Assembly welcomed the positive attitude of the administering power concerning visiting missions in the territories and requested the Chairman of the Special Committee to continue his consultations with a view to the dispatch of such missions.

The Assembly adopted resolution 32/29 on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, where the text was approved without vote on 15 November. The sponsors of the resolution were Australia, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, India, Jamaica, Liberia, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United Kingdom.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Also on 28 November, the General Assembly deferred until its 1978 session consideration of the

question of Pitcairn and asked the Special Committee to continue to keep the situation in the territory under review and report thereon (decision 32/412); it also deferred until 1978 consideration of the question of Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent (decision 32/413). The actions were recommended by

the Fourth Committee, where the texts were approved, without a vote, on the Chairman's suggestion, on 10 and 15 November respectively.

(For information on assistance to Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, see p. 418; for text of resolution 32/186 on this subject, see pp. 429-30.)

Documentary references

American Samoa

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meeting 1084.

General Assembly—32nd session
Fourth Committee, meetings 8, 16-18, 20.
Plenary meeting 83.

A/32/23/Rev.1, Vols. I and III. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1977). Vol. I: Chapter III; Vol. III: Chapter XXI (Section B: Conclusions and recommendations adopted by Special Committee on 7 July 1977, meeting 1084).

A/C.4/32/L.6. Australia, Canada, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved without vote by Fourth Committee on 9 November 1977, meeting 20.

A/32/356. Report of Fourth Committee (on chapters of report of Special Committee relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items), draft resolution III.

Resolution 32/24, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/32/356, adopted without objection by Assembly on 28 November 1977, meeting 83.

The General Assembly,
Having considered the question of American Samoa,
Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to American Samoa,

Taking into account the statement of the administering Power relating to developments in American Samoa,

Conscious of the need to promote progress towards the full implementation of the Declaration with respect to American Samoa,

Bearing in mind the constructive results achieved as a consequence of previous visiting missions to Non-Self-Governing Territories and reiterating its conviction that the dispatch of such visiting missions is essential for securing adequate and first-hand information in regard to the conditions prevailing in those Territories and to the views, wishes and aspirations of the peoples therein with respect to their future status,

Mindful that American Samoa requires the continued attention and assistance of the United Nations in the achievement by its people of the objectives embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of American Samoa, and stressing the necessity of diversifying its economy as a matter of priority in order to reduce its dependence on fluctuating economic activities,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of

the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to American Samoa;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reaffirms its conviction that questions of territorial size, geographical location and limited resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration with respect to American Samoa;

4. Calls upon the Government of the United States of America, as the administering Power, in consultation with the freely elected representatives of the people, to continue to take all the necessary steps to ensure the full and speedy attainment of the goals set forth in the Declaration with respect to the Territory;

5. Urges the administering Power to continue its efforts to ensure that the culture and identity of the people of the Territory continue to be reflected in the Government and administration of the Territory and preserved to the fullest extent;

6. Urges the administering Power to continue to foster close relations and co-operation with neighbouring island communities;

7. Calls upon the administering Power to take all possible steps to diversify the economy of American Samoa and to work out concrete programmes of assistance and economic development for the Territory;

8. Welcomes the positive attitude of the administering Power with respect to the receiving of United Nations visiting missions and requests the Chairman of the Special Committee to continue his consultations with a view to the dispatch of such a mission to the Territory;

9. Urges the administering Power, with the co-operation of the Government of American Samoa, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures which guarantee the right of the people to own and dispose of those natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

10. Requests the administering Power to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in accelerating progress in all sectors of the national life in American Samoa;

11. Requests the Special Committee to continue to seek the best ways and means for the implementation of the Declaration with respect to American Samoa, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission in consultation with the administering Power and in accordance with the wishes of the people of the Territory, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Belize

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meeting 1095.

General Assembly—32nd session
Fourth Committee, meetings 8, 11, 12, 14-20, 22-26, 28.
Plenary meeting 83.

A/32/23/Rev.1, Vol. IV. Report of Special Committee (covering

its work during 1977), Chapter XXIX. (Section B: Decision of Special Committee, 17 August 1977, meeting 1095.)

A/C.4/32/9. Request for hearing.

A/32/350. Note verbale of 18 November from Guatemala (transmitting telegram of 17 November 1977).

A/32/365. Letter of 23 November from United Kingdom.

A/32/387. Letter of 28 November from United Kingdom (transmitting letter from Premier of Belize).

A/32/393. Letter of 28 November from Guatemala.

A/C.4/32/L.23. El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua: draft resolution.

A/C.4/32/L.23/Rev.1. Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay: revised draft resolution.

A/C.4/32/L.24. Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Canada, Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Fiji, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Romania, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, approved by Fourth Committee on 17 November 1977, meeting 26, by roll-call vote of 115 to 5, with 16 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua

Abstaining: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Israel, Japan, Mauritania, Morocco, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, United States, Uruguay.

A/32/356. Report of Fourth Committee (on chapters of report of Special Committee relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items), draft resolution XI.

Resolution 32/32, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/32/356, as orally amended by Fourth Committee Rapporteur, adopted by Assembly on 28 November 1977, meeting 83, by recorded vote of 126 to 4, with 13 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti,

Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua

Abstaining: Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Israel, Japan, Morocco, Paraguay, Spain, United States, Uruguay.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Belize,

Having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolutions 3432(XXX) of 8 December 1975 and 31/50 of 1 December 1976,

Having heard the statements of the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Guatemala,

Having heard the statement of the representative of Belize,

Having also heard the statements of the petitioners,

Reaffirming the principles established in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, set out in its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, in particular that all peoples have the right to self-determination, by virtue of which right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development,

Noting that, in the Bogotà Declaration of 6 August 1977, it was agreed that "a solution of the Belize question should be found by the peaceful methods consecrated in the charters of the Organization of American States and the United Nations, and in accordance with respect for its territorial integrity and with the principle of the free self-determination of peoples,"

Noting that, in July 1977, negotiations took place between the Government of the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, acting in close consultation with the Government of Belize, and the Government of Guatemala, pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 4 of resolution 31/50,

Deeply regretting the interruption of the negotiations and the continued failure of the parties concerned to negotiate an agreement in conformity with the principles established in resolutions 3432(XXX) and 31/50,

Concerned that the obstacles placed in the way of the people of Belize to prevent them from exercising their right to self-determination and independence without fear have not yet been removed,

Convinced that the people of Belize should be assisted in a practical manner to exercise freely and without fear their inalienable right to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Belize to self-determination and independence;

2. Reaffirms that the inviolability and territorial integrity of Belize must be preserved;

3. Calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, acting in close consultation with the Government of Belize, and the Government of Guatemala to pursue vigorously their nego-

tations in strict conformity with the principles of General Assembly resolution 3432(XXX), in consultation as appropriate with other especially interested States in the area, with a view to concluding the negotiations before the thirty-third session of the General Assembly;

4. Also calls upon the parties involved to refrain from any threats or use of force against the people of Belize or their territory;

5. Urges all States to respect the right of the people of Belize to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity, and to render all practical assistance necessary for the secure and early exercise of that right;

6. Requests the Governments concerned to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session on the outcome of the negotiations referred to above;

7. Requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to remain seized of the question and to assist the people of Belize in the exercise of their inalienable rights.

Brunei

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1081, 1083.

General Assembly—32nd session

Fourth Committee, meetings 3, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 17, 20, 21.

Plenary meeting 83.

A/32/23/Rev.1, Vol. III. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1977), Chapter XV. (Section B: Consensus adopted by Special Committee on 16 July 1977, meeting 1083.)

A/C.4/32/3 and Add.1. Request for hearing.

A/C.4/32/L.19. Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mozambique, Philippines, Senegal, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution, approved by Fourth Committee on 10 November 1977, meeting 21, by recorded vote of 117 to 0, with 15 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, United States, Zaire.

A/32/356. Report of Fourth Committee (on chapters of report of Special Committee relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items), draft resolution VI.

Resolution 32/27, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/32/356, adopted by Assembly on 28 November 1977, meeting 83, by recorded vote of 127 to 0, with 14 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, United States, Zaire.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Brunei,

Having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as other relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Territory, including in particular the consensus on the question adopted by the General Assembly on 13 December 1974,

Recalling also its resolutions 3424(XXX) of 8 December 1975 and 31/56 of 1 December 1976,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Brunei to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

2. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Brunei;

3. Notes once again that no progress has been achieved so far in the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 3424(XXX) and 31/56;

4. Calls once more upon all parties concerned to work towards the early implementation of resolutions 3424(XXX) and 31/56;

5. Calls again upon the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, consistent with its responsibility as the administering Power, to take all steps within its competence to facilitate expeditiously the holding of free and democratic elections by the appropriate government authorities in Brunei, in consultation with and under the supervision of the United Nations, in accordance with the inalienable right of the people of Brunei to self-determination and independence, and further calls, prior to the elections, for the lifting of the ban on all political parties and for the return of all political exiles to Brunei so that they can participate freely and fully in the elections;

6. Notes that the administering Power has so far not participated in the Special Committee's consideration of the Territory;

7. Calls upon the administering Power, in conformity with the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, to extend full co-operation to the Special Committee;

8. Requests the Special Committee to continue to keep the situation in Brunei under review and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session.

Cayman Islands

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1062, 1064, 1067, 1098-1100.

General Assembly—32nd session

Fourth Committee, meetings 8, 12, 15, 17-19, 23-25.

Plenary meeting 83.

A/32/23/Rev.1, Vols. I and IV. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1977). Vol. I: Chapters III and IV; Vol. IV: Chapter XXVI (Section B: Resolution adopted by Special Committee on 20 September 1977, meeting 1100; Annex: Report of United Nations Visiting Mission to Cayman Islands, 1977).

A/C.4/32/L.28. Australia, Belgium, Fiji, India, Jamaica, Liberia, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Fourth Committee on 15 November 1977, meeting 25.

A/32/356. Report of Fourth Committee (on chapters of report of Special Committee relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items), draft resolution IX.

Resolution 32/30, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/32/356, adopted without objection by Assembly on 28 November 1977, meeting 83.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Cayman Islands,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Territory,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, including in particular the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission dispatched to the Territory in April 1977 at the invitation of the administering Power, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,

Having heard the statement of the administering Power,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Cayman Islands;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Cayman Islands to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reaffirms its conviction that questions of territorial size, geographical location and limited resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration with respect to the Territory;

4. Invites the attention of the administering Power to the observations, conclusions and recommendations of the United Nations Visiting Mission dispatched to the Territory in April 1977 and expresses its appreciation to the members of the Visiting Mission for the constructive work accomplished and to the administering Power and the Government of the Cayman Islands for the close co-operation and assistance extended to the Mission;

5. Requests the Government of the United Kingdom of Great

Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to continue to take all necessary measures, in consultation with the Government of the Cayman Islands, to expedite the process of decolonization in the Territory in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration;

6. Endorses the view of the Visiting Mission that urgent attention should be given to the diversification of the economy of the Cayman Islands, as an important element in the process of self-determination;

7. Requests the administering Power, in the light of the conclusions and recommendations of the Visiting Mission, to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in the development and strengthening of the economy of the Territory, and requests those agencies and organizations to respond appropriately to the development needs of the Cayman Islands;

8. Further requests the administering Power, in consultation with the Government of the Cayman Islands, to pay particular attention to the training of qualified local personnel with a view to their increased participation in the over-all development of the Territory;

9. Requests the Special Committee to continue the full examination of this question at its next session in the light of the findings of the Visiting Mission, including the possible dispatch of a further mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session.

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1085, 1086.

General Assembly—32nd session

Fourth Committee, meetings 8, 12, 15, 20.

Plenary meeting 83.

A/32/23/Rev.1, Vols. I and III. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1977). Vol. I: Chapter III, Vol. III: Chapter XII (Section B: Consensus adopted by Special Committee on 1 August 1977, meeting 1086).

A/C.4/32/L.14. Draft consensus.

A/32/356. Report of Fourth Committee (on chapters of report of Special Committee relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items), draft consensus II.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/408).

East Timor

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1086, 1087, 1089.

A/32/23/Rev.1, Vol. II. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1977), Chapter X. (Section B: Decision of Special Committee of 4 August 1977, meeting 1089.)

General Assembly—32nd session

General Committee, meeting 1.

Fourth Committee, meetings 3, 6, 8, 10-21.

Fifth Committee, meeting 47.

Plenary meetings 5, 83.

A/32/23/Rev.1, Vol. II. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1977), Chapter X.

A/32/73. Note verbale of 20 April from Portugal.

A/32/90. Note verbale of 11 May from Indonesia.

A/C.4/32/5. Request for hearing.

A/C.4/32/8. Letter of 27 October from Mozambique (trans-

mitting communication of 27 October 1977 from José Ramos-Horta, member of Central Committee of FRETILIN).

A/C.4/32/L.9. Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Benin, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved by Fourth Committee on 10 November 1977, meeting 21, by recorded vote of 61 to 26, with 47 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Zambia

Against: Bangladesh, Chile, Egypt, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Surinam, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United States, Uruguay, Zaire

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burma, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Qatar, Samoa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

A/C.4/32/L.18, A/C.5/32/46, A/32/364. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Fourth Committee in A/32/357. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/32/357. Report of Fourth Committee.

Resolution 32/34, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/32/357, adopted by Assembly on 28 November 1977, meeting 83, by recorded vote of 67 to 26, with 47 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Zambia

Against: Bangladesh, Chile, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Surinam, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United States, Uruguay, Zaire

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burma, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic,

El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Kuwait, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malawi, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Qatar, Samoa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and independence in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Territory,

Having heard the statements of the representatives of Portugal and Indonesia,

Having also heard the statements of the representatives of the Frente Revolucionária de Timor Leste Independente,

Mindful that all States should, in conformity with Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter, refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or national independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Deeply concerned at the continuing critical situation in the Territory, resulting from the persistent refusal on the part of the Government of Indonesia to comply with the provisions of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 3485(XXX) of 12 December 1975 and 31/53 of 1 December 1976 and Security Council resolutions 384(1975) of 22 December 1975 and 389(1976) of 22 April 1976,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of East Timor to self-determination and independence, and the legitimacy of their struggle to achieve that right;

2. Reaffirms its resolutions 3485(XXX) and 31/53 and Security Council resolutions 384(1975) and 389(1976);

3. Rejects the claim that East Timor has been integrated into Indonesia, inasmuch as the people of the Territory have not been able to exercise freely their right to self-determination and independence;

4. Requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to keep the situation in the Territory under active consideration, to follow the implementation of the present resolution, to dispatch to the Territory as soon as possible a visiting mission with a view to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session;

5. Requests the Secretary-General in consultation with the Chairman of the Special Committee, in the meantime to send urgently a special representative to East Timor for the purpose of making a thorough, on-the-spot assessment of the existing situation in the Territory and of establishing contact with the representatives of the Frente Revolucionaria de Timor Leste Independente and the Government of Indonesia, as well as the Governments of other States concerned, in order to prepare the ground for a visiting mission of the Special Committee, and to report thereon to the Special Committee;

6. Draws the attention of the Security Council, in conformity with Article 11, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations, to the critical situation in the Territory of East Timor and recommends that it should take all effective steps for the implementation of its resolutions 384(1975) and 389(1976) with a view to securing the full exercise by the people of East Timor of their right to self-determination and independence;

7. Calls upon the Government of Indonesia and the leadership of the Frente Revolucionaria de Timor Leste Independente to facilitate the entry into East Timor of the International Committee of the Red Cross and other relief organizations in order to assist the people of the Territory;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session the item entitled "Question of East Timor."

S/12469. Letter of 29 November from Secretary-General to President of Security Council (transmitting text of Assembly resolution 32/34 of 28 November 1977).

Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meeting 1095.

General Assembly—32nd session
Fourth Committee, meetings 8, 14-17, 21.
Plenary meeting 83.

A/32/23/Rev.1, Vol. IV. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1977), Chapter XXVIII. (Section B: Decision of Special Committee of 17 August 1977, meeting 1095.)

A/32/110. Letter of 8 June from Argentina (annexing joint communique issued in Buenos Aires and London on 26 April 1977).

A/32/111. Letter of 8 June from United Kingdom (annexing joint communique issued in London and Buenos Aires on 26 April 1977).

A/32/168. Letter of 16 August from Argentina.

A/32/169. Letter of 16 August from United Kingdom.

A/32/356. Report of Fourth Committee (on chapters of report of Special Committee relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items), draft decision I.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/412).

A/33/57. Letter of 30 January 1978 from Argentina (annexing joint communique issued on 15 December 1977).

A/33/58. Letter of 30 January 1978 from United Kingdom (annexing joint communique issued on 15 December 1977).

French Somaliland (Djibouti)

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meeting 1082.

A/32/23/Rev.1, Vol. IV. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1977), Chapter XXXI. (Section B: Statement adopted by Special Committee on 24 June 1977, meeting 1082.)

A/32/66. Note by Secretary-General.

A/32/107 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report of United Nations mission to observe referendum and elections in French Somaliland (Djibouti)).

Gibraltar

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meeting 1095.

General Assembly—32nd session
Fourth Committee, meetings 8, 11, 22.
Plenary meeting 83.

A/32/23/Rev.1, Vol. II. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1977), Chapter XI. (Section B: Decision of Special Committee of 17 August 1977, meeting 1095.)

A/C.4/32/L.22. Draft consensus.

A/32/356. Report of Fourth Committee (on chapters of report

of Special Committee relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items), draft consensus V.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/411).

Gilbert Islands

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1088, 1089.

General Assembly—32nd session
Fourth Committee, meetings 8, 12, 15-20.
Plenary meeting 83.

A/32/23/Rev.1, Vols. I and III. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1977). Vol. I: Chapter III; Vol. III: Chapter XIX (Section B: Conclusions and recommendations adopted by Special Committee on 4 August 1977, meeting 1089).

A/C.4/32/L.5. Afghanistan, Australia, Canada, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Thailand, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved without vote by Fourth Committee on 9 November 1977, meeting 20.

A/32/356. Report of Fourth Committee (on chapters of report of Special Committee relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items), draft resolution II.

Resolution 32/23, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/32/356, adopted without objection by Assembly on 28 November 1977, meeting 83.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Gilbert Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Having heard the statement of the administering Power relating to developments in the Territory,

Noting with satisfaction that the Gilbert Islands attained full internal self-government on 1 January 1977, to be followed by a general election to be held no later than 13 August 1978 and by a constitutional conference prior to independence,

Noting further that the constitutional conference to be held in preparation for independence, to which representatives of the Banaban community will be invited, will take into account the special rights and interests of the Banaban community,

Bearing in mind that the phosphate resources of the Territory will soon be exhausted,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Gilbert Islands;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Gilbert Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Expresses the hope that the constitutional conference will lead to independence for the Gilbert Islands in accordance with the Declaration and that the constitution to be agreed upon will respect the special rights and interests of the Banaban community;

4. Requests that steps be taken towards diversifying the economy of the Territory and that the administering Power continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and

other organizations within the United Nations system, as well as of regional bodies, in the development and strengthening of the economy of the Territory;

5. Requests the Special Committee to continue to seek the best ways and means for the implementation of the Declaration with respect to the Gilbert Islands, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission in consultation with the administering Power, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Guam

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1085, 1086.

General Assembly—32nd session
Fourth Committee, meetings 8, 15-23.
Plenary meeting 83.

A/32/23/Rev.1, Vols. I and III. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1977). Vol. I: Chapters III and V; Vol. III: Chapter XXII (Section B: Conclusions and recommendations adopted by Special Committee on 1 August 1977, meeting 1086).

A/C.4/32/L.10. Angola, Cuba, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mozambique, Viet Nam: draft resolution.

A/C.4/32/L.10. Draft resolution, circulated without sponsors, as orally amended following consultations among interested parties, approved by consensus by Fourth Committee on 14 November 1977, meeting 23.

A/C.4/32/L.11. Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sierra Leone: draft resolution.

A/C.4/32/L.17. Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone: amendments to 5-power draft resolution, A/C.4/32/L.10.

A/C.4/32/L.25. Benin, Madagascar, Zambia: subamendment to 5-power amendments, A/C.4/32/L.17.

A/C.4/32/L.26. India: subamendment to 3-power subamendment, A/C.4/32/L.25.

A/32/356. Report of Fourth Committee (on chapters of report of Special Committee relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items), draft resolution VII.

Resolution 32/28, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/32/356, adopted without objection by Assembly on 28 November 1977, meeting 83.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Guam,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Guam, in particular General Assembly resolutions 3429 (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 3481 (XXX) of 11 December 1975 and 31/58 of 1 December 1976,

Conscious of the need to accelerate progress towards the full implementation of the Declaration with respect to Guam,

Having heard the statement of the administering Power,

Noting the opinion expressed by the representative of the administering Power concerning the presence of United States military bases in the Territory,

Considering that the policy of maintaining military bases and installations in Non-Self-Governing Territories which inhibit the right of self-determination of peoples is incompatible with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the constructive results achieved as a consequence of previous visiting missions to colonial Territories and

reiterating its conviction that the dispatch of such missions is essential for securing adequate and first-hand information in regard to the conditions prevailing in those Territories and to the views, wishes and aspirations of the peoples therein with respect to their future status,

Mindful that Guam requires the continued attention and assistance of the United Nations in the achievement by its people of the objectives embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of Guam, and stressing the necessity of diversifying its economy as a matter of priority in order to reduce its dependence on fluctuating economic activities,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Guam;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Guam to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reaffirms its conviction that questions of territorial size, geographical location and limited resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration with respect to the Territory;

4. Calls upon the Government of the United States of America, as the administering Power, in consultation with the freely elected representatives of the people, to continue to take all the necessary steps to ensure the full and speedy attainment of the goals set forth in the Declaration with respect to Guam;

5. Reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of United States bases on Guam should not prevent the people of the Territory from freely exercising their right to self-determination in accordance with the Declaration and the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

6. Calls upon the administering Power to take all possible steps to diversify the economy of the Territory and to work out concrete programmes of assistance and economic development for Guam;

7. Takes note of the attitude of the Government of the United States regarding visiting missions and requests the Chairman of the Special Committee to continue his consultations with a view to gaining access for such a mission to the Territory;

8. Urges the administering Power, with the co-operation of the Government of Guam, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of its natural resources by taking effective measures which guarantee the right of the people to own and dispose of those natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

9. Requests the administering Power to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in accelerating progress in all sectors of the national life of Guam;

10. Requests the Special Committee to continue to seek the best ways and means for the implementation of the Declaration with respect to Guam, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission in consultation with the administering Power, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

New Hebrides

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meeting 1084.

General Assembly—32nd session
Fourth Committee, meetings 8, 12, 16-20.
Plenary meeting 83.

A/32/23/Rev.1, Vols. I and III. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1977). Vol. I: Chapter III; Vol. III:

Chapter XIII (Section B: Conclusions and recommendations adopted by Special Committee on 7 July 1977, meeting 1084).
A/32/99. Letter of 3 June from France and United Kingdom (annexing joint statement issued on 26 March 1977 by British and French High Commissioners of New Hebrides).

A/32/172. Letter of 3 August from France and United Kingdom (annexing joint statement on future constitutional developments in New Hebrides).

A/C.4/32/L.15. Australia, Canada, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved without vote by Fourth Committee on 9 November 1977, meeting 20.

A/32/356. Report of Fourth Committee (on chapters of report of Special Committee relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items), draft resolution V.

Resolution 32/26, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/32/356, adopted without objection by Assembly on 28 November 1977, meeting 83.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the New Hebrides,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Territory, including General Assembly resolutions 3290(XXIX) of 13 December 1974, 3433(XXX) of 8 December 1975 and 31/51 of 1 December 1976,

Welcoming the participation of France, as an administering Power, in the work of the Special Committee relating to the Territory,

Noting the joint statement of the administering Powers issued on 21 July 1977, as well as their joint statement of 26 March 1977,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland relating to developments in the New Hebrides,

Conscious of the need to accelerate progress towards the full implementation of the Declaration with respect to the New Hebrides,

Bearing in mind the constructive results achieved as a consequence of previous visiting missions to colonial Territories and reiterating its conviction that the dispatch of such a mission to the New Hebrides is essential for securing adequate and first-hand information in regard to the conditions prevailing in the Territory and to the views, wishes and aspirations of the people therein with respect to their future status,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the New Hebrides;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reaffirms the territorial integrity and national unity of the New Hebrides;

4. Welcomes the joint commitment of the two administering Powers to independence for the New Hebrides and urges them to continue their efforts towards the early independence of the Territory, in full consultation with the people of the Territory;

5. Requests the administering Powers to take all appropriate steps to strengthen the economy of the New Hebrides, to continue taking steps on a priority basis to unify the administration of the Territory and to work out concrete programmes of assis-

tance and economic development so as to ensure that economic and social development keeps abreast of political development;

6. Requests the administering Powers to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in accelerating progress in all sectors of the national life of the Territory;

7. Urges the Government of France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to continue to co-operate with the Special Committee and to consider permitting access by a United Nations visiting mission to the New Hebrides, and to report on this aspect to the Special Committee when it next considers the question of the New Hebrides;

8. Requests the Special Committee to continue to seek the best ways and means for the implementation of the Declaration with respect to the New Hebrides, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission in consultation with the administering Powers, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

St. Helena

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meeting 1084.

General Assembly—32nd session

Fourth Committee, meetings 8, 12, 21.

Plenary meeting 83.

A/32/23/Rev.1, Vols. I and III. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1977). Vol. I: Chapter III; Vol. III: Chapter XX (Section B: Consensus adopted by Special Committee on 7 July 1977, meeting 1084).

A/C.4/32/L.21. Draft consensus.

A/32/356. Report of Fourth Committee (on chapters of report of Special Committee relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items), draft consensus IV.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/410).

Solomon Islands

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meeting 1079.

General Assembly—32nd session

Fourth Committee, meetings 8, 12, 15-20.

Plenary meeting 83.

A/32/23/Rev.1, Vol. III. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1977), Chapter XVI. (Section B: Conclusions and recommendations adopted by Special Committee on 14 June 1977, meeting 1079).

A/C.4/32/L.8. Australia, Austria, Canada, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta: draft resolution, approved without vote by Fourth Committee on 9 November 1977, meeting 20.

A/32/356. Report of Fourth Committee (on chapters of report of Special Committee relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items), draft resolution IV.

Resolution 32/25, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/32/356, adopted without objection by Assembly on 28 November 1977, meeting 83.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Solomon Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Imple-

mentation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Having heard the statement of the administering Power,
Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Territory,

Recalling also its resolution 31/46 of 1 December 1976 on the question of the Solomon Islands,

Noting with satisfaction that an agreement was reached at a constitutional conference, held in London from 6 to 16 September 1977, between the administering Power and the Solomon Islands delegation, led by its Chief Minister, whereby the Territory will achieve independence in July 1978,

Noting with satisfaction that the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland will continue to provide assistance to the Territory after independence,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Solomon Islands;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Solomon Islands to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Welcomes the comprehensive way in which the Government of the Solomon Islands has approached the preparation of a sound political and economic foundation for independence, which is to be achieved in July 1978;

4. Requests that further steps be taken towards diversifying the economy of the Solomon Islands and that the administering Power continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, as well as of regional bodies, in the development and strengthening of the economy of the Territory;

5. Requests the Special Committee to keep the situation in the Solomon Islands under review.

Tokelau

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meeting 1079.

General Assembly—32nd session
Fourth Committee, meetings 8, 15-18, 20.
Plenary meeting 83.

A/32/23/Rev.1, Vols. I and III. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1977). Vol. I: Chapter III; Vol. III: Chapter XIV (Section B: Conclusions and recommendations adopted by Special Committee on 14 June 1977, meeting 1079).

A/C.4/32/L.16 and Corr.1. Draft consensus.

A/32/356. Report of Fourth Committee (on chapters of report of Special Committee relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items), draft consensus III.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/409).

Tuvalu

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meeting 1083.

General Assembly—32nd session
Fourth Committee, meetings 8, 12, 15-20.
Plenary meeting 83.

A/32/23/Rev.1, Vol. III. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1977), Chapter XVIII (Section B: Conclusions and recommendations adopted by Special Committee on 6 July 1977, meeting 1083).

A/C.4/32/L.13. Draft consensus.

A/32/356. Report of Fourth Committee (on chapters of report of Special Committee relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items), draft consensus I.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/407).

United States Virgin Islands

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1072, 1098-1100.

General Assembly—32nd session
Fourth Committee meetings 8, 15-19, 23-25.
Plenary meeting 83.

A/32/23/Rev.1, Vols. I and IV. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1977). Vol. I: Chapters III and V; Vol. IV: Chapter XXVII (Section B: Consensus adopted by Special Committee on 20 September 1977, meeting 1100; Annex: Report of United Nations Visiting Mission to United States Virgin Islands, 1977).

A/C.4/32/L.29. Australia, Bahamas, Fiji, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Mali, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia: draft resolution, approved without vote by Fourth Committee on 15 November 1977, meeting 25.

A/32/356. Report of Fourth Committee (on chapters of report of Special Committee relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items), draft resolution X.

Resolution 32/31, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/32/356, adopted without objection by Assembly on 28 November 1977, meeting 83.

The General Assembly,
Having considered the question of the United States Virgin Islands,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Territory,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, including in particular the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission dispatched to the Territory in April 1977 at the invitation of the administering Power, the Government of the United States of America,

Having heard the statement of the administering Power,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the United States Virgin Islands;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reaffirms its conviction that questions of territorial size, geographical location and limited resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration with respect to the Territory;

4. Takes note of the observations, conclusions and recommendations of the United Nations Visiting Mission dispatched to the Territory in April 1977;

5. Expresses its satisfaction to the members of the Visiting Mission for the constructive work which they accomplished, as well as to the administering Power and the Government of the United States Virgin Islands for the co-operation and assistance extended to the Mission;

6. Requests the Government of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to continue to take all necessary measures, in consultation with the Government of the United

States Virgin Islands, to enable the people of the Territory to exercise fully their right to self-determination in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration;

7. Requests the administering Power to encourage further and meaningful discussion regarding the political and constitutional status of the Territory and to take such additional measures as would ensure preservation of the identity and cultural heritage of the people of the United States Virgin Islands;

8. Urges the administering Power, with the co-operation of the Government of the United States Virgin Islands, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the territory to the enjoyment of its natural resources by taking effective measures which guarantee the right of the people to own and dispose of those natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

9. Expresses the view that measures to promote the economic development of the United States Virgin Islands are an important element in the process of self-determination and, to this end, calls upon the administering Power, together with the Government of the United States Virgin Islands, to take all measures necessary to achieve a viable and stable economy in the Territory;

10. Requests the administering Power, in the light of the conclusions and recommendations of the Visiting Mission, to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in the development and strengthening of the economy of the United States Virgin Islands;

11. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session in the light of the findings of the Visiting Mission, including the possible dispatch of a further mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session.

Western Sahara

COMMUNICATIONS

A/32/51 and Corr.1. Letter of 29 December 1976 from Algeria.

A/32/86. Letter of 9 May from Algeria.

A/32/303. Letter of 21 October from Madagascar (annexing memorandum of 5 October 1977 from Frente POLISARIO to Chairman of Special Committee).

A/32/310. Letter of 25 October from Tunisia (transmitting resolutions and decisions of 29th regular session of Council of Ministers of OAU, Libreville, Gabon, 23 June-3 July 1977, and of 14th regular session of Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, Libreville, 2-5 July 1977).

A/32/335. Letter of 10 November from Algeria.

A/32/494. Letter of 21 December from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (annexing telegram of 20 December 1977).

CONSIDERATION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meeting 1089.

A/32/23/Rev.1, Vol. II. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1977), Chapter IX (Section B: Decision of Special Committee of 4 August 1977, meeting 1089).

CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

General Assembly—32nd session
Fourth Committee, meetings 3, 6, 8, 10-20.
Plenary meeting 83.

A/32/23/Rev.1, Vol. II. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1977), Chapter IX.

A/32/304. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.4/32/4. Request for hearing.

A/C.4/32/L.12. Gabon: draft resolution.

A/C.4/32/L.20. Draft resolution, prepared following consultations between Fourth Committee Chairman and interested parties, approved by consensus by Fourth Committee on 9 November 1977, meeting 20.

A/32/356. Report of Fourth Committee (on chapters of report of Special Committee relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items), draft resolution I.

Resolution 32/22, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/32/356, adopted without objection by Assembly on 28 November 1977, meeting 83.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Western Sahara,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Organization of African Unity concerning the Territory,

Taking note of the part of the Political Declaration adopted by the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held at Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976, relating to Western Sahara,

Having heard all the statements made on the subject before the Fourth Committee,

Recalling the decision of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its thirteenth ordinary session, held at Port Louis from 2 to 6 July 1976, to hold an extraordinary session devoted to the question of Western Sahara,

Recalling also its resolution 3412(XXX) of 28 November 1975 regarding co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,

1. Reaffirms its commitment to the principle of self-determination of peoples in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

2. Expresses the hope that a just and lasting solution to the problem of Western Sahara will be speedily achieved, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, at the extraordinary session of the Organization of African Unity devoted to this question, to be held shortly in accordance with the decisions taken at the thirteenth and fourteenth ordinary sessions of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity;

3. Decides to resume consideration of the question of Western Sahara at its thirty-third session;

4. Requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to keep developments in this matter under review and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session;

5. Requests the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the progress achieved in the implementation of the decisions of the Organization of African Unity concerning Western Sahara, and invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations to report on the question to the General Assembly as soon as possible and not later than at its thirty-third session.

Other territories

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1079-1081, 1083, 1095.

General Assembly—32nd session
Fourth Committee, meetings 8, 12, 15, 17-21, 23-25.
Plenary meeting 83.

A/32/23/Rev.1, Vols. I and III. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1977). Vol. I: Chapters III-V; Vol. III: Chapters XXIV (Bermuda) and XXV (British Virgin Islands,

Montserrat and Turks and Caicos Islands) (Sections B: Conclusions and recommendations adopted by Special Committee on 20 June 1977, meeting 1081, and on 6 July 1977, meeting 1083, respectively).

A/C.4/32/11. Request for hearing.

A/C.4/32/L.27. Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, India, Jamaica, Liberia, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom: draft resolution, approved without vote by Fourth Committee on 15 November 1977, meeting 25.

A/32/356. Report of Fourth Committee (on chapters of report of Special Committee relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items), draft resolution VIII.

Resolution 32/29, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/32/356, adopted without objection by Assembly on 28 November 1977, meeting 83.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Montserrat and Turks and Caicos Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Territories listed above, in particular General Assembly resolutions 31/52 and 31/54 of 1 December 1976,

Taking into account the statement of the administering Power relating to the Territories listed above,

Noting the continued readiness of the administering Power to grant independence to the peoples of the Territories under its administration on the basis of their express wishes and aspirations in that regard, and its declared policy of fostering the growth of free and democratic political institutions in those Territories,

Conscious of the need to accelerate progress towards the full implementation of the Declaration with respect to the Territories concerned,

Bearing in mind the constructive results achieved as a consequence of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Cayman Islands in April 1977 and reiterating its conviction that the dispatch of such missions to colonial Territories is essential for securing adequate and first-hand information in regard to the political, economic and social conditions in those Territories and to the views, wishes and aspirations of the peoples therein,

Mindful that those Territories require the continued attention and assistance of the United Nations in the achievement by their peoples of the objectives embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territories concerned, and stressing the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further their economies as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability and to reduce their dependence on fluctuating economic activities,

1. Approves the chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Montserrat and Turks and Caicos Islands;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of those Territories to self-determination and independence in accordance

with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reaffirms its conviction that questions of territorial size, geographical isolation and limited resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration with respect to the Territories concerned;

4. Calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, in consultation with the freely elected representatives of the peoples, to continue to take all the necessary steps to ensure the full and speedy attainment of the goals set forth in the Declaration with respect to the Territories;

5. Calls upon the administering Power to expand its programme of budgetary aid and to take all possible steps, in consultation with the local authorities, as appropriate, to diversify and strengthen further the economies of the Territories listed above and to work out concrete programmes of assistance and economic development for those Territories;

6. Urges the administering Power, with the co-operation of the Governments of the Territories concerned, to safeguard the inalienable right of the peoples of those Territories to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures which guarantee the rights of the peoples to own and dispose of those natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

7. Requests the administering Power, in consultation with the Governments of the Territories concerned, to pay particular attention to the training of qualified local personnel;

8. Welcomes the positive attitude of the administering Power with respect to the receiving of United Nations visiting missions in the Territories under its administration and requests the Chairman of the Special Committee to continue his consultations with a view to the dispatch of such missions, as appropriate;

9. Requests the administering Power to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in accelerating progress in all sectors of the national life of those Territories;

10. Requests the Special Committee to continue to seek the best ways and means for the implementation of the Declaration with respect to Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Montserrat and Turks and Caicos Islands, including the possible dispatch of visiting missions in consultation with the administering Power, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

A/32/23/Rev.1, Vol. III. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1977), Chapter XVII. (Section B: Consensus adopted by Special Committee on 14 June 1977, meeting 1079).

A/32/356. Report of Fourth Committee (on chapters of report of Special Committee relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items), draft decision I.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/412).

A/32/23/Rev.1, Vol. IV. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1977), Chapter XXX (Section B: Decision adopted by Special Committee on 17 August 1977, meeting 1095).

A/32/356. Report of Fourth Committee (on chapters of report of Special Committee relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items), draft decision II.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/413).

Chapter III

The question of Namibia

The question of Namibia again received consideration in 1977 by various United Nations bodies. The General Assembly, the Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,¹ and the United Nations Council for Namibia all took decisions on the matter. Related decisions were taken by the Commission on Human Rights and by the Economic and Social Council.

On 14 March, the Special Committee on the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence adopted a consensus statement on general aspects of the situation in the territory by which, among other things, it denounced the South African regime for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia, considered that the war being waged there by South Africa constituted a threat to international peace and security, and recommended to the Security Council that it declare mandatory the arms embargo against South Africa without any qualifications whatsoever.

The Special Committee reaffirmed the need to hold free elections under United Nations supervision and control in the whole of Namibia, as one political entity, and stressed that the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) had to take part in any negotiations leading to independence. The Special Committee categorically rejected all manoeuvres, such as tribal talks, by which the South African regime might seek to impose its will upon the Namibian people. Should South Africa seek to transfer any powers to a puppet interim regime, the General Assembly should meet in special session to determine what action might be required.

The International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo, Mozambique, from 16 to 21 May, approved the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and a Programme of action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

In its 1977 report, the United Nations Council for Namibia said it had: intensified its efforts in support of self-determination, freedom and national independence for the Namibian

people under their sole and authentic liberation movement, SWAPO; denounced South Africa's militarization of Namibia; condemned as illegal the activities of all foreign corporations operating there; and condemned South Africa's decision to administer Walvis Bay as part of South Africa's Cape Province.

The Council for Namibia also continued to serve as trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia—the main vehicle through which the Council channeled assistance to Namibians—and to sponsor the Institute for Namibia in Lusaka, Zambia, which provided both training and employment for Namibians; it was expected that 300 students would be enrolled there by 1980. Also during 1977, the Council developed the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, which was intended to provide comprehensive assistance to the territory from within the United Nations system during both the pre-independence period and the initial period of independence.

The Council's report to the General Assembly also contained a review of the activities of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, and included a number of recommendations for action by the Assembly.

Later in 1977, at its thirty-second session, the General Assembly on 4 November adopted eight resolutions—which for the most part embodied the recommendations of the Council for Namibia—on the following aspects of the question: implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia; the United Nations Fund for Namibia; dissemination of information on Namibia; the situation in Namibia resulting from the illegal occupation of the territory by South Africa; action by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations with respect to Namibia; the programme of work of the Council for Namibia; intensification and co-ordination of United Nations action in support of Namibia; and a decision to hold a special session on the question of Namibia before the Assembly's thirty-third (1978) session.

Details of these and related decisions are given in the sections that follow.

¹ See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing text of Declaration.

Consideration by the Special Committee

The General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples considered the question of Namibia at meetings held in New York between 25 February and 14 March 1977.

In conformity with relevant General Assembly resolutions and in accordance with established practice, the Special Committee, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), invited the national liberation movement of Namibia, SWAPO, to participate in an observer capacity in its consideration of the question and heard a statement by SWAPO Vice-President Mishake Muyongo. The President of the United Nations Council for Namibia also participated in the work of the Special Committee and made a statement.

On 14 March, the Special Committee adopted by consensus the text of a statement by which, among other things, it emphatically denounced the South African regime for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia in defiance of repeated demands by the Security Council for its withdrawal, for its outright violation of obligations under the Charter of the United Nations in respect of Namibia, and for its attempt to perpetuate its domination over the Namibian people by creating an atmosphere of terror and intimidation throughout the territory and by employing tactics meant to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia and deny the genuine aspirations of its people.

The Special Committee went on to note that the South African regime was continuing its efforts to fragment the territory in accordance with its policy of bantustanization. The tribal talks being held at Windhoek, among hand-picked "representatives" chosen from various tribal groups, were nothing less than an attempt by the South African regime to perpetuate its apartheid and bantustan policies. Proposals submitted to those tribal talks, the Special Committee charged, sought to give a semblance of validity to South Africa's continued illegal occupation of the territory, but would in fact result in the establishment of a "government" in Namibia based on apartheid principles and wholly dependent upon South Africa.

In its consensus statement, the Special Committee noted that the true aspirations of the Namibian people had been evidenced by widespread demonstrations of support for SWAPO. In its efforts to suppress those manifestations, the South African regime had resorted increas-

ingly to arrests, intimidation and violence and had placed large areas of Namibia under military rule. The Special Committee strongly condemned such measures, in particular arrests and sentencing of Namibians by courts having no legal jurisdiction in the territory. It again demanded the release of Aaron Mushimba, Hendrik Shikongo and all other Namibian political prisoners.

The Special Committee condemned the activities of foreign corporations operating in Namibia which were exploiting the human and natural resources of the territory. It demanded that such exploitation cease and it reaffirmed that the activities of those corporations were illegal.

In view of South Africa's massive military build-up in Namibia, its increasing resort to force and its refusal to comply with the terms of the Security Council's resolution of 30 January 1976,² the Special Committee asked the Council to consider taking measures under the United Nations Charter, including those provided for under Chapter VII.³ The Special Committee said it was mindful not only that Namibia, as an international territory, was a special responsibility of the United Nations but also that the war being waged there by South Africa constituted a threat to international peace and security.

The Special Committee went on to call on States to terminate, and abstain from entering into in the future, military arrangements of any kind which involved collaboration with the South African regime in respect of Namibia, and to desist from the sale or supply of all arms and military materiel to South Africa. In that connexion, the Special Committee recommended to the Security Council that it declare mandatory the arms embargo against South Africa without any qualifications whatsoever.

Also by this consensus statement, the Special Committee called on States to take effective measures to prevent the recruitment of mercenaries for service in Namibia or South Africa.

The Special Committee reaffirmed that the only political solution for Namibia had to be one based on the free exercise by all Namibians of their right to self-determination and independence within a united Namibia. To that end, it reaffirmed the need to hold free elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations in the whole of Namibia as one political entity; any negotiations leading

² See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 782-83, text of resolution 385(1976).

³ For text of Chapter VII of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

to independence had to be entered into by the South African regime with SWAPO, as the only authentic representative of the Namibian people, for the sole purpose of deciding the modalities of the transfer of power. Accordingly, the Special Committee rejected all manoeuvres, such as the tribal talks, by which the South African regime might seek to impose its will upon the Namibian people and it urged States to refrain from according any recognition to any authority or regime which South Africa might install in Namibia by such means. The Special Committee believed that, should South Africa seek to transfer any powers to such a puppet interim regime, the General Assembly should meet in special session to determine what action might be required.

The Special Committee also reaffirmed its continued support for the people of Namibia, led by SWAPO, and it appealed to the international community for moral and material support for them. It also asked Member States of the United Nations to contribute to the United Nations Fund for Namibia and, through it, to the Institute for Namibia, to continue and expand the training of Namibians in the skills needed for an independent Namibia.

The Special Committee reaffirmed its support for activities of the United Nations Council for Namibia—the only legal authority for Namibia until independence—and endorsed the policies and programmes defined by the Council in co-operation with SWAPO to promote the independence of the Namibian people.

The Chairman of the Special Committee, opening the Committee's discussion, said that the record of developments in Namibia during the eight months since the Committee last examined the question revealed a state of rapidly mounting confrontation. The racist regime of South Africa refused to terminate its illegal occupation of Namibia and there was no indication that it was prepared to yield to international pressure by relaxing its stranglehold over the territory and its suffering and exploited people. Faced with almost unanimous opposition from the Namibian people, he said, the South African regime had had to resort increasingly to intimidation and violence in order to bolster its illegal presence. Large areas of Namibia had been placed under military rule, and there was ample testimony of widespread brutality and ill-treatment of civilians by units of the South African armed forces. However, the liberation forces had continued to grow in strength and had enjoyed success in many parts of the territory. That and the increasingly overt support for SWAPO

among all sections of the non-white population were encouraging aspects of the situation, he added.

The representative of Zambia, President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, told the Special Committee that South African manoeuvres with respect to Namibia were centred on the Turnhalle tribal talks: the tribal puppets and the white-minority supporters of apartheid were, he said, about to propose a so-called charter, on the basis of which South Africa intended to perpetuate its racist and colonial exploitation of Namibia. He also charged that South Africa and its allies were continuing their plunder of the natural wealth of the territory in complete disregard for the legitimate interests of the Namibian people. Available estimates, he said, indicated that 25 per cent of Namibia's gross domestic product was transferred abroad in profits, dividends and interest payments. The large uranium deposits at Rossing had already led to large contracts being entered into to export the output to the United Kingdom, Japan and France.

Behind its false promises of independence for the territory, he continued, South Africa continued to expand its military presence there. Its main military base had underground hangars for combat aircraft and facilities for 20,000 soldiers. The militarization of Namibia revealed with more clarity than any words the true intentions of South Africa.

The United Nations Council for Namibia was, he said, firmly supporting the struggle of the Namibian people in their efforts to achieve self-determination and independence in a united Namibia. In the past year the Council had opened in Lusaka the Institute for Namibia to train Namibians in the skills needed for an independent State. The resources of the Fund for Namibia and the indicative planning figure established by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) had assisted the Council in increasing its programmes in support of Namibia.

In his statement to the Special Committee, Mishake Muyongo of SWAPO said that the situation in southern Africa had long since passed the merely critical or explosive stage and that total war had been declared by both sides. He enumerated an eight-point programme on which SWAPO believed action was imperative: (1) the Security Council should impose a mandatory arms embargo against the illegal occupation regime; (2) the international community should firmly denounce, by the convening of a special session of the General Assembly, the

so-called interim regime to be imposed on Namibia in the near future; (3) the international community should refrain from according any recognition to any authority or regime that the Pretoria regime might install through the Turnhalle tribal talks; (4) as urged by the Assembly, all States should cease and desist from any form of direct or indirect military consultation, co-operation or collaboration with the Pretoria regime; (5) all States should take effective measures to prevent the recruitment of mercenaries for service in Namibia or South Africa; (6) the international community should increase its financial contributions to the Institute for Namibia through the United Nations Fund for Namibia; (7) any independence talks regarding Namibia had to be between the South African regime and SWAPO, under the auspices of the United Nations, for the sole purpose of discussing the modalities of the transfer of power to the people of Namibia; and (8) the international community was urged to make adequate financial contributions to the forthcoming international conference in Maputo to mobilize support for and assistance to the people of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

He said in conclusion that SWAPO was resolved to continue to wage military armed struggle. The People's Liberation Army of Namibia was scoring remarkable successes as it widened its operations inside Namibia, and there were currently semi-liberated areas in the northern operational zones.

During the discussion in the Special Committee, the majority of speakers agreed that no progress had been made during the past year towards the attainment of independence for Namibia and that, in fact, South Africa was continuing to consolidate its position in the territory. It had not only increased its militarization of the territory, but had imposed martial law and escalated its repression by policies of torture and arbitrary arrest. Members denounced the so-called constitutional conference being held in Windhoek, from which SWAPO had been excluded. In that connexion, the spokesman for Australia expressed reservations as to the nature and procedures of the constitutional conference, and did not accept that the conference and the South African Government had the right to exclude SWAPO, which Australia recognized as being of major political importance as the voice of Namibians seeking independence.

Australia was also concerned, he said, that the ethnic variety of Namibia and traditional tribal jealousies and rivalries had been exploited to generate divisions among Namibians to the clear benefit of the white minority. The tribal

groupings were being developed into entities reminiscent of the bantustans of South Africa itself. Even more disturbing were the suggestions that the constitutional conference would request the South African defence forces to remain within Namibia after "independence." Having excluded SWAPO from its deliberations, the constitutional conference clearly feared that SWAPO might displace it by armed means.

A number of speakers said they could not recognize any action by South Africa which compromised the unity and territorial integrity of Namibia. Norway's representative, for example, stressed that no constitutional arrangements for the territory could have any validity unless they were based on the genuine wishes of the people freely expressed. Furthermore, any constitutional arrangements, including the holding of elections, had to be conducted under the supervision and control of the United Nations.

It was pointed out, by Norway and others, that the repressive policies of the white minority regimes had indeed created an explosive situation in southern Africa, a situation which threatened international peace and security. A guerrilla war was developing in Namibia, and peaceful solutions to the problem had to be sought. In Norway's view, a violent liberation of Namibia could only exact an appalling toll in lives, inflict terrible physical and moral damage upon all parties, poison relations among races in Namibia for decades, and possibly encourage unwanted intervention by outside powers.

Many States, including Bulgaria and Cuba, maintained that the liberation of the territory could be achieved only by the continuation and intensification by SWAPO of the armed struggle. The Chinese representative agreed, and observed also that because of its strategic importance and rich resources, Namibia had increasingly become a place of fierce rivalry between the two super-powers, which had added greatly to the difficulties and complexity of the liberation struggles of the people in Namibia and the rest of southern Africa. The Namibian people's struggle for independence and liberation was a component part of the world peoples' current struggles against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

The representatives of Cuba and the United Republic of Tanzania said that South Africa's intention to retain control of the territory was also evidenced by its increased military build-up along the Angolan border and its use of the territory as a base for aggression against neighbouring African States. In view of these developments, a number of speakers, including

Afghanistan, China and Norway, urged the Special Committee to recommend to the Security Council that it impose mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter. The representatives of the Congo, Iran and the USSR, among others, felt that the Security Council had been prevented from taking effective action by three of its permanent members—France, the United Kingdom and the United States—which had vast investments in the territory. The spokesman for Trinidad and Tobago felt that the co-operation of the Western countries with South Africa was based on a fear of jeopardizing their strategic interests in the south Atlantic.

India's representative said that his Government would support a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa and any other measures in accordance with the Charter which would exert pressure on South Africa to hand over the territory to the United Nations and withdraw peacefully. He recalled that when the question of sanctions was discussed in the Security Council in October 1976, certain countries had justified their opposition on the ground that delicate negotiations were then going on to persuade South Africa to grant majority rule and independence to Namibia. Those delicate negotiations, he said, seemed to have evaporated into thin air; in their place there was an intensification of the armed struggle. India hoped that the next round of discussions in the Security Council would yield results in the direction of the common objective of majority rule and independence in Namibia.

Communication (April 1977)

In a letter dated 29 April 1977 to the Secretary-General, the representative of South Africa charged that on 20 April a group of SWAPO terrorists had abducted 121 Ovambo school children, as well as six staff members, from a Roman Catholic mission school at Onamulenga in Ovambo, taking them across the border into Angola. The letter said that this act was yet another illustration of the lengths to which SWAPO would go in its attempts to subvert the people of South West Africa to its cause. It could only serve to exacerbate feelings at a time when efforts were being made to find a peaceful solution to the problems of the territory.

Decisions of Human Rights Commission and of the Economic and Social Council

On 4 March 1977, at its thirty-third session, the Commission on Human Rights adopted a resolution on the report of the Ad Hoc Work-

ing Group of Experts on southern Africa by which, among other things, it noted that the South African authorities continued to occupy Namibia illegally, to strengthen their military presence there and to perpetuate their policies of apartheid and racial discrimination. The Commission reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence and their right to enjoy all the rights recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁴ and other international instruments. It requested the Ad Hoc Working Group to institute an inquiry in respect of any person in Namibia guilty of the crime of apartheid, or of a serious violation of human rights, and bring the results to the Commission's attention.

The Commission recommended that the Economic and Social Council draw the attention of the General Assembly and the Security Council to the desirability of adopting specific measures—including those provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter—to put an end to South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia. It also condemned the activities of countries which were helping to perpetuate the current situation in Namibia. Further, it demanded the release of all political prisoners, especially those suspected of sympathizing with SWAPO, and requested that, while awaiting release, they be protected in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, of 12 August 1949.

The Commission also, among other things: condemned the so-called Windhoek constitutional conference; recommended that the competent international organs and Member States support SWAPO; and requested that the General Assembly invite the United Nations Council for Namibia to study, in consultation with SWAPO, the possibility of Namibia becoming a party to the International Covenants on Human Rights⁵ and to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid.⁶ (See also p. 687.)

By another resolution adopted on 4 March—concerning the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist regimes in southern

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1948-49, pp. 535-37, for text of Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1966, pp. 418-32, text of resolution 2200 A (XXI), annexing texts of International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and Optional Protocol to International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 103-5, resolution 3068(XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, annexing text of Convention.

Africa—the Commission among other things reaffirmed that arms sales, nuclear co-operation agreements and the economic activities of national and multinational companies in South Africa and Namibia constituted blatant acts of complicity in the crime of apartheid and represented a direct cause of the persistence of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and of the build-up of its military presence on Namibian territory in order to commit acts of aggression against neighbouring African States. (See also p. 691.)

On 13 May 1977, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution (2086(LXII)) by which, among other things, it expressed grave concern at the increased use of arrests and bannings to suppress legitimate trade union activities among African workers in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe and condemned continued gross infringements of trade union rights in those areas.

It called for the immediate release of all trade unionists under detention in southern Africa and for the lifting of all banning orders imposed on persons engaged in trade union activities, and it demanded full recognition of all trade union rights of African workers. (For details, see p. 726.)

Also on 13 May, by its decision 232(LXII), the Council endorsed the recommendation made by the Human Rights Commission on 4 March and decided to draw the attention of the General Assembly and the Security Council to the desirability of adopting measures under Chapter VII of the Charter with a view to putting an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa. (See also p. 687.)

By resolution 2101(LXIII), adopted on 3 August, the Council among other things: endorsed an appeal addressed to the international community in the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia to redouble assistance to the peoples of those territories and their national liberation movements; expressed its concern that the assistance thus far extended by the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system was far from adequate; and urged those bodies to increase their assistance and, in consultation with OAU, to work out concrete programmes of assistance with the active collaboration of the national liberation movements concerned.

The Council also requested the specialized agencies and other organizations to continue to withhold assistance to the Government of South Africa and refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of, or

support for, the illegal domination of Namibia by South Africa. (For details, see p. 845.)

International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia

In accordance with a decision of the General Assembly of 17 December 1976,⁷ the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia was organized, and met from 16 to 21 May 1977 at Maputo, Mozambique. Its aim was to mobilize international support for, and assistance to, the peoples of the two territories in their struggle for self-determination and independence.

The Conference was attended by about 500 representatives of 92 Member States and a number of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, specialized agencies and national liberation movements. At the conclusion of its meetings it adopted the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and a Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

Regarding Namibia, the Conference in its Declaration proclaimed its support for the struggle of the people of the territory under the leadership of SWAPO, condemned the colonial and illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa, condemned the policies of apartheid and homelands which had been extended to Namibia, and considered that all possible pressure should be brought to bear on the Pretoria regime to cease its barbaric repression of the Namibian people.

Recognizing that Walvis Bay was an integral part of Namibia, the Conference rejected South Africa's attempts to separate that port from the rest of Namibia, with which it was inextricably linked. It also condemned the increasing militarization of Namibia by South Africa, denounced the Turnhalle tribal talks as a South African stratagem to perpetuate its colonial and racist policies, and reaffirmed that, in order that the people of Namibia should be enabled freely to determine their own future, free elections should be held urgently under the supervision and control of the United Nations in the whole of Namibia as one political entity.

The Conference reaffirmed the responsibility of the United Nations for Namibia until the territory attained full independence and recognized the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority until independence was attained. It also pro-

⁷ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 792-93, text of resolution 31/145.

claimed its support for the Nationhood Programme contained in the General Assembly's resolution of 20 December 1976,⁸ declared that the natural resources of Namibia were the birthright of the Namibian people and said that the exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests was illegal and contributed to the maintenance of the illegal occupation.

In the Programme of Action, the Conference among other things called on Governments to provide increased material and financial support to the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, urged all Member States and specialized agencies to extend material assistance to the front-line States to enable them more effectively to implement United Nations resolutions supporting the liberation struggle, and called upon the United Nations to increase its support for the Council for Namibia and to consider the possibility of establishing a University of Namibia.

The Conference also, among other things, called on Governments: to reject and denounce all manoeuvres by which South Africa might seek to impose its will on the Namibian people; to refrain from recognizing any regime which South Africa might install in the territory; to end foreign economic activities and consular representation there; and to implement the arms embargo against South Africa without exception. It also called on the Security Council to impose, under Chapter VII of the Charter, a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa and called on the General Assembly to convene a special session on Namibia.

(For further details, see p. 828.)

Report of United Nations Council for Namibia

The United Nations Council for Namibia reported to the General Assembly at its 1977 session on developments concerning the territory and on the Council's activities from 21 October 1976 to 5 October 1977. The Council's report also contained a number of recommendations which were subsequently approved by the Assembly when it adopted resolutions 32/9 A-H on 4 November 1977 (see section below).

The Council reported that it had continued during 1977 to exercise its responsibilities both as a policy-making organ of the United Nations and as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia. It had intensified its efforts in support of self-determination, freedom and national independence for the Namibian people under their sole and authentic liberation

movement, SWAPO; it had also denounced South Africa's militarization of Namibia and condemned in the strongest terms South Africa's decision to administer the enclave of Walvis Bay as part of its Cape Province.

During the year, the Council continued to hold consultations with Governments to ensure the implementation of United Nations resolutions on Namibia and to work for compliance by Member States with the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971.⁹ A mission of the Council visited Canada in March 1977 to discuss, among other things, the question of private investments in Namibia by Canadian companies. In April and May, another mission visited 11 specialized agencies and organizations with headquarters in Europe to seek concrete and practical ways to increase assistance to Namibians, particularly through the Nationhood Programme, and to discuss such questions as the dissemination of information and assistance to Namibians. As a result of the mission, the Council obtained associate membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) and observer status in the World Meteorological Organization.

The Council was also represented at meetings of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa in January/February, at the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU in June/July and, as in previous years, continued to co-operate with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and with the Special Committee against Apartheid. The Council was a sponsor of the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia held at Maputo in May, and participated with full status in the World Conference for Action against Apartheid held at Lagos, Nigeria, in August. The Council also represented Namibia at the United Nations Conference on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties in Vienna in April/May, the sixth session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea in New York in May/July, and the United Nations Conference on Desertification in Nairobi in August/September, at the last two of which the Council participated with full status.

⁸ Ibid., p. 791, text of resolution 31/153.

⁹ See Y.U.N., 1971, p. 581.

The Council was again concerned with the question of foreign economic interests operating in Namibia. Among other things, it decided to hold a series of hearings on the exploitation, marketing and processing of Namibian uranium. The purpose of the hearings would be, among other things, to discourage States and their nationals from engaging in the illegal exploitation of Namibian uranium and to collect information concerning any relationship between Namibian uranium and the production of nuclear weapons by South Africa.

Continuing its activities to give effect to the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by it in 1974,¹⁰ the Council held consultations with Governments and specialized agencies, and the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia arranged for legal studies to be undertaken in selected countries on problems which might arise in giving effect to the Decree.

Also during the year, the Council sought further practical long-term and short-term forms of assistance to Namibians. In addition to the United Nations Fund for Namibia, which continued to serve as the main vehicle through which the Council channelled its assistance (see section below), the Council continued to sponsor the Institute for Namibia in Lusaka which provided both training and employment for Namibians. One hundred full-time students were enrolled at the Institute and it was expected that there would be 300 students by 1980. The Council also proceeded to develop the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, intended to provide comprehensive assistance from within the United Nations system, covering both the pre-independence period and the initial period of independence. As a first step, the Council carried out a review of the assistance given by the specialized agencies.

In its report, the Council also reviewed the activities of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, noting that, among other things, the Office of the Commissioner had issued 130 new travel documents and renewed 25, had continued to collect and analyse information relating to Namibia and to follow internal political and legal developments in South Africa concerning Namibia, had assisted in preparing the Namibia Bulletin, and had begun publication in February of a weekly newsletter entitled Namibia in the News. The Commissioner carried out intensive fund-raising activities to ensure the financing of the activities of the Institute for Namibia and other programmes

and had attended a number of international conferences and meetings. Also during the year, the Regional Office of the Commissioner at Lusaka was reorganized and consolidated under a regional representative.

The Council marked the fifth observance of Namibia Day on 26 August with a special commemorative meeting at United Nations Headquarters.

It also considered and defined the political factors to be taken into account in the preparation of a United Nations map of Namibia, reflecting the territorial integrity of Namibia, in response to a request by the General Assembly at its 1976 session.¹¹

Consideration by the General Assembly

General aspects

At its thirty-second (1977) session, the General Assembly considered the question of Namibia at plenary meetings held between 18 October and 4 November. The Assembly had before it the reports of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and of the United Nations Council for Namibia, including the report of its Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

The Assembly also had before it a report of the Secretary-General dated 19 October submitted in response to an Assembly request to report on the implementation of its resolution of 20 December 1976¹² on the situation in Namibia resulting from the illegal occupation of the territory by South Africa. The Secretary-General noted in his report, among other things, that detailed information about the situation in Namibia was contained in the report of the Council for Namibia.

Also before the Assembly were: a letter from Egypt dated 15 March transmitting documents of the First Conference of Heads of State and Government of OAU and the League of Arab States, held at Cairo from 7 to 9 March 1977; a letter dated 23 September from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya transmitting resolutions adopted by the eighth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Tripoli from 16 to 22 May 1977; a letter dated 5 October from the representative of the USSR transmitting the text of a statement by his Government on the elimination of the vestiges of colonialism,

¹⁰ See Y.U.N., 1974, p. 152.

¹¹ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 789-90, text of resolution 31/150 of 20 December 1976.

¹² Ibid., pp. 784-86, text of resolution 31/146.

racism and apartheid, which, among other things, called for the withdrawal from Namibia of the occupation forces of South Africa; and a letter dated 5 October from Sri Lanka transmitting a statement, issued by the Foreign Ministers of non-aligned countries at an extraordinary meeting in New York on 30 September, in support of the right of the peoples of southern Africa to self-determination and independence, of the front-line States, and of the liberation struggle, and suggesting that a campaign should be launched for the total isolation of the apartheid minority regimes there; and a communique of 21 October issued by the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on recent repressive measures, including the banning of newspapers, by the South African regime against black organizations and their supporters struggling against apartheid.

During its meetings, the General Assembly heard statements by Sam Nujoma, President of the South West Africa People's Organization, and Theo-Ben Gurirab, SWAPO'S Permanent Observer to the United Nations, who participated in an observer capacity.

During the discussion in the General Assembly, Members deplored South Africa's continuing defiance of the authority of the United Nations. It had not only maintained its illegal occupation of the territory, they noted, but had further increased its military presence and had proceeded further with the creation of bantustans and the application of apartheid. The annexation of the enclave of Walvis Bay was deplored, as was the enactment of new, draconian laws banning public meetings and providing for arbitrary arrest.

A number of Members, including Angola, Benin, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic and others, maintained that South Africa had succeeded in defying United Nations decisions only because of the support it continued to receive from Western countries which, they said, were engaged in exploiting the territory's vast resources of minerals, including uranium. It was pointed out also that Western countries were providing South Africa with military support and helping it to develop its nuclear potential.

The representative of Canada, speaking also on behalf of France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States, described the efforts of the five Governments, as members of the Security Council, to help bring about the independence of Namibia. The five Governments, he said, were aware of the need to implement the Security

Council's resolution of 30 January 1976 (385(1976)),¹³ which was the culmination of a long series of efforts by the Council to bring about a settlement of the issue. It constituted a comprehensive plan of action to achieve, in an orderly fashion, full independence for Namibia. Consistent with that resolution, he said, any proposed solution had to provide for free elections, under the supervision and control of the United Nations, for the whole of Namibia as one political entity, and open to the genuine participation of all Namibians, including those currently being detained or in exile.

The representative of Canada said that discussions with the parties had begun in April. There had thus far been three rounds of discussions with the South African Government, and a second round of discussions with SWAPO was currently in progress. The five Governments, he said, had kept the Secretary-General and the Council for Namibia informed of their efforts and had also been in close touch with the front-line States and other African States. Some progress had been made, he said, and the five Governments believed that their initiative had forestalled the plan to establish an interim government on the basis of the Turnhalle constitution and that they had laid the foundations for United Nations involvement. They would persevere in their efforts to remove the remaining obstacles to the implementation of resolution 385(1976), which contained the elements of a solution.

The Australian representative noted that as a result of the initiative of the five Governments South Africa had abandoned its plans to press ahead with the Turnhalle conference and had given other signs that it had at last accepted the need for an early transfer to the people of Namibia of control of their own destiny.

The Western initiative was supported by a number of Members, including Argentina, Belgium—speaking on behalf of the nine member countries of the European Economic Community—Bhutan, Jamaica, Japan, Lesotho, Mexico, Sierra Leone, and Trinidad and Tobago. The representative of Sierra Leone observed that the Western countries were well placed to achieve results in view of the hold they had on South Africa economically, politically and militarily; it was only practical, therefore, to call on them to take full advantage of their special position and use their power in the interests of the oppressed Namibian people.

¹³ See footnote 2.

Several speakers expressed concern that the concessions by South Africa might represent yet another manoeuvre by that country and the Western powers to allow it to retain control of the territory. The representative of the Byelorussian SSR said his Government was in favour of peace initiatives if they were truly designed to achieve the speedy and unconditional transfer of all power to the genuine representatives of the Namibian people, but it suspected that the widely publicized initiative of the Western powers actually reflected their desire to fragment and weaken the national liberation forces and protect the interests and privileges of those powers in that part of the world, as well as to legitimize colonial and racist domination in a new form.

The representative of the Congo said his Government had no illusions about an enterprise in which commercial and strategic considerations played a larger part than genuinely political or humanitarian concerns. He was convinced that if the overt or covert allies of Pretoria really wanted to they could bring decisive pressure to bear on their proteges and spare the people of Namibia the moral and physical sufferings they were undergoing.

A number of Members—among them Botswana, Finland, Greece, Morocco and Yugoslavia—said that a peaceful settlement called for withdrawal of South African troops, release of political prisoners, elections for the whole of Namibia as one political entity under United Nations supervision and control, recognition of the territorial integrity of Namibia, including Walvis Bay, and an end to all discriminatory legislation. Zambia noted that the importance of resolution 385(1976), which contained these provisions, was that it was an omnibus resolution reflecting all the basic positions of the United Nations and that no selective interpretation was possible.

Many States, including Afghanistan, Barbados, the Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Iraq, Kenya and Norway, shared the view that further action by the Security Council, particularly the imposition of a mandatory arms embargo under Chapter VII of the Charter, would be required before South Africa would finally comply with resolution 385(1976). A number of Members, Cuba and Viet Nam among them, maintained that, in view of the clandestine support South Africa was receiving from capitalist countries, the only way of compelling it to withdraw from Namibia was for SWAPO to intensify the armed struggle.

On 4 November 1977, following its discussion of the question, the General Assembly

adopted an eight-part resolution (32/9 A-H). One of these—32/9 B—on the United Nations Fund for Namibia, is dealt with in a separate section below. A description of the others follows.

One resolution (32/9 A) concerned the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia. It was sponsored by 63 Members and adopted by the Assembly without a vote. By the preambular provisions of the text, the Assembly recalled its resolution of 27 October 1966,¹⁴ by which it decided to assume direct responsibility for Namibia, as well as its resolutions of 19 May 1967,¹⁵ by which it established the United Nations Council for Namibia to administer the territory until its independence, and of 20 December 1976,¹⁶ by which it decided to establish a comprehensive assistance programme within the United Nations system, covering both the period of struggle for independence and the initial years of independence of Namibia. The Assembly said it was aware of the decisive stage achieved in the struggle of the Namibians under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization and recognized that the United Nations and its Member States had also assumed responsibility for assisting the people of Namibia morally and materially.

By the operative paragraphs of the resolution, the Assembly called on the Council for Namibia, as the legal Administering Authority of the territory, to continue and intensify, in consultation with SWAPO, the direction and co-ordination of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia. It expressed its appreciation of the efforts of the specialized agencies and other bodies within the United Nations system which had contributed to the planning of the Nationhood Programme and called on them and other United Nations bodies to elaborate further their plans for assistance to the Namibian people to enable the Council for Namibia to consolidate all assistance measures in a comprehensive and sustained plan of action, and in particular requested: (a) WHO to assist the Council for Namibia regarding contingency medical plans; (b) the International Labour Organisation, in consultation with the Council and SWAPO, to prepare a training programme; (c) the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization to assist the Council in enacting a decree on navigation in Namibian waters which would further the cause of the

¹⁴ See Y.U.N., 1966, pp. 605-6, text of resolution 2145(XXI).

¹⁵ See Y.U.N., 1967, pp. 709-10, text of resolution 2248(S-V).

¹⁶ See footnote 8.

liberation struggle led by SWAPO, and to prepare training programmes in maritime skills for Namibian candidates; (d) the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to assist the Council in preparing legislation on the protection of Namibia's fishery resources; (e) the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to take urgent measures to ensure that South Africa did not in any way represent Namibia in IAEA and to assist the Council for Namibia in hearings in 1978 on the question of the exploitation and commercialization of Namibian uranium; (f) the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to co-operate with the Council in the preparation of an industrial development assistance programme for Namibia; and (g) UNESCO to intensify its assistance to the Council in the preparation and implementation of the Nationhood Programme.

The Assembly asked the Secretary-General to provide the necessary assistance to the Council for Namibia for the effective planning and implementation of the Nationhood Programme and asked the Council to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third (1978) session on the implementation of this resolution.

(For text of resolution 32/9 A and list of sponsors, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

A resolution on dissemination of information on Namibia—32/9 C—sponsored by 62 Members, was adopted by the General Assembly by a recorded vote of 135 to 0, with 5 abstentions.

The Assembly thereby, among other things, decided that the map of Namibia prepared by the Council for Namibia pursuant to a General Assembly resolution of 20 December 1976¹⁷ was the official United Nations map of Namibia and superseded any South African map of Namibia or "South West Africa." The Secretary-General was asked to direct the Office of Public Information (OPI) of the Secretariat to continue to make every effort to generate publicity and disseminate information to mobilize public support for the independence of Namibia. All specialized agencies and other United Nations organizations were asked to intensify the dissemination of information on Namibia in consultation with the Council for Namibia. The Council was requested to send a mission to the headquarters of specialized agencies not visited in 1977 to discuss the questions of dissemination of information and assistance to Namibians.

The Assembly also asked the Secretary-General to direct OPI, in consultation with the Council: (a) to continue publicity through ra-

dio, newspaper, television and other media in major Western countries in order to mobilize support for the genuine national independence of Namibia; and (b) to contract with qualified individuals to make films on the contemporary situation in Namibia, including South Africa's military build-up there.

The Assembly called for the speedy completion of action undertaken by the Secretary-General on the question of a United Nations radio transmitter for Namibia and asked the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to assign to the Council for Namibia an adequate number of frequencies for broadcasting inside Namibia. The Council, pending the establishment of its own broadcasting service, was authorized to assign to the Governments of neighbouring African countries, for use inside Namibia, frequencies allocated to the Council by ITU, which was asked to investigate the jamming by South Africa of radio broadcasts inside Namibia, with a view to instituting legal proceedings against South Africa before the International Frequency Registration Board.

The Secretary-General was asked by the Assembly: to direct OPI to distribute widely, particularly to television stations, a film on Namibia made by OPI in 1977; to assist in the dissemination of information on activities undertaken by the Council for Namibia; and to direct OPI to prepare a programme of publications on military, political, economic and social conditions in Namibia, with ample photographic material.

The Council for Namibia was asked to report to the Assembly at its 1978 regular session on the implementation of this resolution.

(For text of resolution 32/9 C, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

A text (resolution 32/9 D) concerning the situation in Namibia resulting from the illegal occupation of the territory by South Africa, sponsored by 57 powers, was adopted by the Assembly by a recorded vote of 117 to 0, with 24 abstentions.

By the operative provisions of this text, the General Assembly, after approving the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions of the Assembly and the Security Council, and the legitimacy

¹⁷ See footnote 11.

of their struggle by all means at their disposal against the illegal occupation of their territory by South Africa. It reiterated that that occupation constituted an act of aggression against the Namibian people, as well as against the United Nations as the legal Administering Authority of the territory until independence. All Member States were asked to co-operate with the Council for Namibia, the sole legal authority for the territory until independence, in discharging the mandate entrusted to it.

The Assembly reiterated that the illegal occupation of Namibia and the war of repression waged there, as well as the acts of aggression against neighbouring independent African States from bases in Namibia, constituted a serious threat to international peace and security.

South Africa's decision to annex Walvis Bay was an act of colonial expansion which was illegal, null and void, the Assembly declared; Walvis Bay was an integral part of Namibia with which it was inextricably linked by geographical, historical, economic, cultural and ethnic bonds, and South Africa's decision to annex the enclave was categorically condemned.

Also by the resolution, the Assembly declared that, in order that the people of Namibia were enabled freely to determine their own future, it was imperative that all South African armed forces be completely withdrawn so that free elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations might be held urgently in the whole of Namibia as one political entity.

The Assembly reiterated that SWAPO was the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, and it supported the armed struggle of those people, led by SWAPO, to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia.

Any independence talks regarding Namibia had to be between the representatives of SWAPO and South Africa, under the auspices of the United Nations, for the sole purpose of discussing the modalities for the transfer of power to the people of Namibia, the Assembly decided, and it appealed to all Member States to grant all necessary support and assistance to SWAPO in its struggle.

South Africa was condemned by the Assembly for its refusal to withdraw, for its manoeuvres to consolidate its illegal occupation and for its persistent refusal to comply with the pertinent resolutions of the Security Council. The illegal South African administration was condemned for its massive repression of the people of Namibia and their liberation movement with the intention of establishing, among

other things, an atmosphere of intimidation and terror for the purpose of imposing a political arrangement aimed at subverting the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia and perpetuating a ruthless policy of racial segregation.

The Assembly also condemned South Africa for its military build-up in Namibia, its recruitment and training of agents to carry out its policy of military adventurism against Angola, its threats and acts of aggression against independent African countries and the forceful removal of Namibians from the northern border of the territory for military purposes; the Assembly demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all South African military and paramilitary forces from Namibia.

The racist regime of South Africa was also condemned for the preparations which had brought it—with the co-operation of certain Western countries—to the threshold of exploding a nuclear device for military and aggressive purposes in the Kalahari Desert region. The Assembly declared that, in view of South Africa's consistent defiance of the United Nations, its illegal occupation of Namibia, its persistent policy of aggression against independent African countries, its current policy of colonial expansionism and its policy of apartheid, any development of nuclear weapons by it constituted a serious threat to international peace and security. Western States which had assisted South Africa in developing a nuclear weapons capability were condemned by the Assembly, which again urged all Member States, individually and/or collectively, to frustrate the attempts by South Africa to develop such weapons.

Also condemned by the Assembly were the activities of all foreign corporations operating in Namibia which were exploiting illegally the human and natural resources of the territory; the Assembly demanded that transnational corporations comply with all pertinent United Nations resolutions by immediately abstaining from any new investments in Namibia, by withdrawing from the territory and generally by putting an end to their co-operation with the illegal South African administration there.

The Assembly said that South Africa was liable to pay reparations to Namibia for the damage caused by its illegal occupation and its acts of aggression against the Namibian people and demanded that South Africa: put an end to extending apartheid in Namibia and to its policy of bantustanization of the territory; release all Namibian political prisoners, including those imprisoned or detained in con-

nexion with offences under the so-called internal security laws, whether such Namibians had been charged or tried or were held without charge, and whether held in Namibia or South Africa; and accord unconditionally to all Namibians in exile for political reasons full facilities for their return without risk of arrest, detention, intimidation or imprisonment.

Also by this resolution, the Assembly called on the international community, especially all Member States, to refrain from recognizing or co-operating with any regime which the illegal South African administration might impose upon the Namibian people, and requested all States to cease and desist from any form of direct or indirect military consultation, co-operation or collaboration with South Africa and to take effective measures to prevent the recruitment of mercenaries for service in Namibia or South Africa. All States were asked to take steps to ensure the termination of all arms licensing agreements with South Africa, to prohibit the transfer to South Africa of information relating to arms and armaments, and to cease and prevent any supply of arms and ammunition, any aircraft, vehicles, military equipment or spare parts, any dual-use aircraft, vehicles or equipment which could be converted to military use, any oil and petroleum products or other fuel, any activities in their countries which promoted the supply of arms, ammunition, military aircraft or military vehicles, or any co-operation or activities by public or private corporations in conjunction with South Africa in the development of nuclear technology or of a nuclear capability.

The Assembly urged the Security Council to take up the question of Namibia again, and to consider the application of sanctions against South Africa in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter. It endorsed the Maputo Declaration Programme of Action and commended to Member States the Programme for their consideration and action; and it asked the United Nations Council for Namibia to report to the Assembly at its 1978 session on the implementation of this resolution.

(For text of resolution 32/9 D, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Another resolution (32/9 E) adopted by the Assembly dealt with action by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations with respect to Namibia. It was proposed by 58 Members and adopted by a recorded vote of 136 to 0, with 4 abstentions.

By this text, the Assembly among other things:

(1) requested the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system to participate, in co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the planning and implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia;

(2) requested UNDP to consider the requirements of the Nationhood Programme in revisions of the indicative planning figure for Namibia and requested it to continue to co-operate with the Council for Namibia in the elaboration of programmes of assistance to Namibians;

(3) requested all specialized agencies and other organizations and conferences within the United Nations system to grant full membership to the Council for Namibia so that it might participate in that capacity as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia in the work of those agencies, organizations and conferences;

(4) requested the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to grant a waiver of the assessment of Namibia during the period in which it was represented by the Council;

(5) requested all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia were protected and to invite the Council for Namibia to participate in their work as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia whenever such rights and interests were involved; and

(6) requested the Council to report to the Assembly at its 1978 session on the implementation of this resolution.

(For text of resolution 32/9 E, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

A number of reservations regarding the status and role of the Council for Namibia were put forward in explanation of vote by Members. Ireland's spokesman, for example, said that his Government, although recognizing the outstanding achievements of the Council in protecting and promoting the interests of the people of Namibia, had some problems in accepting all the provisions relating to its status, and also found the dual representation of Namibia at the international level by both the Council and SWAPO somewhat anomalous. Belgium also had misgivings as to the manner in which the resolution dealt with the complex matter of the statutory authority of the Council internationally. The Italian representative shared the view that by granting full membership to the Council for Namibia in all

specialized agencies and other organizations and conferences, and by having already granted observer status to SWAPO, the Assembly would be confronted with the paradoxical situation of double representation of the same territorial entity and the same people by two different bodies.

Reservations on some provisions were also expressed by Japan as well as by Canada, speaking on behalf of the Governments of Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States.

With regard to the programme of work of the Council for Namibia, the Assembly, by a recorded vote of 136 to 0, with 5 abstentions, adopted resolution 32/9 F, which was sponsored by 62 States.

By this text the Assembly, after among other things noting with appreciation the efforts of the Council for Namibia to obtain the withdrawal of South Africa from the territory and to promote the compliance of Member States with the resolutions of the Assembly and the Security Council:

(1) approved the report of the Council for Namibia, including the recommendations contained therein, and decided to make adequate financial provisions for their implementation;

(2) requested the Council for Namibia, in implementing its responsibilities as a United Nations organ: (a) to continue to mobilize international political support in order to press for the withdrawal of the illegal administration of South Africa from Namibia, (b) to maintain under continuous review the political, military, economic and social conditions affecting the struggle of the Namibian people and, to that effect, request the Secretary-General to submit to the Council reports in the above-mentioned fields to contribute to the formulation of policies and recommendations in support of Namibian independence, (c) to represent Namibia to ensure that its rights and interests were protected, as appropriate, in all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences, (d) to formulate and co-ordinate policies of assistance to Namibians provided by United Nations agencies and other bodies within the system, (e) to act as trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia and in that capacity to administer and manage the Fund, and (f) to function as the policy-making organ of the United Nations in respect of Namibia;

(3) requested the Council for Namibia, in implementing its responsibilities as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia: (a) to

hold a series of plenary meetings in Africa in 1978 at the highest possible level, as and when required, and asked the Secretary-General to defray their cost and provide the necessary staff and services for them, (b) to denounce all fraudulent constitutional schemes through which South Africa might attempt to perpetuate the colonial oppression and exploitation of the people and resources of Namibia, (c) to endeavour to ensure non-recognition of any administration installed in Windhoek not issuing from free elections in all of Namibia, under the supervision and control of the United Nations, in accordance with Security Council resolution 385(1976) of 30 January 1976,¹⁸ (d) to protect the territorial integrity of Namibia, in particular by carrying out all possible activities denouncing the attempts of South Africa to annex Walvis Bay, (e) to counter South Africa's acts of aggression against the people of Namibia and against the United Nations and the Council for Namibia, (f) to consult with SWAPO as appropriate in the formulation and implementation of its work programme, and in any matter of interest to the Namibian people, and (g) to continue to entrust such executive and administrative duties as it deemed necessary to the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia who, in the performance of his tasks, was to report to the Council;

(4) decided to increase the financial provisions in the budget of the Council for Namibia to finance the Office of SWAPO in New York, to ensure proper representation of the people of Namibia through SWAPO at the United Nations;

(5) decided to continue to defray the expenses of a representative of SWAPO whenever the Council for Namibia so required; and

(6) requested the Secretary-General to implement speedily the measures adopted as a result of the consultations proposed in the Assembly's resolution of 20 December 1976,¹⁹ with due regard to the need to include an adequate number of staff members from developing countries, in particular from Africa.

(For text of resolution 32/9 F, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

A resolution concerning the intensification and co-ordination of United Nations action in support of Namibia (32/9 G) was sponsored by 61 powers and adopted by the Assembly by a recorded vote of 130 to 0, with 11 abstentions.

¹⁸ See footnote 2.

¹⁹ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 786-87, text of resolution 31/147.

The Assembly thereby, among other things, affirmed that the natural resources of Namibia were the birthright of the Namibian people; the depletion of those resources by foreign economic interests under the protection of the repressive illegal administration of South Africa violated the United Nations Charter and resolutions of the Assembly and the Security Council. The Assembly deplored the policies of States which continued to maintain diplomatic, economic, consular and other relations with South Africa, purporting to act on behalf of or concerning Namibia, as well as military or strategic collaboration, all of which had the effect of supporting or encouraging South Africa in its defiance of the United Nations.

The Assembly called on States which had not done so to comply with the relevant United Nations resolutions concerning Namibia and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971; it urged them to break off economic relations with South Africa that concerned Namibia and to take measures to compel it to withdraw immediately from Namibia, and appealed to Governments to discourage private investors from participating in business ventures in Namibia which benefited the South African regime by making available additional resources to meet the military costs of its repressive policies in Namibia.

The Assembly also asked the United Nations Council for Namibia to urge corporations supplying arms, ammunition and oil to South Africa to cease doing so. It again asked Member States to take all appropriate measures to ensure the full application of, and compliance with, the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia and asked the Secretary-General to make adequate financial appropriations to facilitate the continued implementation of that Decree.

The Assembly took note of the progress report of the Council for Namibia on the hearings regarding the exploitation and purchase of Namibian uranium and authorized the necessary budgetary allocations for its full implementation during 1978; it authorized the Council to notify States whose corporations, whether public or private, operated in Namibia of the illegality of such operations and of the Council's position; and it also authorized the Council to contact administering and managing bodies of foreign corporations operating in Namibia to warn them of the illegal basis on which they were operating and of the position of the Council.

The Council for Namibia was asked to report to the General Assembly in 1978 on the implementation of this resolution.

(For text of resolution 32/9 G, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Assembly also adopted a resolution (32/9 H), sponsored by 58 Members, by which it decided to hold a special session on the question of Namibia before its next regular session in 1978, on a date to be determined by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Council for Namibia. The recorded vote was 135 to 0, with 6 abstentions.

(For text of resolution 32/9 H, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

On 6 December 1977, Benin, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Mauritius submitted a draft resolution on the consequences of the admission of Namibia as a member nation of the Food and Agriculture Organization. By this text, the General Assembly would have welcomed the decision of the Conference of FAO on 14 November 1977 to admit Namibia as a member nation of FAO and requested the Secretary-General to be guided regarding Namibia, represented provisionally by the Council for Namibia, by the established United Nations practice that the term "all States" included any State member of a specialized agency or member of IAEA or party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and to take the necessary steps to place Namibia on the Secretariat's list of all States.

On 14 December, the representative of Benin informed the Assembly that the sponsors had been informed by the Secretariat that no difficulty existed in implementing the FAO decision and that the necessary steps had been taken to include Namibia on the Secretariat list containing the names of all States. Since the goal sought by the sponsors had been achieved, he said, they did not insist that the draft resolution be put to the vote.

Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia

On 4 November 1977, acting on a proposal of the Secretary-General, the General Assembly, by decision 32/307 adopted without vote, decided to extend the appointment of Martti Ahtisaari (Finland) as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a further one-year term beginning on 1 January 1978.

United Nations Fund for Namibia

The General Assembly had before it a report of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia submitted by the United Nations Council for Namibia in its capacity as trustee of the Fund.

In its report, the Committee noted that since 1972, when it became operational, the Fund had increased and broadened in accordance with available resources. It continued to serve as the main vehicle through which the Council channelled its assistance to Namibians in the main areas of remedial, technical and vocational training, primary and secondary education, as well as college and university education. For administrative reasons, the funds allocated for technical and vocational training of Namibians in different fields were divided and distributed among country programmes in Kenya, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire and Zambia, where large numbers of Namibian refugees lived. The Fund also continued to award scholarships to Namibians living in Europe, Canada, Papua New Guinea and the United States who were unable to obtain other funds.

The Council had consulted with several Governments in Africa, particularly Zambia and Botswana, on the possibility of developing in those countries, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, concrete projects in education and health, as well as farm schools in collaboration with SWAPO. The Fund had already financed the construction of a health clinic in Makunda, Botswana, where a considerable number of Namibians were living.

The main project of the Fund, however, was the Institute for Namibia at Lusaka, which was established by the Council to enable Namibians to undertake research, training, planning and related activities, with special reference to the struggle for the freedom of Namibia and the establishment of an independent State. The report noted that the expansion of the Institute's activities in the field of training, and its programmes of assistance, required examination in the light of their efficiency.

In its report, the Committee noted that the Fund was supported by voluntary contributions from Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, the regular budget of the United Nations, UNDP, special contributions earmarked for the Institute, and national organizations and institutions. During the period 1 January to 30 June 1977, 30 Governments had made pledges or contributions to the Fund, and 20 Governments and

three organizations had made pledges or contributions to the Institute, bringing the total resources of the Fund to \$759,821, including the contribution of \$300,000 from the regular budget of the United Nations.

During the year, the Committee reported, the Fund had granted assistance, amounting to \$279,095, to 94 Namibian students and had earmarked \$100,000 to the Institute, which was financed mainly from the indicative planning figure for Namibia established by UNDP (\$3,750,000 for the period 1977-1981). Other expenditures for assistance included \$88,000 for broadcast and information services, and \$30,000 for scholarships.

In its conclusions and recommendations, the Committee noted that there was a need for better co-ordination of the assistance granted to Namibians by United Nations bodies and specialized institutions. It was also important to examine the possibilities of increasing the Fund's allocations and contributions to enable it to concentrate on its main projects for assisting the Namibian people. An evaluation of the Council's experience had indicated, in this connexion, the need to prepare a more complete and precise list of activities for which the Fund might be utilized.

On 4 November, the Assembly adopted without vote resolution 32/9 B, sponsored by 62 Members, on the United Nations Fund for Namibia. By this text, the Assembly among other things: took note of the report of the Council for Namibia on the United Nations Fund for Namibia and approved the conclusions and recommendations contained therein; expressed its appreciation to all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, governmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals that had made voluntary contributions to the Fund; decided that the utilization of resources of the Fund should be considered also in the context of the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia; decided to allocate as a temporary measure to the Fund the sum of \$500,000 from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1978.

The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General and the Council for Namibia to intensify appeals for generous voluntary contributions to the Fund, invited Governments to appeal once more to their national organizations and institutions for voluntary contributions, and appealed to all States, specialized agencies and other United Nations organizations, as well as to governmental and non-gov-

ernmental organizations, to make financial contributions to the Institute through the Fund.

The Assembly expressed its appreciation to the organizations within the United Nations system for their assistance to Namibians, requested them to give priority to the allocation of funds for material assistance, and also to provide such assistance as was within their competence, including financial assistance, to the Institute, as well as to provide specialists, lecturers and researchers in accordance with the needs of the Institute. It expressed its appreciation of the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to assist Namibian refugees and decided that Namibians would continue to be eligible for assistance through the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa. The United Nations Council for Namibia was asked to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third (1978) session on the implementation of this resolution.

(For text of resolution 32/9 B and list of sponsors, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Related General Assembly decisions

At its thirty-second session in 1977, the General Assembly adopted a number of resolutions concerning aspects of the question of Namibia. These are described briefly below.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN SUPPORT OF THE PEOPLES OF ZIMBABWE AND NAMIBIA

On 7 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 32/41 on the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, which was held at Maputo, Mozambique, from 16 to 21 May 1977. By this text, the Assembly among other things approved the report of the Conference and asked the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the United Nations Council for Namibia to follow closely the implementation of the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia in the discharge of the mandates entrusted to them by the Assembly.

(For details, see p. 832.)

IMPLEMENTATION OF DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE

A resolution (32/42) on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Inde-

pendence to Colonial Countries and Peoples was adopted by the General Assembly on 7 December, by the preambular paragraphs of which it, among other things: condemned the continued colonialist and racist repression of millions of Africans in Namibia by South Africa; said it was deeply conscious of the urgent need for the elimination of the last vestiges of colonialism in Namibia; and deprecated the policies of States which continued to collaborate with South Africa, thus perpetuating domination of the people of the territory.

By the operative provisions of this resolution, the Assembly among other things: requested all States to withhold assistance from South Africa until it restored to the people of Namibia their inalienable right to self-determination and independence and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the domination of the territory by that regime; urged all States to provide assistance to the oppressed people of Namibia; and requested the Special Committee to enlist world-wide support among Governments in the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration on the granting of independence and in the implementation of relevant United Nations resolutions concerning the oppressed people of Namibia.

(For details, see p. 837.)

ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC INTERESTS

On 28 November, the Assembly adopted a resolution (32/35) on the activities of foreign economic and other interests which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence. By the preambular provisions of the text, the Assembly among other things affirmed that the natural resources of all colonial territories, particularly Zimbabwe and Namibia, were the heritage of their peoples, and that the exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests in conjunction with the illegal racist minority regimes constituted a direct violation of the rights of the inhabitants and of the principles stated in the United Nations Charter and all relevant United Nations resolutions. The Assembly also condemned the support South Africa continued to receive from foreign interests which were collaborating with it in its exploitation of Namibia's resources, and condemned the investment of foreign capital in the illegal production of uranium and the collaboration of certain Western countries and other States with South Africa in the nuclear field, enabling South Africa to develop nuclear

and military capabilities, thereby promoting its continued illegal occupation of Namibia, as well as its growth as a nuclear power.

By the operative paragraphs of the text, the Assembly among other things reaffirmed the relevant provisions of the Maputo Declaration and called again on States to discontinue all economic, financial or trade relations with South Africa concerning Namibia and to refrain from entering into economic, financial or other relations with South Africa, acting on behalf of or concerning Namibia, which might lend support to its continued illegal occupation of that territory.

(For details, see p. 856.)

IMPLEMENTATION BY SPECIALIZED AGENCIES OF THE DECLARATION ON GRANTING INDEPENDENCE

On 28 November, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (32/36) on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. The Assembly thereby, among other things, expressed its conviction that the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia for self-determination and independence had entered its final and most crucial stage and it was therefore incumbent upon the entire international community to intensify concerted action in support of those peoples and their national liberation movements for the attainment of this goal. It said it was conscious of the critical need of those peoples for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and associated United Nations institutions and welcomed the report of the mission dispatched by the Council for Namibia to specialized agencies and other United Nations organizations with headquarters in Europe.

By this text the Assembly also, among other things, reiterated the appeal contained in the Maputo Declaration to the International community to redouble assistance to the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and their national liberation movements and expressed its concern that the assistance extended thus far by the specialized agencies and other organizations was far from adequate in relation to needs. It also expressed regret that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund had not taken the necessary measures towards implementing the Declaration, deplored the fact that they continued to co-operate with South Africa, and urged their executive heads to draw the particular attention of their gov-

erning organs to the present resolution with a view to formulating specific programmes beneficial to the peoples of the colonial territories, particularly Zimbabwe and Namibia.

The Assembly also again urged the specialized agencies and other organizations to withhold assistance from the Government of South Africa and the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia, to discontinue all support to them until they restored to the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of, or support for, the legitimacy of the domination of the territories by those regimes.

(For details, see p. 847.)

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

On 11 November, the General Assembly adopted resolution 32/19 on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, by which, among other things, it again asked United Nations bodies to continue to take measures to associate OAU regularly with all their work concerning Africa. It also invited the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to continue and intensify their co-operation with OAU and, through it, with the national liberation movement of Namibia.

(For details, see p. 258.)

UNIVERSAL REALIZATION OF THE RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION

On 7 November, the General Assembly adopted resolution 32/14 on the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights. By this text, the Assembly, among other things, expressed its indignation at the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia and at South Africa's attempts to dismember the territory, and reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without external interference.

(For details, see p. 703.)

ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

By its resolution 32/70 of 8 December, on assistance to refugees in southern Africa, the General Assembly, noting with deep concern

the increasing number of refugees from Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe, and recognizing the burden thus imposed on the receiving countries, commended the programmes of assistance being implemented by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and requested him further to strengthen measures for the benefit of refugees in southern Africa.

(For details, see p. 625.)

PROTECTION OF PERSONS DETAINED FOR THEIR STRUGGLE AGAINST APARTHEID

On 16 December, the Assembly adopted a resolution (32/122) concerning the protection of persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle against apartheid, racism and racial discrimination, colonialism, aggression and foreign occupation and for self-determination, independence and social progress for their people. By this resolution, the Assembly among other things expressed concern regarding the continuing denial of the right to self-determination of the people of Namibia and insisted that racist minority regimes in southern Africa immediately and unconditionally release all individuals detained or imprisoned because of their struggle for self-determination and national independence and

against apartheid, all forms of racism and racial discrimination, colonialism and foreign occupation.

(For details, see p. 712.)

United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

During 1977, the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa continued to provide scholarships to Namibians. During the period from 1 October 1976 to 30 September 1977, the Programme granted 42 new awards to Namibians and extended 149, making a total of 191 scholarship holders studying in 19 foreign countries. Also during the period, 14 awards were completed.

At its 1977 session, the General Assembly reviewed the Programme and, by resolution 32/37 adopted on 38 November, expressed its appreciation to all who had made voluntary contributions and appealed again to all States, organizations and individuals to make generous contributions to ensure the Programme's continuation and expansion in the light of increased needs.

(For additional information about the Programme and the Assembly's decisions thereon, see p. 261.)

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A/32/109/Rev.1 (S/12344/Rev.1). Letter of 6 June from Chairman of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and Acting President

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Resolution 32/9 A, as proposed by 63 powers, A/32/L.4 and Add.1-3, adopted without vote by Assembly on 4 November 1977, meeting 57.

Implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2145(XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which it decided to assume direct responsibility for Namibia, as well as resolution 2248(S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established the United Nations Council for Namibia to administer the Territory until its independence,

Recalling further its resolution 31/153 of 20 December 1976, by which it decided to establish a comprehensive assistance programme within the United Nations system, covering both the period of struggle for independence and the initial years of independence of Namibia,

Aware of the decisive stage achieved in the struggle of the Namibians for self-determination, freedom and independence under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization,

Recognizing that, by assuming direct responsibility for Namibia, the United Nations and its Member States have also assumed the responsibility for assisting the people of Namibia morally and materially,

Recalling its resolution 2679(XXV) of 9 December 1970, by which it decided to establish the United Nations Fund for Namibia, as well as subsequent resolutions relating to the Fund,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,

Commending the steps taken by various specialized agen-

cies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system to provide assistance to Namibia,

Reaffirming its determination to fulfil its responsibility towards the people and Territory of Namibia,

1. Approves the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;

2. Calls upon the United Nations Council for Namibia, as the legal Administering Authority of the Territory, to continue and intensify, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, the direction and co-ordination of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia;

3. Expresses its appreciation of the efforts of those specialized agencies and other bodies within the United Nations system which have contributed to the planning of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia;

4. Calls upon the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies to elaborate further their plans for assistance to the Namibian people in order to enable the United Nations Council for Namibia to consolidate all assistance measures in a comprehensive and sustained plan of action, and in particular requests:

(a) The World Health Organization to assist the United Nations Council for Namibia regarding contingency medical plans for Namibia;

(b) The International Labour Organisation, in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia and the South West Africa People's Organization, to prepare a programme for the training of Namibians;

(c) The Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization to assist the United Nations Council for Namibia in enacting a decree on navigation in Namibian waters which would further the cause of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people led by the South West Africa People's Organization, and to prepare training programmes in maritime skills for the benefit of suitable Namibian candidates;

(d) The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to assist the United Nations Council for Namibia in the preparation of legislation on the protection of Namibia's fishery resources;

(e) The International Atomic Energy Agency to take urgent measures to ensure that South Africa does not in any way represent Namibia in the Agency and to assist the United Nations Council for Namibia in the hearings, in 1978, on the question of the exploitation and commercialization of Namibian uranium;

(f) The United Nations Industrial Development Organization to co-operate with the United Nations Council for Namibia in the preparation of an industrial development assistance programme for Namibia;

(g) The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to intensify its assistance to the United Nations Council for Namibia in the preparation and implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary assistance to the United Nations Council for Namibia for the effective planning and implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia;

6. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

[For text of Assembly resolution 32/9 B, see section below on UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR NAMIBIA; for texts of Assembly resolutions 32/9 C-H, see immediately below.]

A/32/L.6 and Add.1-3. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and

Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 32/9 C, as proposed by 62 powers, A/32/L.6 and Add.1-3, adopted by Assembly on 4 November 1977, meeting 57, by recorded vote of 135 to 0, with 5 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom, United States.

Dissemination of information on Namibia

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolutions 2145(XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2248(S-V) of 19 May 1967, as well as subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council relating to the question of Namibia,

Stressing the urgent need to arouse world public opinion on a continuous basis with a view to assisting effectively the people of Namibia to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence in a united Namibia and, in particular, to intensify the widespread and continuous dissemination of information on the struggle for liberation being waged by the people of Namibia, guided by their liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization,

Reiterating the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the mandate given by the General Assembly to the United Nations Council for Namibia, and mindful of the pressing need for the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat to intensify its efforts to acquaint world public opinion with all aspects of the question of Namibia,

1. Approves the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;

2. Decides that the United Nations map of Namibia prepared by the United Nations Council for Namibia pursuant to

General Assembly resolution 31/150 of 20 December 1976 is the official United Nations map of Namibia and supersedes any other map of Namibia or "South West Africa" hitherto prepared and published by South Africa;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to direct the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat to continue to make every effort to generate publicity and disseminate information with a view to mobilizing public support for the independence of Namibia;

4. Requests all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to intensify the dissemination of information on Namibia in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia;

5. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to send a mission to the headquarters of specialized agencies not visited in 1977 to discuss the question of dissemination of information and assistance to Namibians;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to direct the Office of Public Information, in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia:

(a) To continue publicity through radio, newspaper, television and other media in major Western countries in order to mobilize support in those countries for the genuine national independence of Namibia;

(b) To contract with qualified individuals to make films on the contemporary situation in Namibia, including the military build-up of South Africa in that Territory;

7. Calls for the speedy completion of the action undertaken by the Secretary-General in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3399(XXX) of 26 November 1975, on the question of a United Nations radio transmitter for Namibia;

8. Requests the International Telecommunication Union to assign to the United Nations Council for Namibia, in its capacity as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, an adequate number of frequencies to be used for broadcasting inside Namibia;

9. Authorizes the United Nations Council for Namibia, pending the establishment of its own broadcasting service, to assign to the Governments of neighbouring African countries, for use inside Namibia, frequencies allocated to the Council by the International Telecommunication Union;

10. Requests the International Telecommunication Union, in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, to investigate the jamming by South Africa of radio broadcasts inside Namibia with a view to instituting legal proceedings against South Africa before the International Frequency Registration Board;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to direct the Office of Public Information to distribute widely, with particular attention to television stations, the new film on Namibia made by the Office of Public Information in 1977;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to assist the United Nations Council for Namibia in the dissemination of information related to the activities undertaken by the Council;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to direct the Office of Public Information to prepare a programme of publications on military, political, economic and social conditions in Namibia, including in such publications ample photographic material;

14. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

A/32/L.7 and Add.1-3. Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone,

Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 32/9 D, as proposed by 57 powers, A/32/L.7 and Add.1-3, adopted by Assembly on 4 November 1977, meeting 57, by recorded vote of 117 to 0, with 24 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: None

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Central African Empire, Denmark, El Salvador, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Situation in Namibia resulting from the illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Having heard the statement of the President of the South West Africa People's Organization,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling, in particular, its resolutions 2145(XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2248(S-V) of 19 May 1967 and subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council relating to the question of Namibia, as well as the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, delivered in response to the request addressed to it by the Council in its resolution 284(1970) of 29 July 1970,

Taking into consideration the relevant resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-ninth ordinary session, and subsequently endorsed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its fourteenth ordinary session, held at Libreville from 2 to 5 July 1977,

Reaffirming that the Territory and people of Namibia are the direct responsibility of the United Nations and that the Namibian people must be enabled to attain self-determination and independence within a united Namibia,

Strongly condemning South Africa's continued refusal to

comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, its continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its brutal repression of the Namibian people and its persistent violation of their human rights, as well as its effort to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia,

Strongly condemning, as an act of colonial expansion, the decision of South Africa to annex Walvis Bay, thereby undermining the territorial integrity of Namibia,

Strongly deploring the policies of those States which, despite the relevant decisions of the United Nations and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, continue to maintain diplomatic, economic, consular and other relations with South Africa, purporting to act on behalf of or concerning Namibia, as well as military or strategic collaboration, all of which has the effect of supporting or encouraging South Africa in its defiance of the United Nations,

Strongly condemning the racist regime of South Africa for its efforts to develop a nuclear capability for military and aggressive purposes,

Gravely concerned at the militarization of Namibia by the illegal occupation regime of South Africa, its threats and acts of aggression against independent African countries and the forceful removal of Namibians from the northern border of the Territory for military purposes,

Recognizing that the situation in Namibia constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Declaring that the natural resources of Namibia are the birthright of the Namibian people and that the exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests under the protection of the repressive racist colonial administration, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, of the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, is illegal and contributes to the maintenance of the illegal occupation regime,

Noting with satisfaction the opposition of the Namibian people to South Africa's illegal presence in the Territory and to its oppressive racist policies and, in particular, the progress of their struggle in all its forms for national liberation under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization,

Strongly supporting the efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of the responsibilities entrusted to it by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

1. Approves the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and as declared in resolutions 1514(XV) and 2145(XXI) as well as subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council relating to Namibia, and the legitimacy of their struggle by all means at their disposal against the illegal occupation of their Territory by South Africa;

3. Reiterates that the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa constitutes an act of aggression against the Namibian people as well as against the United Nations as the legal Administering Authority of the Territory until independence;

4. Requests all Member States to co-operate fully with the United Nations Council for Namibia, the sole legal authority for the Territory until independence, in discharging the mandate entrusted to it under the terms and provisions of General Assembly resolution 2248(S-V) and subsequent resolutions of the Assembly and the Security Council;

5. Reiterates that the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and the war of repression waged there, as well as the acts of aggression against neighbouring independent African States from bases in Namibia, constitute a serious threat to international peace and security;

6. Declares that the decision of South Africa to annex

Walvis Bay is an act of colonial expansion in violation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) and that such annexation is illegal, null and void;

7. Declares that Walvis Bay is an integral part of Namibia with which it is inextricably linked by geographical, historical, economic, cultural and ethnic bonds;

8. Categorically condemns South Africa for the decision to annex Walvis Bay, thereby attempting to undermine the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia;

9. Declares that, in order that the people of Namibia shall be enabled freely to determine their own future, it is imperative that all South African armed forces be completely withdrawn so that free elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations may be held urgently in the whole of Namibia as one political entity;

10. Reiterates that the national liberation movement of Namibia, the South West Africa People's Organization, is the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people;

11. Supports the armed struggle of the Namibian people, led by the South West Africa People's Organization, to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia;

12. Decides that any independence talks regarding Namibia must be between the representatives of the South West Africa People's Organization and South Africa, under the auspices of the United Nations, for the sole purpose of discussing the modalities for the transfer of power to the people of Namibia;

13. Appeals to all Member States to grant all necessary support and assistance to the South West Africa People's Organization in its struggle to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia;

14. Strongly condemns South Africa for its persistent refusal to withdraw from Namibia and for its manoeuvres to consolidate its illegal occupation of the Territory in violation of all pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

15. Strongly condemns South Africa for its persistent refusal to comply with the pertinent resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolution 385(1976) of 30 January 1976;

16. Strongly condemns the illegal South African administration for its massive repression of the people of Namibia and their liberation movement with the intention of establishing, among other things, an atmosphere of intimidation and terror for the purpose of imposing upon the Namibian people a political arrangement aimed at subverting the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia and perpetuating a ruthless policy of racial segregation;

17. Strongly condemns South Africa for its military build-up in Namibia, its recruitment and training of Namibians and other agents to carry out its policy of military adventurism against Angola, its threats and acts of aggression against all independent African countries and the forceful removal of Namibians from the northern border of the Territory for military purposes;

18. Demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all South African military and paramilitary forces from Namibia;

19. Condemns the racist regime of South Africa for its current preparations, which have brought it, with the co-operation of certain Western countries, to the threshold of exploding a nuclear device for military and aggressive purposes in the Kalahari Desert region;

20. Declares that, in view of South Africa's consistent defiance of the United Nations, its illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia, its persistent policy of aggression against independent African countries, its present policy of colonial expansionism and its policy of apartheid, any development of nuclear weapons by South Africa constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security;

21. Condemns those Western States which have assisted South Africa in developing a nuclear weapons capability

and urges again all Member States, individually and/or collectively, to frustrate the attempts by South Africa to develop nuclear weapons;

22. Strongly condemns the activities of all foreign corporations operating in Namibia under the illegal administration of South Africa which are exploiting illegally the human and natural resources of the Territory, and demands that transnational corporations comply with all pertinent resolutions of the United Nations by immediately abstaining from any new investments in Namibia, by withdrawing from the Territory and generally by putting an end to their co-operation with the illegal South African administration in Namibia;

23. Declares that South Africa is liable to pay reparations to Namibia for the damage caused by its illegal occupation of Namibia and its acts of aggression against the Namibian people since the termination of the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2145(XI);

24. Demands that South Africa put an end to extending apartheid in Namibia and to its policy of "bantustanization" of the Territory, aimed at destroying the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia;

25. Demands that South Africa release all Namibian political prisoners, including all those imprisoned or detained in connexion with offences under the so-called internal security laws, whether such Namibians have been charged or tried or are held without charge and whether held in Namibia or South Africa;

26. Demands that South Africa accord unconditionally to all Namibians currently in exile for political reasons full facilities for their return to their country without risk of arrest, detention, intimidation or imprisonment;

27. Calls upon the international community, especially all Member States, to refrain from according any recognition to, or co-operation with, any regime which the illegal South African administration may impose upon the Namibian people in disregard of the provisions of Security Council resolution 385(1976);

28. Requests all States to cease and desist from any form of direct or indirect military consultation, co-operation or collaboration with South Africa;

29. Requests all States to take effective measures to prevent the recruitment of mercenaries for service in Namibia or South Africa;

30. Requests once again all States to take steps to ensure the termination of all arms licensing agreements with South Africa and to prohibit the transfer to South Africa of all information relating to arms and armaments;

31. Requests all States to cease and prevent forthwith:

(a) Any supply of arms and ammunition to South Africa;

(b) Any supply of aircraft, vehicles or military equipment for the use of the armed forces and paramilitary or police organizations of South Africa;

(c) Any supply of spare parts for arms, vehicles or military equipment used by the armed forces and paramilitary or police organizations of South Africa;

(d) Any supply of so-called dual-use aircraft, vehicles or equipment which could be converted to military use by South Africa;

(e) Any supply of oil and petroleum products or any other fuel to South Africa;

(f) Any activities in their countries which promote or are calculated to promote the supply of arms, ammunition, military aircraft or military vehicles to South Africa and the supply of equipment or materials for the manufacture and maintenance of arms and ammunition in South Africa and Namibia;

(g) Any co-operation or activities by public or private corporations in conjunction with South Africa in the development, directly or indirectly, of nuclear technology, including the development of a nuclear capability by the racist regime in South Africa;

32. Urges the Security Council to take up again the question of Namibia, which is still on its agenda, and to consider

the application of sanctions against South Africa in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter;

33. Endorses the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977, and commends to Member States the Programme of Action for their consideration and action;

34. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

S/12468. Letter of 29 November from Secretary-General to President of Security Council (transmitting text of Assembly resolution 32/9 D of 4 November 1977).

A/32/L.8 and Add.1-3. Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 32/9 E, as proposed by 58 powers, A/32/L.8 and Add.1-3, adopted by Assembly on 4 November 1977, meeting 57, by recorded vote of 136 to 0, with 4 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, France, United Kingdom, United States.

Action by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations with respect to Namibia

The General Assembly,
Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the relevant chapters of the report of the Special

Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 2248(S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established the United Nations Council for Namibia with the responsibility of administering Namibia until independence,

Recalling further the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, and the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, contained in its resolution 2621(XXV) of 12 October 1970, as well as all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

Taking into account the statement of the President of the South West Africa People's Organization and conscious of the urgent and pressing need of Namibians outside Namibia for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and other institutions within the United Nations system,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to take all effective measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly in the provision of moral and material assistance, on a priority basis, to the peoples of colonial Territories and their national liberation movements,

1. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system to participate, in co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the planning and implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia;

2. Requests the United Nations Development Programme to consider the requirements of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia in the revisions of the indicative planning figure for Namibia and requests it to continue to co-operate with the United Nations Council for Namibia in the elaboration of programmes of assistance to Namibians;

3. Requests all specialized agencies and other organizations and conferences within the United Nations system to grant full membership to the United Nations Council for Namibia so that it may participate in that capacity as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia in the work of those agencies, organizations and conferences;

4. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to grant a waiver of the assessment of Namibia during the period in which Namibia is represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia;

5. Requests all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia are protected and to invite the United Nations Council for Namibia to participate in their work, in its capacity as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, whenever such rights and interests are involved;

6. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

A/32/L.9 and Add.1 and Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1,2. Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution and revision.

A/C.5/32/30/Add.1, A/32/8/Add.4, A/32/322. Administrative

and financial implications of, inter alia, 62-power revised draft resolution, A/32/L.9/Rev.1. Statement by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

Resolution 32/9 F, as proposed by 62 powers, A/32/L.9/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1,2, adopted by Assembly on 4 November 1977, meeting 57, by recorded vote of 136 to 0, with 5 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom, United States.

Programme of work of the United Nations Council for Namibia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Namibia,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 2248(S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority of Namibia until independence,

Reaffirming that the Territory and people of Namibia are the direct responsibility of the United Nations and that the Namibian people must be enabled to attain self-determination and independence within a united Namibia,

Reaffirming that, in the discharge of its responsibilities entrusted to it by resolution 2248(S-V) and subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council relating to Namibia, the United Nations Council for Namibia acts as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia to obtain the withdrawal of the illegal presence of South Africa from the Territory and to promote the compliance of Member States with the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

1. Approves the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, including the recommendations contained therein, and decides to make adequate financial provisions for their implementation;

2. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the implementation of its responsibilities as an organ of the United Nations:

(a) To continue to mobilize international political support in order to press for the withdrawal of the illegal administration of South Africa from Namibia in accordance with United Nations resolutions on Namibia;

(b) To maintain under continuous review the political, military, economic and social conditions affecting the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, and, to that effect, request the Secretary-General to submit to the Council reports in the above-mentioned fields to contribute to the formulation of policies and recommendations by the Council in support of Namibian independence;

(c) To represent Namibia to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia are protected, as appropriate, in all inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences;

(d) To formulate policies of assistance to Namibians and co-ordinate aid for Namibia provided by United Nations agencies and other bodies within the United Nations system;

(e) To act as trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia and in this capacity to administer and manage the Fund;

(f) To function as the policy-making organ of the United Nations in respect of Namibia;

3. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the implementation of its responsibilities as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia:

(a) To hold a series of plenary meetings in Africa in 1978 at the highest possible level, as and when required for the further proper discharge of its functions, and requests the Secretary-General to defray the cost of these meetings in Africa and provide the necessary staff and services for them;

(b) To denounce all fraudulent constitutional schemes through which South Africa may attempt to perpetuate the colonial oppression and exploitation of the people and resources of Namibia;

(c) To endeavour to ensure non-recognition of any administration installed in Windhoek not issuing from free elections in all of Namibia, under the supervision and control of the United Nations, in accordance with Security Council resolution 365(1976) of 30 January 1976;

(d) To protect the territorial integrity of Namibia, in particular by carrying out all possible activities denouncing the attempts of South Africa to annex Walvis Bay;

(e) To counter the acts of aggression of South Africa against the people of Namibia and against the United Nations and the legal Administering Authority, the United Nations Council for Namibia;

(f) To consult with the South West Africa People's Organization, as appropriate, in the formulation and implementation of its programme of work as well as in any matter of interest to the Namibian people;

(g) To continue to entrust such executive and administrative duties as it deems necessary to the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, who, in the performance of his tasks, shall report to the Council;

4. Decides to increase the financial provisions in the budget of the United Nations Council for Namibia to finance the Office of the South West Africa People's Organization in New York, in order to ensure the due and proper representation of the people of Namibia through the South West Africa People's Organization at the United Nations;

5. Decides to continue to defray the expenses of a representative of the South West Africa People's Organization, whenever the United Nations Council for Namibia so requires;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to implement speedily the measures adopted as a result of the consultations proposed in General Assembly resolution 31/147 of 20 December 1976, with due regard to the need to include an adequate number of staff members from developing countries, in particular from Africa.

A/32/L.10 and Add.1-3. Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 32/9 G, as proposed by 61 powers, A/32/L.10 and Add.1-3, adopted by Assembly on 4 November 1977, meeting 57, by recorded vote of 130 to 0, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, El Salvador, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Honduras, Luxembourg, Nicaragua, United Kingdom, United States.

Intensification and co-ordination of United Nations action in support of Namibia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Namibia,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolutions 2145(XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2248(S-V) of 19 May 1967, as well as subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly relating to Namibia,

Affirming that the natural resources of Namibia are the birthright of the Namibian people and that the depletion of those resources by foreign economic interests under the protection of the repressive illegal administration of South Africa is in violation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

Strongly deploring the policies of those States which, despite the relevant decisions of the United Nations and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of

21 June 1971, continue to maintain diplomatic, economic, consular and other relations with South Africa, purporting to act on behalf of or concerning Namibia, as well as military or strategic collaboration, all of which has the effect of supporting or encouraging South Africa in its defiance of the United Nations,

Strongly condemning the support which the illegal South African administration continues to receive from those foreign economic, financial and other interests which are collaborating with it in its exploitation of the human and natural resources of, and in the further entrenchment of its illegal and racist domination over, the international Territory of Namibia,

1. Approves the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;

2. Calls upon those States which have not yet done so to comply with the relevant provisions of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council concerning Namibia and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971;

3. Urges those States which have not yet done so to break off economic relations with South Africa that concern Namibia and to take measures with a view to compelling the Government of South Africa to withdraw immediately from Namibia in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 2145(XXI) and 2248(S-V), as well as subsequent resolutions of the Assembly and the Security Council relating to Namibia;

4. Appeals to Governments to discourage private investors from their countries from participating in business ventures in Namibia which benefit the South African regime by making available additional resources to meet the military costs of its repressive policies in Namibia;

5. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to communicate with corporations supplying arms, ammunition and oil to South Africa and to urge them to cease doing so;

6. Requests once again all Member States to take all appropriate measures to ensure the full application of, and compliance with, the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, and such other measures as may be necessary to assist in the protection of the natural resources of Namibia;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to make adequate financial appropriations to facilitate the continued implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia during the biennium 1978-1979;

8. Takes note of the progress report of the United Nations Council for Namibia on the hearings regarding the exploitation and purchase of Namibian uranium and authorizes the necessary budgetary allocations for its full implementation during 1978;

9. Authorizes the United Nations Council for Namibia to notify the Governments of States whose corporations, whether public or private, operate in Namibia of the illegality of such operations and of the position of the Council in this regard;

10. Authorizes the United Nations Council for Namibia to contact administering and managing bodies of foreign corporations operating in Namibia to warn them of the illegal basis on which they are operating in Namibia and of the position of the Council in this regard;

11. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

A/32/L.11 and Add.1-3. Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cam-

eroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 32/9 H, as proposed by 58 powers, A/32/L.11 and Add.1-3, adopted by Assembly on 4 November 1977, meeting 57, by recorded vote of 135 to 0, with 6 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom, United States.

Special session of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia

The General Assembly,

Taking into consideration its resolutions 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, 2145(XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2248(S-V) of 19 May 1967, as well as all other resolutions of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia,

Recalling the resolutions of the Security Council on the question of Namibia, in particular resolution 385(1976) of 30 January 1976,

Having heard the statement of the President of the South West Africa People's Organization,

Strongly condemning the illegal South African administration in Namibia for its massive repression of the Namibian people and their liberation movement with the intention of establishing, among other things, an atmosphere of intimidation and terror, with the purpose of imposing upon the Namibian people a political arrangement in violation of Security Council resolution 385(1976),

Strongly condemning South Africa for its persistent refusal to withdraw from Namibia and for its manoeuvres to consolidate its illegal occupation of the Territory in violation of all pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

Decides to keep the situation under continuous review and to hold a special session before the thirty-third session on a date to be determined by the Secretary-General in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia.

A/32/L.41. Benin, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius: draft resolution.

APPOINTMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSIONER FOR NAMIBIA

A/32/321. Note by Secretary-General.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/307).

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR NAMIBIA

A/32/24, Vol. II. Report of United Nations Council for Namibia. (Annex XIII: Report of Committee on United Nations Fund for Namibia.)

A/32/L.5 and Add.1-3. Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution.

Resolution 32/9 B, as proposed by 62 powers, A/32/L.5 and Add.1-3, adopted without vote by Assembly on 4 November 1977, meeting 57.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2145(XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which the United Nations decided to terminate the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia and assume direct responsibility for the Territory until independence, and its resolution 2248(S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established the United Nations Council for Namibia,

Recalling further its resolution 3112(XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, by which it appointed the United Nations Council for Namibia trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

Reaffirming its determination to continue to discharge its responsibility with regard to the Territory in accordance with resolution 2248(S-V) and subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

Mindful that, by assuming direct responsibility for Namibia, the United Nations accepted a solemn obligation to grant all possible support to the Namibian people in their struggle for self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia,

Convinced of the need to grant all possible material assistance to Namibians and their dependants who are victims of South Africa's repressive and discriminatory policies,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia on the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

1. Takes note of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia on the United Nations Fund for Namibia and approves the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;

2. Expresses its appreciation to all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, governmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals that have made voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

3. Decides that the utilization of resources of the United Nations Fund for Namibia should be considered also in the context of the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia;

4. Decides to allocate as a temporary measure to the United Nations Fund for Namibia the sum of \$US 500,000 from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1978;

5. Requests the Secretary-General and the United Nations Council for Namibia to intensify appeals to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and

private individuals for generous voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

6. Invites Governments to appeal once more to their national organizations and institutions for voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

7. Appeals to all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, as well as to governmental and non-governmental organizations, to make financial contributions to the United Nations Institute for Namibia through the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

8. Expresses its appreciation to the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system for their assistance to Namibians and requests them, in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, to give priority to the allocation of funds for material assistance to the Namibian people;

9. Requests all specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system—in particular the International Labour Organisation, 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 Monetary Fund, the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organi-

zation, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research—to provide such assistance as is within their competence, including financial assistance, to the United Nations Institute for Namibia as well as to provide specialists, lecturers and researchers in accordance with the needs of the Institute;

10. Expresses its appreciation of the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to assist Namibian refugees;

11. Decides that Namibians shall continue to be eligible for assistance through the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

12. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Other documents

Namibia Gazette No. 1 (Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia).

Chapter IV

The situation in Southern Rhodesia

Various aspects of the situation in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) continued during 1977 to receive consideration by a number of United Nations bodies.

In May, the Security Council considered a recommendation by its Committee on sanctions, established pursuant to a Council resolution of 29 May 1968,¹ that the flow of capital from Southern Rhodesia for certain purposes be included within the scope of the mandatory sanctions against the territory. The Council unanimously decided on 27 May that Member States were to prohibit the use or transfer of funds in their territories by the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia.

On 29 September, after having received proposals by the United Kingdom for a settlement in Southern Rhodesia, the Security Council decided, at the request of the United Kingdom, to ask the Secretary-General to appoint a representative to enter into discussions with the British Resident Commissioner-designate, and with all the parties, concerning the military and associated arrangements necessary to effect a transition to majority rule in Southern Rhodesia. The Council's Committee on sanctions submitted an interim report later in 1977 and, early in 1978, it submitted its tenth regular report, covering its activities from 16 December 1976 to 15 December 1977.

For details of Security Council action in 1977, see pp. 180, 188 and 200.

Two resolutions on the situation in Southern Rhodesia were adopted on 8 August by the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples²—one on general aspects of the situation, the other on the question of sanctions.

Later in 1977, at its thirty-second regular session, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions incorporating many of the Special Committee's recommendations. Among other things, it reaffirmed the principle that there should be no independence before majority rule in the territory and reaffirmed the relevant provisions of the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the liberation of the two territories adopted at the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and

Namibia earlier in the year. The Assembly also condemned Governments which continued to collaborate with the illegal regime, as well as the continued failure of certain Member States to enforce strictly the sanctions called for by the Security Council. The Assembly also deemed it imperative that the scope of the sanctions be widened to include all the measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations³ and again asked the Council to consider taking measures in that regard. The Council was also asked to impose a mandatory embargo on the supply of petroleum and its products to South Africa, since such products were transported from that country into Southern Rhodesia.

During the year, decisions on Southern Rhodesia were also taken by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

Details of these decisions are described in the sections that follow.

Decisions of Human Rights Commission and of the Economic and Social Council

On 4 March 1977, the Commission on Human Rights adopted a resolution on the report of its Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa. The Commission thereby, among other things: reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe to self-determination and independence and their right to enjoy all the rights recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the various international instruments on human rights; condemned the activities of countries which, either directly or through their nationals, were helping to perpetuate the current situation in Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa, and urged them to refrain from such activities; recommended that the United Nations intensify its co-operation in

¹ See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 152-54, text of resolution 253(1968).

² See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing text of Declaration.

³ Article 41 of Chapter VII of the Charter reads as follows: "The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations."

For full text of Chapter VII, and other Charter Articles mentioned herein, see APPENDIX II.

the humanitarian field by supplying the countries neighbouring on Zimbabwe with assistance, particularly medicines and foodstuffs; and decided that the Working Group should continue to study the policies and practices which violated human rights in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe. (For details, see p. 687.)

On 4 March, the Commission also adopted a resolution on the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of various forms of assistance given to colonial and racist regimes in southern Africa. Among other things, by this text it denounced and condemned the political, military, economic and other assistance given by certain States to South Africa and to the illegal minority regime of Southern Rhodesia, either directly or through national or multinational companies. It also reaffirmed that arms sales, nuclear co-operation agreements and the economic activities of such companies in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia constituted blatant acts of complicity in the crime of apartheid and encouragement of the continuation of the policy of racial discrimination and colonialism. (For details, see p. 691.)

On 13 May 1977, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution (2082 A (LXII)) on the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa, by which, among other things, it decided that the Working Group, in conjunction with the Special Committee against Apartheid, should examine the treatment of prisoners in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe, including the deaths of a number of detainees. (For details, see p. 687.)

On 13 May, the Council also adopted a resolution (2086 (LXII)) on infringements of trade union rights in southern Africa, by which it expressed its concern at the increased use of arrests and bannings to suppress legitimate trade union activities among African workers in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe, condemned the continued gross infringements of trade union rights there, called for the immediate release of all trade unionists under detention in southern Africa and for the lifting of all banning orders imposed on persons engaged in trade union activities, and demanded full recognition of all trade union rights of African workers in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe. (For details, see p. 726.)

On 3 August, the Council adopted resolution 2101 (LXIII) on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations. By this text, the Council among other things expressed its concern that assistance by those organizations to co-

lonial peoples, particularly those of Zimbabwe and Namibia, and to their national liberation movements, was far from adequate in relation to their needs. In this connexion, the Council urged those organizations, in the light of the intensification of the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe and Namibia, to do everything possible to increase assistance to the peoples of those territories in their struggle for liberation, and, in particular, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), to work out and implement programmes of assistance within their fields of competence, with the active collaboration of the national liberation movements concerned.

The Council also requested the specialized agencies and other United Nations-related organizations to continue to withhold any assistance to South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, to discontinue all support to them until they restored to the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, and to refrain from any action which might imply recognition of, or support for, the illegal domination of the territories. (For details, see p. 845.)

International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia

In accordance with a decision of the General Assembly of 17 December 1976,⁴ the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia was organized, and met from 16 to 21 May 1977 at Maputo, Mozambique. Its aim was to mobilize international support for, and assistance to, the peoples of the two territories in their struggle for self-determination and independence.

The Conference was attended by about 500 representatives of 92 Member States and a number of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, specialized agencies and national liberation movements. At the conclusion of its meetings it adopted the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and a Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

In the Declaration, the Conference among other things proclaimed its full support for the people of Zimbabwe in their struggle for independence, reaffirmed that there should be no independence before majority rule and that any settlement relating to the future of the territory had to be worked out with the full participation of the Zimbabwe people represented by their na-

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 160-61, text of resolution 31/145.

tional liberation movement. It strongly condemned the illegal racist minority regime and denounced its brutal and repressive measures.

The Conference noted that all reasonable and meaningful proposals which would have secured a negotiated settlement for an independent Zimbabwe on the basis of majority rule had been totally rejected by the illegal racist minority régime, and the freedom fighters, confronted with the intransigence of that regime, had intensified the armed struggle.

The Conference considered that strict enforcement of existing mandatory sanctions was an important element in the collective effort of the international community, and it deplored the fact that some States continued to violate those sanctions and thus limit their effect on the economy of Southern Rhodesia. The persistent acts of aggression committed by the illegal regime against Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia were condemned by the Conference. It declared that the natural resources of Zimbabwe were the birth-right of its people; the exploitation of those resources by the illegal regime, in association with foreign economic interests, violated the Charter and United Nations resolutions.

In the Programme of Action, the Conference among other things called for political, material and moral support for the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and their national liberation movements. It called on Governments: to refrain from any collaboration with the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia; to observe strictly the arms embargo; to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, assembly, financing and training of mercenaries in their territories to be punishable as a criminal act and to discourage and prohibit their nationals from serving as mercenaries; to take measures against corporation and trade interests operating in violation of sanctions; to prevent companies registered in their territories from supplying oil, directly or indirectly, to the illegal regime; to take measures to ensure compliance by all individuals, associations and bodies corporate under their jurisdiction with the sanctions and to prohibit any form of collaboration by them with the illegal regime; and to prevent or discourage the emigration to Southern Rhodesia of any individuals or groups of individuals under their jurisdiction.

The Conference called upon the United Nations among other things to reiterate its conviction that the scope of sanctions against the regime had to be widened to include all the measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter, and it asked the Security Council urgently to consider the necessary measures in that regard.

(For further details, see p. 828.)

Consideration by the Special Committee

The General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples considered the question of Southern Rhodesia at meetings held in New York between 19 April and 8 August 1977, with the participation of Chakanyuka Chikosi of the African National Council of Zimbabwe (ANC), Callistus Nkobi Ndlovu of the Patriotic Front (Zimbabwe African People's Union), and Mukudzei Mudzi of the Patriotic Front (Zimbabwe African National Union), who made statements. Garfield Todd, former Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, was also invited to make a statement.

The representative of the United Kingdom told the Special Committee that his Government remained committed to attaining a just and lasting settlement in the territory and he expressed the hope that the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia would see that it had to make the necessary compromises in order to achieve an early, orderly and peaceful transition to majority rule. The efforts his Government had made to arrive at a peaceful settlement of the Southern Rhodesian problem were continuing, he said; he described the proposals his Government had put forward to the concerned parties at the Geneva conference in the latter part of 1976 and which had been rejected by Ian Smith on 24 January 1977.

The proposals, he went on to say, had included the following points, among others: guerrilla activity would cease as soon as agreement had been reached on the setting up of the transitional government; and British readiness to continue to play a part in the agreed transitional arrangements would be conditional upon all other parties abiding by that agreement. The transitional government, to have been headed by an interim commissioner appointed by the British Government after due consultations, was to have had three principal organs: a council of ministers, an advisory council of senior ministers, and a national security council.

The council of ministers, he said, was to have contained an equal number of members from each of the political groups represented by the delegations to the Geneva conference and a further similar number of members appointed by the interim commissioner from among members of the European minority. It would thus have had a substantial African majority. The council of ministers was to have had full executive and legislative competence subject to the interim commissioner's reserve powers. Defence and internal security would have been the responsibility of the national security council, and the day-to-day

organization and operational control of the armed forces and the police would have been the responsibility of the respective chiefs of staff and the commissioner of police.

Further, the council of ministers was to have been responsible for the implementation of the programme for independence and in particular for the working out of the independence constitution. It would have appointed a constitutional committee—to include representatives of the various political parties, with the task of formulating recommendations to the council of ministers—which would have been presided over by the interim commissioner.

Following the rejection of the proposals, the representative went on to say, the United Kingdom Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs had held discussions with the various parties in co-operation with the United States and hoped to be able to report soon whether it would be worth while for the two countries to co-sponsor a conference on Southern Rhodesia, with the aim of developing a timetable for achieving majority rule in the territory in 1978.

Mr. Chikosi said that the nationalists were not surprised at the illegal regime's rejection of the proposals put forward at the Geneva conference because they had not been convinced that the regime had been ready to hand over power to the majority. His organization, he said, believed that armed struggle remained the nationalists' only course. The African National Council of Zimbabwe was totally opposed to any internal settlement, which would no doubt turn the future Zimbabwe into a neo-colonial State. It was not opposed in principle to constitutional talks if they were designed to hand over power. However, he said, the hand-over must be complete and unconditional, and must involve all parties to the dispute. He then outlined his party's five-point plan for the attainment of a peaceful settlement in the territory: that Ian Smith unequivocally surrender political power to the black majority; that all detainees and political prisoners be released; that the United Kingdom assume its decolonization role in the territory; that all Zimbabweans participate in a national referendum; and that the United Kingdom convene a full constitutional conference to work out the details of the independence constitution.

Mr. Ndlovu said that his party rejected the idea of a conference convened and co-chaired by the United Kingdom and the United States. It could not accept any direct United States involvement as that would risk internationalizing the problem. He said that the war in the territory was not against white people but against a system of racism which kept African people in a state of slavery.

Mr. Mudzi said that imperialist powers were seeking to frustrate the march of the Zimbabwe people to true freedom and independence and the Anglo-American plan was a deadly scheme contrived behind the backs of the Zimbabwe people. The Smith regime must hand over State power to the African people without any further delay. He said that the armed struggle was intensifying and the enemy's losses were growing.

The representative of Australia observed that Ian Smith, by rejecting the United Kingdom's Geneva proposals and announcing his intention to seek an internal settlement, had brought to a standstill negotiations that had been warmly welcomed by the international community as offering the best path to peaceful decolonization in Zimbabwe. The situation had since deteriorated: the guerrilla war had grown in intensity, with tragic losses on all sides; young Zimbabweans, denied adequate expression of their nationalist sentiments, were leaving Southern Rhodesia to join their compatriots already outside the territory.

Australia, he went on, was encouraged by the concern of the United States for developments in southern Africa, expressed at the highest levels of the United States Administration, and it hoped that all parties would bear in mind the potential of the United States for assisting the United Kingdom in the search for genuine majority rule. He reiterated that his Government's objective was peaceful, genuine decolonization in Zimbabwe, with a genuinely democratic government elected by the Zimbabwean people, and Australia believed that no substantial element of political opinion, inside or outside Zimbabwe, should be excluded from negotiations, provided they accepted the principle of majority rule.

According to the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, the Geneva conference had failed because of the calculated obstruction of the Smith regime, which had attended the conference not to negotiate seriously but to get an endorsement for leaving power in the hands of the white minority. While the negotiations were going on, Smith intensified his acts of aggression against the neighbouring independent African States of Zambia, Botswana and Mozambique. Repressive measures against the black majority inside Zimbabwe were increased. Wanton mass killings of innocent Africans and continued detentions were the order of the day.

The Tanzanian representative went on to say that the international community had waited long enough: Smith had to be removed from power; the period for appeasing and tolerating the racist minority regime should be over. Her Government, she said, had no objection to the recon-

vening of the conference for a negotiated settlement in Zimbabwe, but it wished to reiterate that Rhodesia was a responsibility primarily of the United Kingdom Government as the legal authority and decolonizing power.

The Organization of African Unity, she said, had pledged its full support to the armed struggle until there was majority rule in Zimbabwe; sanctions should be intensified and extended to include all the provisions of Article 41 of the United Nations Charter. In that respect, she commended the step taken by the United States Government to repeal the so-called Byrd amendment, which had allowed the United States to buy chrome from Rhodesia.

Other speakers also called attention to the United Kingdom Government's responsibility for the territory, which the representative of Ethiopia, for example, said was as valid as it had been in 1965. The United Kingdom had to show decisiveness in dealing with the continued rebellion of Ian Smith against the British Crown, and, while it was free to get help from any quarter in dealing with the problem, such help should not compromise the legal and constitutional basis of its continued responsibility.

India's spokesman said it was tragic that a small minority of white racists had been allowed to usurp power physically from the colonial power, but what was important was that the United Kingdom had never disowned its responsibility or, indeed, its liability. On the contrary, he said, it had continued its efforts to correct that deviation and it deserved to be assisted in the complex task of discharging its legal responsibility, as well as the sacred trust it had assumed in terms of the Charter for the well-being of the inhabitants of the territory.

The representative of Czechoslovakia said it was a well-established fact that the Smith regime could not exist even for a day without the military, economic and political assistance extended to it by the imperialist States, particularly the members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). He charged, among other things, that mercenaries from Australia, Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States were fighting in the army of Southern Rhodesia. The participation of those mercenaries in military operations against the national liberation movements attested clearly to the military assistance of imperialism to the racist regime. Even if regular units of the aforementioned Western countries had not been used, the mercenaries were equipped with weapons from imperialist countries and most had already fought in other parts of the world—Asia and Latin America—against nations struggling for their liberation.

The Australian representative said that while his Government was not empowered to prevent Australians from leaving Australia, it had strongly discouraged the recruitment or training of mercenaries for service in any country. Draft legislation was currently before its Parliament to prohibit recruitment in Australia for any armed service outside the country.

The Bulgarian representative charged that the arms expenditures of the regime had risen dramatically in recent years, thanks to financial assistance from imperialist circles and from international institutions under their influence. With NATO assistance, strong military forces in Southern Rhodesia had been created and a large industrial complex had been built up. It was obvious, he added, that the enormous natural resources, the cheap labour and the extremely high profits derived from the exploitation of the Zimbabwean people, as well as global military-strategic interests, were the basic reasons for the particular interest of Western countries and their monopolies in the preservation of the Smith regime. He said that Bulgaria, like so many other States, believed that it was time to adopt more decisive and effective international measures against the racist regime, pursuant to Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

The USSR representative said that the illegal regime of Ian Smith, with the overt support of the racists of South Africa and the connivance of imperialist circles, continued its racist policy of violence, exploitation and aggression and was guilty of gross and mass violations of the human rights of the African population. The numerous decisions of the United Nations, including resolutions of the Security Council, were ignored and flouted. The racist regime continued to perpetrate mass slaughter of innocent people and to put behind bars without trial Zimbabweans who favoured the transfer of power to the African majority.

The Chinese representative said that, during the preceding year, the patriotic armed forces of Zimbabwe had continued to grow in strength and had expanded their areas of operation from the north-eastern region to the northern, eastern, north-western and south-eastern regions, covering more than half of Zimbabwe. The freedom fighters had caused heavy casualties among the colonial troops, winning continuous victories. In their struggle against the Smith regime, he said, the people of Zimbabwe had gained a profound understanding that the independence and liberation of Zimbabwe could be won only through their unrelenting struggle, that the revolutionary people must in all circumstances use revolutionary tactics to deal with the counter-revolutionary

tactics, that armed struggle was the reliable means for overthrowing colonial and racist rule and for achieving national liberation, that negotiations had to be based on fighting, and that, until the enemy had laid down his arms and real independence was won, armed struggle had to be strengthened and not weakened.

The representative of Yugoslavia and others said that the racist regime had been attempting, by a series of aggressive military actions against Zambia, Mozambique and Botswana, to internationalize the conflict and to obtain military assistance and protection from abroad on the pretext of an alleged threat of international communism. However, that attempt would not succeed, and Smith's minority regime seemed aware of that fact, as shown by the exodus of increasing numbers of white emigrants from Southern Rhodesia. The era of colonialism and racism had become historically obsolete, and their vestiges in southern Africa could not endure.

A number of speakers called for increased unity among the nationalist leaders, which Norway called a prerequisite for new progress. Australia urged that all nationalist elements work to minimize their differences, so that all might contribute their respective strengths to the nationalist movement as a whole; a united nationalist front would strengthen the hand of those working for a resumption of genuine negotiations.

The representative of India wondered how there could be majority rule when the majority seemed to be divided and its components at cross purposes. It was sad indeed that the unity of the majority should be eroded at a time when the need for unity and solidarity was vitally important.

The USSR said that the patriots of Zimbabwe had scored a number of major successes and caused severe losses to the enemy both in manpower and technology. Those who were participating in the armed struggle had closed their ranks and turned themselves into a single united liberation army. The Patriotic Front enjoyed growing support from the front-line African States, many of the countries of OAU and socialist and other progressive forces throughout the world.

The Norwegian representative urged continued efforts by the international community to solve the Rhodesian conflict at the negotiating table. She observed that every day, as new lives were lost, the differences between the white minority and the African majority widened and the possibilities for a negotiated solution became fewer. Norway, she said, hoped that the latest British-American initiative would lead to resumed negotiations between all parties concerned and that the front-line States could be drawn in to the

preparatory work. She also said that South Africa bore the main responsibility for the ineffectiveness of the sanctions against the Smith regime: without supply lines to South Africa, the minority regime would be forced to come to the negotiating table in a very short time. The Norwegian Government also believed that the sanctions against Rhodesia should be broadened.

On 8 August 1977, the Special Committee unanimously adopted two resolutions, one of which related to the question of Southern Rhodesia in general. By its terms, the Special Committee among other things: reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination, freedom and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure by all the means at their disposal the enjoyment of that right; condemned the continued war of repression and the intensified oppressive measures against those people by the illegal racist minority regime; condemned the regime for the repeated acts of aggression and threats against Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia; and condemned South Africa for its continued support of the illegal regime in contravention of United Nations resolutions.

By this text, the Special Committee also: reaffirmed the principle that there should be no independence before majority rule in Zimbabwe and that any settlement relating to the future of the territory had to be worked out with the full participation of the people of the territory and in accordance with their true aspirations; called on the United Kingdom, in the discharge of its primary responsibility as the administering power, to take all effective measures to enable Zimbabwe to accede to independence in accordance with the aspirations of the majority of the population, and under no circumstances to accord to the illegal regime any of the powers or attributes of sovereignty.

The Special Committee also: firmly supported the people of Zimbabwe under the leadership of their national liberation movement in their struggle to achieve majority rule, and emphasized the importance of maintaining a united leadership within that movement. It reaffirmed the relevant provisions of the Maputo Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, in particular those provisions calling for assistance to the front-line States which were victims of aggression.

Also by the resolution, the Special Committee demanded: (a) the termination of all repressive measures perpetrated by the regime against the people of Zimbabwe and in particular the wanton killings and executions, the arbitrary closure of African areas, the eviction, transfer and resettlement

ment of Africans and the creation of concentration camps; (b) the unconditional and immediate release of all political prisoners, detainees and restrictees, the removal of all restrictions on political activity and the establishment of full democratic freedom and equality of political rights, as well as the restoration of fundamental human rights; (c) the cessation of the influx of immigrants into the territory and the immediate withdrawal of all mercenaries therefrom; and (d) the immediate cessation of all acts of aggression and threats against neighbouring African States.

The Special Committee then: appealed to all States to take all necessary and effective measures to prevent advertisement for, and recruitment of, mercenaries for Southern Rhodesia; requested all States to give immediate and substantial material assistance to enable Mozambique to strengthen its defence capability; requested all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes, to extend, in consultation with OAU, to the people of Zimbabwe and their liberation movement all the moral, material, political and humanitarian assistance necessary in their struggle for their inalienable rights; invited all Governments, the specialized agencies, other organizations and the Secretary-General to publicize through all media information on the situation in Zimbabwe and on the relevant decisions and actions of the United Nations, with particular reference to the application of sanctions against the illegal regime; and decided to keep the situation in the territory under review.

By the text of the second resolution, which dealt with sanctions, the Special Committee among other things: strongly condemned the policies of the Governments, particularly that of South Africa, which, in violation of United Nations resolutions and in open contravention of their specific obligations under Article 25 of the United Nations Charter, continued to collaborate with the illegal regime, and called upon them to cease such collaboration; condemned all violations of the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council, as well as the continued failure of certain Member States to enforce those sanctions strictly, as being contrary to their Charter obligations; and condemned South Africa for its continued support of the illegal regime.

The Special Committee also called upon all Governments which had not done so: to ensure strict compliance with the sanctions by all entities under their jurisdiction; to prevent or discourage emigration to Southern Rhodesia by individuals or groups; to discontinue any action which might confer a semblance of legitimacy on the illegal regime, *inter alia* by forbidding the operation

and activities of Air Rhodesia, the Rhodesia National Tourist Board and the Rhodesian Information Office, or any other activities which contravened the aims and purposes of the sanctions; and to invalidate passports and other documents for travel to the territory.

The Special Committee also requested all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes, to extend to Mozambique financial, technical and material assistance to enable it to overcome economic difficulties in connexion with its application of economic sanctions against the regime and the severe economic loss and destruction of property brought about by the acts of aggression committed by the regime. The Security Council was asked to undertake a periodic review of economic assistance to Mozambique and to Zambia. Finally, the Special Committee deemed it imperative that the scope of the sanctions be widened to include all the measures envisaged under Article 41, and reiterated its request that the Security Council urgently consider taking the necessary measures in that regard.

Consideration by the General Assembly

General aspects

At its thirty-second session in 1977, the General Assembly referred the question of Southern Rhodesia to its Fourth Committee, which considered the item at meetings held between 15 November and 12 December.

During the Fourth Committee's consideration, Tirivafi Kangai and Callistus Nkobi Ndlovu, representatives of the Patriotic Front (Zimbabwe), participated as observers and made statements. Requests for a hearing were also granted to: the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole, of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU); Elton Razemba, of ANC; Romesh Chandra, Gordon Schaffer, Karen Talbot and Camillo Perez, of the World Peace Council; the Reverend Michael Scott, of the International League for Human Rights; and Bernard Rivers, of the Haslemere Group.

The Rapporteur of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples introduced the chapter of the Special Committee's report dealing with Southern Rhodesia and expressed the hope that the recommendations contained therein would be endorsed by the Fourth Committee.

The representative of the United Kingdom noted that intensive negotiations over the Rhodesian problem had been going on elsewhere while the General Assembly was in session, and

he gave the Committee an account of recent efforts by his Government.

He said that following a visit to southern Africa in April 1977 by David Owen, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary of the United Kingdom, to discuss a new approach with all the interested parties, a joint Anglo-American consultative group had visited southern Africa in May and again in July for discussions with representatives of the main nationalist groupings and the Rhodesian front in Southern Rhodesia, as well as with officials of the front-line States and South Africa. The consultations had centred on the possible contents of an independence constitution, on the democratic electoral process needed to bring about transition to majority rule by 1978, and on the measures necessary to support the future economy of Zimbabwe—in particular, how to retain in that country the skills and commitment of the white population. It was accepted by the British and United States Governments, he said, that violence would be likely to continue until the nationalists were confident that the Rhodesian front would hand over power.

He said that Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the leader of the united ANC, and the Reverend Sithole both had expressed support for the new initiative. Joshua Nkomo, speaking for the Patriotic Front on 5 July, had said that the front was unwilling to discuss a constitution until negotiations for the hand-over of power had been completed. Ian Smith, however, had said in Salisbury on 18 July that he did not believe that there would be a successful outcome to the negotiations, and had announced that a general election would be held on 31 August to seek the electorate's support for an internal settlement. Mr. Owen had told the House of Commons on 25 July that an internal settlement did not satisfy the prime commitment to fair elections; it would allow a continuation of the armed struggle, making it difficult to hold elections. Any Government in Zimbabwe, either black or white, needed to have recognition by the international community. Furthermore, to exclude any nationalist leaders from a fair electoral process would be a recipe for continued strife. Mr. Owen had also informed the House of Commons that the Anglo-American consultative group was close to producing proposals which, although not consensus, were proposals on which it was possible to reach some measure of agreement.

The representative then went on to describe the United Kingdom's proposals for a settlement which were published on 1 September (see p. 188), and said the administering power could not presume to decide what political answers were to be given by the people of the country

after independence. But it had a real responsibility, which his Government had almost without exception been able to discharge in its other colonies, to ensure that at independence power and legality were transferred to a government which the people themselves had chosen. In Southern Rhodesia the pre-conditions for discharging that responsibility had simply not existed. Past elections had been confined to all intents and purposes to the white minority of the population, and in recent years the illegal character of the regime and consequent isolation of its society had produced an abnormal political climate, so that even the apparently overwhelming support given to Mr. Smith might not reflect accurately what the white minority really thought on some of the basic issues.

Continuing, he said that the absence of elections had not simply prevented the black majority from having a proper say in the destiny of their own country; it had also meant that the majority had not been able to select their own leaders, or to prove clearly what leaders they did support. The frustration of the black population, confronted with a situation in which the peaceful path to change through the ballot-box seemed irrevocably blocked, had inevitably led to the armed struggle currently taking place, and those who had taken up arms had established an undeniable claim to a voice in framing the terms of an eventual settlement. He added that it was no secret that there were disputes over who genuinely spoke for the majority in Rhodesia; the United Kingdom had been severely handicapped in its efforts by disunity among some of the nationalist leaders concerned. It was obvious that the illegal regime would continue to seek to exploit such disputes.

The representative of the United Kingdom then gave a detailed account of the negotiations which Field-Marshal Lord Carver—the British Resident Commissioner-designate—and the Secretary-General's representative, General Prem Chand, had been conducting on the basis of the Security Council's resolution 415(1977) of 29 September (see p. 202 for text). His Government was continuing to work urgently on the elaboration of its proposals and to remain in touch with the various parties.

In connexion with a recent announcement of Mr. Smith's acceptance of the principle of majority rule, he said the small print might need careful examination, and it remained to be seen whether Mr. Smith had unequivocally accepted the principle of one person, one vote.

Independence for Zimbabwe had to involve a genuine transfer of power to a government representing the majority of the people of South-

ern Rhodesia following elections on the basis of universal adult suffrage, he declared, and all peoples and parties who intended to live in a future Zimbabwe had to be free to participate if they wished to do so, whether they were currently living inside or outside Rhodesia. It was very important for Zimbabwe, he said, that its new government should win wide acceptance in the world and that the world should not cast doubt on the validity of the result.

The representative of the United States said that his Government would continue to seek a settlement that took account of the interests of all parties and Governments concerned and constituted the best solution to enable the people of Zimbabwe to choose their political leaders and bring freedom and majority rule to that country. Although the various parties had expressed reservations concerning the United Kingdom's proposals, none had rejected them, he noted. The position of the United States was that independence for Zimbabwe had to involve a genuine transfer of power to a government representing the majority of the people and selected on the basis of fair elections involving the participation of all parties, namely the nationalists outside, as well as inside, the country. Negotiations which intended to exclude certain nationalist forces were destined to fail and could only aggravate the conflict.

He went on to say that the United States was prepared to take the necessary steps to secure the implementation of the proposals and to support a consensus resolution based on the recommendations of the Special Committee on granting independence. He noted that a number of Members believed that an immediate expansion of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia was advisable. The United States agreed that the sanctions, and also the armed struggle, had been an important factor that could lead to the eventual downfall of the Smith regime, but it urged that such action be postponed so that the negotiating process could take its course.

Support for the efforts being made was expressed by a number of speakers, including Argentina, Austria, Iran, Italy, Japan, the Sudan and Zaire, Belgium's representative, for example, speaking on behalf of the nine member countries of the European Economic Community (EEC), said the Anglo-American settlement proposals, which had been patiently put forward in continuous consultations with all the parties concerned, deserved consideration and support. The EEC countries, he said, welcomed the fact that the United Nations had recently assumed a more direct role in the search for a final and peaceful solution to the Southern Rhodesian

problem. The Council's resolution of 29 September 1977 calling for the appointment of a representative to enter into talks with the British Resident Commissioner-designate and with all the parties was a clear indication of the international community's acquiescence in the Anglo-American endeavours to bring about a peaceful settlement and accession to independence. The EEC countries, he added, would certainly abide strictly by the Security Council sanctions, and they awaited the time when they would be able to establish links with the government of an independent Zimbabwe to which they would offer their support, co-operation and friendship.

The French representative said that France subscribed to the principles motivating the authors of the Anglo-American plan, and hoped that the temporary setbacks they had recently suffered would not prevent their proposals from serving as a basis for negotiations. The plan had already clearly had some effects, since Mr. Smith had recognized that privileged voting was not the only way to ensure the survival of the white community and had given grounds for believing that he subscribed to the principle that all men and women had the right to vote. It was important not to take hasty decisions which might jeopardize the United Kingdom's initiative.

The spokesman for Ghana said that the Anglo-American proposals deserved better success than they had thus far achieved. For the first time in a very long period, the administering power had seemed ready and willing to assume its full responsibilities within the territory during an interim period. The idea of a United Nations force to support the maintenance of internal law and order during the transition seemed basically a very sound one, though it needed to be defined more precisely. The package was not perfect, he said, but it could provide a basis for negotiation.

The representative of Zambia said that her country welcomed the fact that the United Kingdom had at last decided to assume its responsibilities in Southern Rhodesia. Zambia's position was that the Anglo-American proposals were acceptable only to the extent that they constituted a basis for negotiations; they were not in themselves an agreement. The Patriotic Front had the right to accept, amend or reject any part of the proposals. The only point which was not negotiable, she said, was the principle of independence on the basis of majority rule. She also noted that at their summit conference held in Maputo, Mozambique, in September, the front-line States had accepted the Anglo-American proposals as a basis for negotiations.

According to Kenya, the situation in Southern Rhodesia constituted a threat to international

peace and security. In the face of the intensification of the guerrilla war, the racist regime was expanding the armed forces, improving their weapons and egging them on to take terrible vengeance on the guerrillas. One army unit, the Selous Scouts, even posed as guerrillas and inflicted acts of brutality on the African civilian population. The illegal regime hoped in that way to convince the African population and the international community that the national liberation movements perpetrated acts of brutality against their own people, the Kenyan representative said.

The Anglo-American proposals were very laudable, he said, but the administering power had to ensure that Ian Smith was forced out. Until he was, Kenya would continue to support the armed struggle and the strict application of sanctions. Kenya was in favour of the presence of a representative of the Secretary-General in the territory, but took the view that it was still the responsibility of the administering power to ensure a rapid and complete transfer of power to the black majority.

The spokesman for Madagascar said that the responsibility for the current serious situation in Zimbabwe lay primarily with the United Kingdom which, as administering power, should understand its role clearly and fulfil its obligations honestly. It should not seek to shift its responsibility to another country; the participation of the United States in the so-called Anglo-American proposals could only internationalize the conflict and make it more complex. The United States had no constitutional responsibility in Zimbabwe and it was not for it to preside over negotiations concerning the decolonization of the territory. The United Kingdom should implement the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by transferring power to the Zimbabwean people through the Patriotic Front without restriction. He said he failed to understand why the administering power, in submitting the so-called Anglo-American settlement plan, rather than recognize the existence of the nationalist armed forces and negotiating directly with the Patriotic Front, had proposed a transitional system which entirely violated the fundamental principles of the Declaration. The United Kingdom's move sought to put down the popular revolution in Zimbabwe and to maintain in the region a new bastion of imperialism and neo-colonialism.

The USSR representative said that while the Anglo-American proposals might contain some seemingly attractive features, they were actually designed to impose a neo-colonialist settlement of the problem. They did indeed recommend

the departure of Smith, but they also contained provisions which in reality provided for the capitulation of the armed forces of the Patriotic Front. The authors of the proposal had tried to conceal that neo-colonialist aspect by inviting the United Nations to participate in the execution of the project. Bulgaria said that the negotiations were clearly being used by Smith to gain time for the consolidation of his illegal occupation of Zimbabwe. Others making this point were Guyana, Hungary, Iraq, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The spokesman for Mongolia condemned the Smith regime for disregarding world public opinion and the resolutions of the General Assembly, for perpetrating acts of repression and violence against the people of Zimbabwe, and for launching attacks against neighbouring sovereign States, which had suffered enormous material damage.

He and others also strongly condemned the military assistance received by the regime from South Africa and certain Western powers. These speakers maintained that attempts to reach a settlement in Southern Rhodesia had failed as a result of that assistance and the oppressed peoples had the right to obtain freedom, even by means of armed struggle. The unity of the liberation movements and the support of progressive countries throughout the world, including the socialist countries, would ensure the triumph of their just cause. Among those making these points were Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and Romania.

Kenya, the Sudan, the USSR and others said that the natural resources of the territory were being drained by multinational corporations.

Many speakers, including Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Nepal, Norway and Sri Lanka, observed that many States had not fully implemented Security Council resolutions by which sanctions against Southern Rhodesia had been called for. A number of Members called for the full application of sanctions under Article 41 of the Charter and for the extension of comprehensive sanctions against South Africa, which they charged with aiding and abetting Southern Rhodesia in violating sanctions.

The Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole, speaking as founding President of ZANU, referred to repeated statements that power should be transferred to the Patriotic Front and asked how the Patriotic Front could represent the majority of Zimbabweans when it did not exist as such in Zimbabwe. He challenged Members to send investigators to Zimbabwe to look into the presence of the Patriotic Front there. They would find ZANU and the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU)—

both of which had been banned—and the united ANC. The Patriotic Front was not a political reality but an international political gimmick designed to impose leaders on Zimbabwe. If power was transferred to the Patriotic Front it would mean that it had simply been transferred from one minority to another.

Mr. Kangai, observer for the Patriotic Front (Zimbabwe), said that the Reverend Sithole was no longer the President of ZANU, a function which was exercised by Robert Mugabe; ZANU had allied itself with ZAPU in the Patriotic Front and, despite their differences, those two organizations were united in the fight against the common enemy. The Reverend Sithole was no longer a guerrilla leader; the fact he had been well received in South Africa and by Ian Smith proved that. He and Bishop Muzorewa were actually recruiting Zimbabweans into Smith's army. Mr. Kangai said that the Patriotic Front did not shoot civilians; it attacked the Rhodesian army, army posts, police and farmers who were military reservists and who used their farms as intelligence posts for the enemy. If the United Kingdom and Smith handed over power to a few black puppets who would continue to exploit the black majority, the revolution would continue, he said.

Mr. Razemba, of ANC, observed that the Zimbabwe liberation struggle had been troubled in recent years by a lack of unity and by changes in leadership. Issues dividing factions of the liberation movement included the question of constitutional talks with the illegal regime, ideology and the relationship between the military cadres and the political leadership. In that connexion, he stressed that the so-called Patriotic Front, which had been devised by the leaders of certain front-line States and imposed by them on the liberation struggle, was a club of outsiders with strong backing from abroad but entirely unknown in Zimbabwe. It was also a regrettable fact that the military cadres fighting in Zimbabwe were as divided as the political leadership.

On 12 December 1977, the Fourth Committee approved two draft resolutions on the question of Southern Rhodesia, both of which were sponsored by the same 43 Members. The first text related to the territory as a whole and was approved by consensus. The second concerned the question of sanctions and was approved by 112 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions. Both texts were adopted by the General Assembly on 16 December 1977—the first without vote, as resolution 32/116 A, the second by a recorded vote of 113 to 0, with 10 abstentions, as resolution 32/116 B.

By the preambular part of the first text, the Assembly among other things reaffirmed that any attempts to negotiate the future of Zimbabwe

with the illegal regime on the basis of independence before majority rule would be in contravention of the inalienable rights of the people of the territory and contrary to provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Declaration on the granting of independence. It condemned the deliberate sabotage by the illegal racist minority regime of the numerous, intensive efforts being made to secure a negotiated settlement in Zimbabwe on the basis of majority rule, and stressed the grave responsibility of the international community to take all possible measures in support of the people of Zimbabwe in their liberation struggle and in minimizing their hardship and suffering. The Assembly expressed its indignation at the arbitrary imprisonment and detention of political leaders and others, the massacre of freedom fighters and the continued denial of fundamental human rights, including in particular the wanton beating, torture and murder of innocent villagers, arbitrary criminal measures of collective punishment and measures designed to create an apartheid State in Zimbabwe. In addition, the Assembly commended the firm determination of the people of Zimbabwe, under the leadership of their national liberation movement, to achieve freedom and independence; it expressed its conviction that their unity and solidarity were fundamental to the rapid attainment of that objective; and it expressed its outrage over acts of aggression against neighbouring independent African States, including the most recent aggression against Mozambique.

By the operative part of the text, the Assembly: reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination, freedom and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure by all the means at their disposal the enjoyment of that right; reaffirmed the principle that there should be no independence before majority rule in Zimbabwe and that any settlement relating to the future of the territory had to be worked out with the full participation of the people of Zimbabwe and in accordance with their true aspirations; condemned the continued war of repression and the intensified oppressive measures by the illegal regime, as well as its continuing acts of aggression and threats against Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana; and strongly condemned South Africa for its continued support of the illegal regime.

The Assembly also, by this text: called on the United Kingdom, as the administering power, to take all effective measures to enable Zimbabwe to accede to independence in accordance with the aspirations of the majority of the population and not to accord to the illegal regime any of the powers or attributes of sovereignty; firmly sup-

ported the people of Zimbabwe in their struggle to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence by all means at their disposal; and reaffirmed the relevant provisions of the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

The Assembly demanded: that all repressive measures perpetrated by the illegal regime be terminated, in particular the wanton killings and executions of Africans and their freedom fighters, the brutality committed in the "operational area," the arbitrary closure of African areas, the eviction, transfer and resettlement of Africans and the creation of concentration camps; the unconditional and immediate release of all political prisoners, detainees and restrictees, the removal of all restrictions on political activity and the establishment of full democratic freedom and equality of political rights, as well as the restoration to the population of fundamental human rights; the cessation of the influx of foreign immigrants into the territory and the immediate withdrawal of all mercenaries therefrom; and the immediate cessation of all acts of aggression and threats against neighbouring African States.

States were called on to: take effective measures to prevent advertisement for, and recruitment of, mercenaries for Southern Rhodesia; give material assistance to Mozambique and Botswana to strengthen their defence capability; extend to the people of Zimbabwe and their liberation movement all the assistance necessary in their struggle for their inalienable rights; and give publicity through all the media to information on the situation in Zimbabwe and on the relevant United Nations decisions, in particular the application of sanctions against the illegal regime.

The Assembly also by this text asked the United Kingdom to continue to co-operate with the Special Committee on granting independence and to report to the Special Committee and to the Assembly at its regular 1978 session. The Special Committee was asked to keep the situation under review as a matter of priority and also to report to the Assembly in 1978.

(For text of resolution 32/116 A and list of sponsors, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By the preambular part of resolution 32/116 B, the Assembly among other things: deplored the increasing collaboration of certain States, particularly South Africa, with the illegal regime, thus impeding the effective application of sanctions; considered that developments in the area called for concerted international action to impose maximum isolation on the regime; and expressed

its concern that the measures approved by the Security Council had thus far failed to bring an end to the illegal regime, and its conviction that sanctions would not put an end to that regime unless they were comprehensive, mandatory and strictly supervised and unless measures were taken against States which violated them.

By the operative provisions of this resolution, the Assembly:

(1) condemned the policies of those Governments, particularly the Government of South Africa, which, in violation of United Nations resolutions and in open contravention of specific obligations under the Charter, continued to collaborate with the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia, and called on them to cease such collaboration;

(2) condemned all violations of the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council, as well as the continued failure of certain Member States to enforce the sanctions strictly;

(3) condemned South Africa for its continued support of the illegal regime in contravention of Council resolutions on sanctions;

(4) called on all Governments which had not done so (a) to ensure strict compliance by all individuals, associations and bodies corporate under their jurisdiction with the sanctions and to prohibit any collaboration by them with the illegal regime, (b) to prevent or discourage emigration to the territory by any individuals or groups of individuals under their jurisdiction, (c) to discontinue any action which might confer a semblance of legitimacy on the illegal regime by, among other things, forbidding the operation and activities of Air Rhodesia, the Rhodesia National Tourist Board and the Rhodesian Information Office, or any other activities which contravened the aims and purposes of the sanctions, (d) to invalidate passports and other documents for travel to the territory, and (e) to take measures against international companies and agencies which supplied petroleum and petroleum products to the illegal regime;

(5) requested all States, directly and through the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes within the United Nations system, to extend to Mozambique and Zambia all forms of financial, technical and material assistance for overcoming economic difficulties stemming from the application of economic sanctions against the illegal regime and the economic loss and destruction of property brought about by the acts of aggression committed by the regime, and asked the Security Council to undertake a periodic review of the question of economic assistance to the two Governments;

(6) deemed it imperative that the scope of

the sanctions be widened to include all the measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter, and reiterated its request that the Council consider taking the necessary measures in that regard as a matter of urgency;

(7) requested the Security Council to impose a mandatory embargo on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa, since such products were transported from there into Southern Rhodesia; and

(8) requested the Special Committee on the granting of independence to follow the implementation of this resolution, and invited the Security Council's Committee on sanctions to continue to co-operate in the related work of the Special Committee.

(For text of resolution 32/116 B, list of sponsors and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

During the discussion in the Fourth Committee, the United Kingdom proposed the addition to the preamble of the first draft resolution of a paragraph by which the Assembly would take note of the negotiations following Security Council resolution 415(1977) and the current initiative of the administering power for the accession of Zimbabwe to independence. After a suspension of the meeting to consider the proposal, the United Kingdom withdrew it in view, it said, of the difficulties it caused.

Several Members—Denmark, France, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, Portugal and Uruguay among them—in explaining their votes, expressed reservations about some of the provisions of the draft resolution on sanctions.

The representative of Belgium, speaking on behalf of the nine member countries of EEC, said that the operative paragraph by which Governments were called on to take certain specific measures to reinforce the sanctions did not take into account that, for humanitarian reasons, total suppression of services affecting personal relations between individuals should not be recommended; moreover, some of those measures were not compatible with certain constitutional provisions of EEC countries. They also had reservations about the operative paragraphs requesting Security Council action, since it was for the Council to decide on the desirability of widening the scope of sanctions and applying them to South Africa. The United States expressed a similar reservation.

The representative of the United Kingdom agreed with the position taken by Belgium on behalf of EEC and said it was ironic that the Fourth Committee should have ignored the Anglo-American proposals; they represented a balanced package and the only coherent basis for a

settlement, which recent raids by the illegal regime into Mozambique had made more urgent than ever. If the proposals were accepted and put into effect, he said, the illegal regime could not survive.

Related General Assembly decisions

At its 1977 session, the General Assembly took a number of decisions having a bearing on various aspects of the situation in Southern Rhodesia. These are described briefly below.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE

On 7 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (32/42) on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by which, among other things, it condemned the continued colonialist and racist repression of millions of Africans, in Namibia by South Africa and in Zimbabwe by the illegal regime, and stressed the need to take all necessary measures to eliminate the last vestiges of colonialism, particularly with respect to Namibia and Zimbabwe. It deprecated the policies of States which continued to collaborate with South Africa and the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia. It asked all States to withhold assistance of any kind from South Africa and the illegal regime until they restored to the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, and to refrain from any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of their domination of the territories. It also urged all States to provide all moral and material assistance to the oppressed peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe.

The Assembly requested the Special Committee on granting independence to continue to examine compliance by Member States with resolutions relating to Namibia and Southern Rhodesia, and to take all necessary steps to enlist worldwide support in achieving the objectives of the Declaration on the granting of independence and implementing resolutions concerning the oppressed peoples of the two territories.

(For details, see p. 837.)

The General Assembly also adopted a resolution (32/36) on the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations. By this text, adopted on 28 November, the Assembly said, among other things, that the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia for self-determination and independence had entered its final and most crucial stage and it was therefore incumbent upon the entire international community to intensify concerted action

in support of them. It expressed concern that the assistance extended thus far by the agencies and organizations to the colonial peoples, particularly those of Zimbabwe and Namibia, was far from adequate. It regretted that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund had not taken the necessary measures towards implementing the Declaration and other relevant resolutions and continued to co-operate with South Africa, and urged those agencies to formulate specific programmes beneficial to the peoples of colonial territories, particularly Zimbabwe and Namibia. It also urged the agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to withhold assistance from South Africa and the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the domination of the territories by those regimes.

(For details, see p. 847.)

ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC INTERESTS

On 28 November 1977, the General Assembly adopted resolution 32/35 by which, among other things, it affirmed that the natural resources of all colonial territories, particularly Zimbabwe and Namibia, were the heritage of the peoples of those territories and that the exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests in conjunction with the illegal regimes constituted a direct violation of the rights of the inhabitants. The Assembly condemned the support which the regimes continued to receive from foreign interests which were collaborating in the exploitation of the natural and human resources of, and in the entrenchment of domination over, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia. The Assembly expressed its conviction that the scope of the sanctions adopted against the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia should be expanded to cover all the measures contemplated in Article 41 of the Charter, and expressed the hope that the Security Council would envisage adopting appropriate measures to that end. The Assembly, further, condemned all violations of the mandatory sanctions as well as the continued failure of certain Member States to enforce those sanctions, and it strongly condemned the racist minority regime of South Africa for its continued collaboration with the regime in Southern Rhodesia, calling on it to cease such collaboration immediately.

(For details, see p. 856.)

UNIVERSAL REALIZATION OF THE RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION

On 7 November, the Assembly adopted a resolution (32/14) relating to the importance of the

realization of the right to self-determination, by which, among other things, it reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe, of the Palestinian people and of all peoples under alien and colonial domination to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without external interference. (For details, see p. 703.)

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

On 11 November, the Assembly adopted a resolution (32/19) relating to co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity by which among other things it declared its awareness of the urgent need to give increased assistance and support to the victims of colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid resulting from intensified acts of aggression against neighbouring countries by the apartheid régime in South Africa and Namibia and the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia. It invited the specialized agencies and other organizations to intensify their co-operation with OAU and, through it, with the national liberation movements of Zimbabwe and Namibia. (For details, see p. 258.)

United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

During 1977, a total of 505 Southern Rhodesian students were studying abroad in 19 countries on scholarships granted under the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, which was established by the General Assembly in 1967. Between 21 October 1976 and 30 September 1977, the Programme received 1,498 applications from Southern Rhodesians, granted 239 new awards and extended 266 awards.

On 28 November 1977, the General Assembly adopted resolution 32/37, by which, among other things, it recognized that, because of the continuing influx of refugee students from southern Africa into neighbouring States and the significant increases in the cost of educational and training awards, additional funds were essential if the Programme was to continue in operation at a satisfactory level, and it appealed once again to all States, organizations and individuals to make generous contributions to the Programme in order to ensure its continuation and expansion in the light of increased needs.

(For further information about the Programme, see p. 261.)

Documentary references

Consideration by the Special Committee

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1071, 1072, 1074-1076, 1078, 1086, 1089, 1090.

A/32/23/Rev.1, Vols. I and II. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1977). Vol. I: Chapters I, II and IV-VI; Vol. II: Chapter VII (Section B: Resolutions adopted by Special Committee on 8 August 1977, meeting 1090).

Consideration by the General Assembly

General Assembly—32nd session
Fourth Committee, meetings 9, 18, 22, 23, 25, 27-35.
Plenary meeting 104.

A/32/23/Rev.1, Vols. I and II. Report of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Vol. I: Chapters I, II and IV-VI; Vol. II: Chapter VII.

A/32/57. Letter of 28 January from Sri Lanka (transmitting communiqué of 26 January 1977 issued by Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on complaint by Botswana).

A/32/61. Letter of 15 March from Egypt (transmitting documents of First Conference of Heads of State and Government of OAU and League of Arab States, Cairo, 7-9 March 1977).

A/32/63 (S/12305). Letter of 22 March from Ghana (transmitting resolution adopted at 117th Executive Committee session of WFUNA, Accra, 19-21 March 1977).

A/32/92. Letter of 20 May from Sri Lanka (transmitting communiqué issued by Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on 20 May 1977).

A/32/98 (S/12340). Letter of 3 June from Sri Lanka (transmitting communiqué issued by Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries).

A/32/109/Rev.1 (S/12344/Rev.1). Letter of 6 June from Chairman of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and Acting President of United Nations Council for Namibia (transmitting report of International Conference in Support of Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, Maputo, Mozambique, 16-21 May 1977).

A/32/115 (S/12347). Letter of 14 June from Mongolia (transmitting statement issued by Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 7 June 1977).

A/32/235. Letter of 23 September from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (transmitting resolutions of 8th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Tripoli, 16-22 May 1977).

A/32/259. Letter of 5 October from USSR.

A/32/266 (S/12412). Letter of 5 October from Sri Lanka (transmitting statement by Foreign Ministers of non-aligned countries at extraordinary meeting, New York, 30 September 1977).

A/C.4/32/6. Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Request for hearing.

A/C.4/32/10 and Add.1-3. Requests for hearings.

A/C.4/32/L.31. Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Iraq, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution A, approved by consensus by Fourth Committee on

12 December 1977, meeting 35; draft resolution B, approved by Fourth Committee on 12 December 1977, meeting 35, by 112 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

A/32/461. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution A.

Resolution 32/116 A, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/32/461, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1977, meeting 104.

The General Assembly,
Having considered the question of Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe),

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Taking into account the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977, as well as the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid, adopted by the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, held at Lagos from 22 to 26 August 1977,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the administering Power,

Having heard the statements of the representatives of the national liberation movement who participated in an observer capacity in the consideration of the item,

Recalling its resolutions 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and 2621(XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, as well as all other resolutions relating to the question of Southern Rhodesia adopted by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Special Committee,

Bearing in mind that the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, has the primary responsibility for putting an end to the critical situation in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) which, as repeatedly affirmed by the Security Council, constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming that any attempts to negotiate the future of Zimbabwe with the illegal regime on the basis of independence before majority rule would be in contravention of the inalienable rights of the people of the Territory and contrary to the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and of resolution 1514(XV),

Condemning the deliberate sabotage by the illegal racist minority regime of the numerous, intensive efforts being made to secure a negotiated settlement in Zimbabwe on the basis of majority rule,

Bearing in mind the resolutions on Zimbabwe adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its fourteenth ordinary session, held at Libreville from 2 to 5 July 1977,

Stressing the grave responsibility of the international community to take all possible measures in support of the people of Zimbabwe in their liberation struggle and in minimizing the hardship and suffering of Zimbabweans in that regard,

Indignant at the arbitrary imprisonment and detention of political leaders and others, the massacre of freedom fighters and the continued denial of fundamental human rights, including in particular the wanton beating, torture and murder of innocent villagers, arbitrary criminal measures of collective punishment and measures designed to create an apartheid State in Zimbabwe,

Commending the firm determination of the people of Zimbabwe, under the leadership of their national liberation movement, to achieve freedom and independence, and convinced

that their unity and solidarity are fundamental to the rapid attainment of that objective,

Outraged and deeply concerned by the continuing acts of aggression against neighbouring independent African States, including the most recent aggression against Mozambique which resulted in loss of human lives and destruction of property,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination, freedom and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure by all means at their disposal the enjoyment of that right as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in conformity with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514(XV);

2. Reaffirms the principle that there should be no independence before majority rule in Zimbabwe and that any settlement relating to the future of the Territory must be worked out with the full participation of the people of Zimbabwe and in accordance with their true aspirations;

3. Condemns the continued war of repression and the intensified oppressive measures against the people of Zimbabwe by the illegal racist minority regime;

4. Strongly condemns the illegal racist minority regime for its continuing, brutal acts of aggression and threats against Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana;

5. Strongly condemns South Africa for its continued support of the illegal racist minority regime in contravention of the provisions of all the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Southern Rhodesia;

6. Calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in the discharge of its primary responsibility as the administering Power, to take all effective measures to enable Zimbabwe to accede to independence in accordance with the aspirations of the majority of the population and not under any circumstances to accord to the illegal regime any of the powers or attributes of sovereignty;

7. Firmly supports the people of Zimbabwe in their struggle to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence by all means at their disposal;

8. Reaffirms the relevant provisions of the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, in particular the provisions calling for assistance to those front-line States which are victims of repeated acts of aggression by the racist minority regime;

9. Demands:

(a) The termination forthwith of all repressive measures perpetrated by the illegal racist minority regime against the people of Zimbabwe, in particular the wanton killings and executions of Africans and their freedom fighters carried out by that regime, the brutality committed in the "operational area," the arbitrary closure of African areas, the eviction, transfer and resettlement of Africans and the creation of concentration camps;

(b) The unconditional and immediate release of all political prisoners, detainees and reestricted, the removal of all restrictions on political activity and the establishment of full democratic freedom and equality of political rights, as well as the restoration to the population of fundamental human rights;

(c) The cessation of the influx of foreign immigrants into the Territory and the immediate withdrawal of all mercenaries therefrom;

(d) The immediate cessation of all acts of aggression and threats against neighbouring African States;

10. Calls upon all States to take all necessary and effective measures to prevent advertisement for, and recruitment of, mercenaries for Southern Rhodesia;

11. Requests all States to give immediate and substantial material assistance to enable the Governments of Mozambique and Botswana to strengthen their defence capability in order to safeguard effectively their sovereignty and territorial integrity;

12. Requests all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system of which they are members, as well as the non-governmental organizations concerned and the various programmes within the United Nations system, to extend, in con-

sultation and co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to the people of Zimbabwe and their national liberation movement all the moral, material, political and humanitarian assistance necessary in their struggle for the restoration of their inalienable rights;

13. Invites all Governments, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, the United Nations bodies concerned and non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization, as well as the Secretary-General, to take steps, as appropriate, to give widespread and continuous publicity through all the media at their disposal to information on the situation in Zimbabwe and on the relevant decisions and actions of the United Nations, with particular reference to the application of sanctions against the illegal regime;

14. Requests the Government of the United Kingdom to continue to co-operate with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in the discharge of the mandate entrusted to the latter by the General Assembly, and to report thereon to the Special Committee and to the Assembly at its thirty-third session;

15. Requests the Special Committee to keep the situation in the Territory under review as a matter of priority and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session.

A/32/461. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution B.

Resolution 32/116 B, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/32/461, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1977, meeting 104, by recorded vote of 113 to 0, with 10 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iran, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Having adopted resolution A above on the question of Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe),

Strongly deploring the increasing collaboration, in violation of Article 2, paragraph 5, and Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations and of the relevant decisions of the United Nations, which certain States, particularly South Africa, maintain with the illegal racist minority regime, thereby seriously impeding the effective application of sanctions and other measures taken thus far against the illegal regime,

Deeply disturbed at widespread violations of United Nations sanctions, including the operation of Southern Rhodesian air-

craft for international passenger and cargo traffic, as well as the continued functioning of information and airline offices of the illegal regime outside Southern Rhodesia and the resultant influx of foreign tourists into the Territory,

Considering that developments in the area call in particular for positive, concerted international action with a view to imposing maximum isolation on the illegal regime,

Deeply concerned that the measures approved by the Security Council have so far failed to bring an end to the illegal regime and convinced that sanctions cannot put an end to that regime unless they are comprehensive, mandatory and strictly supervised and unless measures are taken against States which violate them,

Reaffirming the relevant provisions of the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977, in particular those provisions relating to sanctions against the illegal regime,

Conscious of the urgent and special economic needs of Mozambique and Zambia arising from their full implementation of the relevant decisions of the Security Council,

1. Strongly condemns those Governments, particularly the Government of South Africa, which, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and in open contravention of their specific obligations under Article 2, paragraph 5, and Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations, continue to collaborate with the illegal racist minority regime, and calls upon those Governments to cease forthwith all such collaboration;

2. Condemns all violations of the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council, as well as the continued failure of certain Member States to enforce the sanctions strictly, as being contrary to the obligations assumed by them under Article 2, paragraph 5, and Article 25 of the Charter;

3. Condemns South Africa for its continued support of the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia in contravention of the resolutions of the Security Council on sanctions against that regime;

4. Calls upon all Governments which thus far have not done so:

(a) To take stringent enforcement measures to ensure strict compliance by all individuals, associations and bodies corporate under their jurisdiction with the sanctions imposed by the Security Council and to prohibit any form of collaboration by them with the illegal regime;

(b) To take effective steps to prevent or discourage the emigration to Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) of any individuals or groups of individuals under their jurisdiction;

(c) To discontinue any action which might confer a semblance of legitimacy on the illegal regime, inter alia, by forbidding the operation and activities of "Air Rhodesia," the "Rhodesia National Tourist Board" and the "Rhodesian Information Office,"

or any other activities which contravene the aims and purposes of the sanctions;

(d) To invalidate passports and other documents for travel to the Territory;

(e) To take all effective measures against international companies and agencies which supply petroleum and petroleum products to the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia;

5. Requests all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system of which they are members, and the various programmes within the United Nations system to extend to the Governments of Mozambique and Zambia all forms of financial, technical and material assistance in order to enable those Governments to overcome economic difficulties in connexion with their application of economic sanctions imposed against the illegal regime and the severe economic loss and destruction of property brought about by the acts of aggression committed by the regime, and requests the Security Council to undertake a periodic review of the question of economic assistance to the two Governments;

6. Deems it imperative that the scope of sanctions against the illegal regime must be widened to include all the measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter and reiterates its request that the Security Council consider taking the necessary measures in that regard as a matter of urgency;

7. Requests the Security Council to impose a mandatory embargo on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa in view of the fact that petroleum and petroleum products are transported from South Africa into Southern Rhodesia;

8. Requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to follow the implementation of the present resolution and invites the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253(1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia to continue to co-operate in the related work of the Special Committee.

Other documents

Report of the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, Lagos, Nigeria, 22-26 August 1977. Vol. I: Report, including Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.XIV.2 and corrigendum; Vol. II: Annexes. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.XIV.3 and corrigendum.

A/32/310. Letter of 25 October from Tunisia (transmitting resolutions and decisions of 29th regular session of Council of Ministers of OAU, Libreville, Gabon, 23 June-3 July 1977, and of 14th regular session of Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, Libreville, 2-5 July 1977).

[For Security Council documents, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES on p. 201.]

Chapter V

Other questions relating to non-self-governing territories**Transmission of information**

Territories on which
information was submitted in 1977

In accordance with Chapter XI, Article 73 e, of the Charter of the United Nations, Members responsible for the administration of territories whose peoples have not attained a full measure of self-government have the obligation to send each year to the Secretary-General information on economic, social and educational conditions in the territories for which they have responsibilities, subject to such limitations as security and constitutional considerations might require.¹

Australia, France, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States regularly include information on constitutional developments in the territories on which they transmit information. Additional information on political and constitutional developments in the territories under their administration is also given by these States during meetings of the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Supplementary information is also made available by the United Kingdom concerning territories under its administration.

During 1977, information was transmitted to the Secretary-General with respect to the following territories:

Australia: the Cocos (Keeling) Islands

France: the New Hebrides (condominium with the United Kingdom)

New Zealand: the Tokelau Islands

United Kingdom: Belize, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Gibraltar, the Gilbert Islands, Montserrat, the New Hebrides (condominium with France), Pitcairn, St. Helena,² the Solomon Islands, Southern Rhodesia, the Turks and Caicos Islands, Tuvalu

United States: American Samoa, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands

The Secretary-General reported to the General Assembly at its 1977 regular session that he had received no information concerning Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla,

St. Lucia or St. Vincent. In that connexion, the United Kingdom had declared at previous sessions of the Assembly that, having achieved the status of Associated States, those territories had attained a full measure of self-government.

The Secretary-General also reported that he had received no information concerning Brunei. On 18 September 1972, the Government of the United Kingdom had notified the Secretary-General that this territory had attained full internal self-government and, consequently, the transmission of information thereon was, in its view, no longer appropriate.

The Secretary-General had also received no information concerning Western Sahara. On 26 February 1976, the representative of Spain had informed the Secretary-General that the Spanish Government, as of that date, definitively terminated its presence in the territory of Sahara and deemed it necessary to place on record that Spain considered itself exempt from any responsibility of an international nature in connexion with the administration of the territory, in view of the cessation of its participation in the temporary administration established for the territory.

With respect to East Timor, the Government of Portugal informed the Secretary-General on 20 April 1977 that, since August 1975, owing to the presence in the territory of armed forces of the Republic of Indonesia, the Portuguese Government had been unable to exercise the effective administration of East Timor. The Portuguese Government was therefore de facto prevented from transmitting any information concerning the territory under Article 73 e of the Charter.

Following the communication by Portugal, Indonesia in a note verbale of 11 May 1977 restated its claim that the people of East Timor had already exercised their right to self-determination. They had by their own choice integrated their territory with the Republic of Indonesia and therefore the provisions of the Articles of the Charter relating to non-self-

¹ For text of Chapter XI of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

² Information was also transmitted concerning Tristan da Cunha, relating to the year ending 30 June 1976.

governing territories no longer applied to the territory.

Study of information from administering Members

Up to 1963, information transmitted by administering Members on non-self-governing territories was examined by the General Assembly's Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. When the Assembly decided, on 16 December 1963, to discontinue that Committee,³ it requested the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to study the information and take it fully into account in examining the situation in each of the non-self-governing territories.

On 3 August 1977, the Special Committee approved a resolution on this question, the provisions of which were subsequently incorporated in General Assembly resolution 32/33.

On 28 November 1977, the Assembly approved the chapter of the report of the Special Committee relating to information from non-self-governing territories, transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter. It deplored the fact that some Member States responsible for the administration of those territories had ceased to transmit information under the Article.

The Assembly reaffirmed that, in the absence of a decision by the General Assembly itself that a non-self-governing territory had attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 e with respect to that territory.

The Assembly requested the administering powers concerned to transmit, or continue to transmit, to the Secretary-General the information prescribed in the Article, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments in the territories concerned, within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in those territories.

The Assembly also requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under the Assembly's resolution of 16 December 1963, in accordance with established procedures.

The Assembly took these decisions by adopting resolution 32/33, by a recorded vote of 138 to 0, with 4 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, which

approved the text on 9 November 1977 by a recorded vote of 111 to 0, with 5 abstentions.

The draft text was sponsored by Angola, Brazil, Burundi, the Congo, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Pakistan, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta and Viet Nam. (For text of resolution 32/33 and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Offers of study and training facilities

In 1977, the Secretary-General reported to the General Assembly that, up to 30 September 1977, the following 31 Member States had made scholarships available to persons from non-self-governing territories for secondary, vocational and post-graduate studies: Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran, Israel, Italy, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Mexico, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the USSR, the United Arab Emirates, the United States and Yugoslavia.

On 28 November 1977, the General Assembly, having considered the Secretary-General's report on the subject, expressed appreciation to those Member States which had made scholarships available. It invited all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to inhabitants of non-self-governing territories, particularly those in southern Africa, including, whenever possible, the provision of travel funds.

The Assembly further requested the administering powers to give widespread publicity, in the territories under their administration, to offers of study and training and to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 32/38 adopted by the Assembly, without objection, on 28 November 1977, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee. That Committee, on 7 November 1977, had approved the text, without objection, on a proposal by 32 Members.

(For list of sponsors and text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

³ See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 441-42, text of resolution 1970(XVIII).

Documentary references

Transmission of information

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1087, 1088.

General Assembly—32nd session
Fourth Committee, meetings 8, 12, 14-18, 20.
Plenary meeting 83.

A/32/23/Rev.1, Vol. IV. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1977), Chapter XXXII. (Section B: Resolution adopted by Special Committee on 3 August 1977, meeting 1088.)

A/32/73. Note verbale of 20 April from Portugal.

A/32/90. Note verbale of 11 May from Indonesia.

A/32/253. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.4/32/L.2. Angola, Brazil, Burundi, Congo, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Pakistan, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam: draft resolution, approved by Fourth Committee on 9 November 1977, meeting 20, by recorded vote of 111 to 0, with 5 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: France, Guatemala, Honduras, United Kingdom, United States.

A/32/341. Report of Fourth Committee

Resolution 32/33, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/32/341, adopted by Assembly on 28 November 1977, meeting 83, by recorded vote of 138 to 0, with 4 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador,

Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: France, Guatemala, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1970(XVIII) of 16 December 1963, in which it requested the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to study the information transmitted to the Secretary-General under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations and to take such information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling also its resolution 31/29 of 29 November 1976, in which it requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970(XVIII),

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee dealing with the transmittal of information under Article 73 e of the Charter and the action taken by the Committee in respect of that information,

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General on the item,

Deploping that some Member States having responsibilities for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories have ceased to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Reaffirms that, in the absence of a decision by the General Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory has attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter with respect to that Territory;

3. Requests the administering Powers concerned to transmit, or continue to transmit, to the Secretary-General the information prescribed in Article 73 e of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments in the Territories concerned, within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in those Territories;

4. Requests the Special Committee to continue to dis-

charge the functions entrusted to it under General Assembly resolution 1970(XVIII), in accordance with established procedures, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-third session.

Offers of study and training facilities

General Assembly—32nd session
Fourth Committee, meetings 8, 15, 16, 18, 19.
Plenary meeting 83.

A/32/277. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.4/32/L.4. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Austria, Brazil, Chad, Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved without objection by Fourth Committee on 7 November 1977, meeting 16.

A/32/344. Report of Fourth Committee.

Resolution 32/38, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/32/344, adopted without objection by Assembly on 28 November 1977, meeting 83.

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolution 31/32 of 29 November 1976,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories, prepared under General Assembly resolution 845(IX) of 22 November 1954,

Bearing in mind the continued need to provide educational and training facilities at all levels for the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. Expresses its appreciation to those Member States which have made scholarships available to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories;
3. Invites all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories, particularly those in southern Africa, and, whenever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students;
4. Requests the administering Powers to ensure the widespread and continuous dissemination in the Territories under their administration of information relating to offers of study and training facilities made by States and to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers;
5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution;
6. Draws the attention of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the present resolution.

Legal questions

Chapter I

The International Court of Justice

Aegean Sea continental shelf

In 1976, Greece had instituted proceedings against Turkey before the International Court of Justice in a dispute concerning the delimitation, exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf in the Aegean Sea.¹ It had founded the jurisdiction of the Court on article 17 of the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes (Geneva, 1928) and on a joint Greco-Turkish communique issued at Brussels, Belgium, on 31 May 1975. After Turkey had expressed the view, in written observations, that the Court was not competent to entertain the dispute, the Court directed that the written pleadings be first addressed to the question of its jurisdiction.

Time-limits for a Memorial and a Counter-Memorial on this question were fixed at 18 April and 24 October 1977.

On 18 April 1977 the Court, in response to a request by Greece, made an Order by which, having regard to negotiations referred to by both Greece and Turkey, it extended these time-limits to 18 July 1977 and 24 April 1978, respectively.

The Memorial of Greece on the question of jurisdiction was filed within the extended time-limit so fixed.

¹ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 813-14.

Documentary references

Aegean Sea Continental Shelf (Greece v. Turkey), Order of 18 April 1977, I.C.J. Reports, 1977, p. 3. I.C.J. Sales No.: 431. A/32/5. Report of ICJ, 1 August 1976-31 July 1977, Chapter III.

Revision of the Rules of Court

From 4 October to 8 November 1977, the International Court of Justice held a private session for the purpose of completing the comprehensive

revision of the Court's rules of procedure.²

² See Y.U.N., 1972, p. 632.

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session
Plenary meeting 99.

A/32/5. Report of ICJ, 1 August 1976-31 July 1977.
A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/422).

Chapter II

Questions concerning the International Law Commission

The International Law Commission held its twenty-ninth session at Geneva, Switzerland, from 9 May to 29 July 1977. At the session, work continued on the draft articles for conventions on State responsibility, on succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties, and on treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between international organizations. The Commission also considered the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier, relations between States and international organizations, and the Commission's programme and methods of work. The General Assembly, at its 1977 session, considered the Commission's report and adopted a resolution on its work.

Report of the International Law Commission**State responsibility**

In accordance with a General Assembly resolution of 15 December 1976,¹ the Commission in 1977 continued its work on State responsibility and provisionally adopted three additional articles for a convention on the topic, on the basis of a sixth report submitted by the Special Rapporteur, Roberto Ago (Italy). This brought to a total of 22 the number of draft articles provisionally adopted on the responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts.

The three articles, contained in chapter III (breach of an international obligation) of part I of the draft (relating to the origin of international responsibility), deal with: breach of an international obligation requiring the adoption of a particular course of conduct (article 20); breach of an international obligation requiring the achievement of a specified result (article 21); and exhaustion of local remedies (article 22). The chapter laid down one of the two essential conditions for the existence of an internationally wrongful act, namely, the objective element. The other condition—the subjective element—was incorporated in chapter II, provisionally completed at the Commission's 1975 session.²

Succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties

The Commission continued the preparation of draft articles for a convention on succession of

States in respect of matters other than treaties. After provisional adoption, in 1976, of the draft articles constituting part I of the draft (relating to succession to State property), the Commission in 1977 began work on part II of the draft (concerning succession to State debts). On the basis of the ninth report by the Special Rapporteur, Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria), the Commission adopted provisionally six additional articles on the succession of States to State debts. As of 1977, the Commission had thus adopted 22 draft articles on succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties.

Four of the six new draft articles constituted section 1 (general provisions) of part II: scope of the articles (article 17); definition of State debt (article 18); obligations of the successor State in respect of State debts passing to it (article 19); and effects of the passing of State debts with regard to creditors (article 20). Under section 2 of part II of the draft (provisions relating to each type of succession of States), the Commission adopted two draft articles: transfer of part of the territory of a State (article 21); and newly independent States (article 22).

Treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between two or more international organizations

At its 1977 session, the Commission continued its preparation of draft articles on treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between international organizations. It provisionally adopted 22 additional articles of the draft (as well as one subparagraph concerning the use of terms), on the basis of the fourth, fifth and sixth reports submitted by the Special Rapporteur, Paul Reuter (France). This brought to 39 the total number of draft articles provisionally adopted on this topic.

Under section 2 (reservations) of part II, the draft articles related to: formulation of reservations in the case of treaties between several international organizations (article 19); formulation of reservations by States and international organizations in the case of treaties between States and one or more international organizations or

¹ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 819, text of resolution 31/97.

² See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 874.

between international organizations and one or more States (article 19 bis); objection to reservations (article 19 ter); acceptance of reservations in the case of treaties between several international organizations (article 20); acceptance of reservations in the case of treaties between States and one or more international organizations or between international organizations and one or more States (article 20 bis); legal effects of reservations and of objections to reservations (article 21); withdrawal of reservations and of objections to reservations (article 22); procedure regarding reservations in treaties between several international organizations (article 23); and procedure regarding reservations in treaties between States and one or more international organizations or between international organizations and one or more States (article 23 bis).

Section 3 (entry into force and provisional application of treaties) of part II contained draft articles on: entry into force of treaties between international organizations (article 24); entry into force of treaties between one or more States and one or more international organizations (article 24 bis); provisional application of treaties between international organizations (article 25); and provisional application of treaties between one or more States and one or more international organizations (article 25 bis).

The Commission, at its 1977 session, also began consideration of part III of the draft. It provisionally adopted draft articles for section 1 (observance of treaties) dealing with: *pacta sunt servanda* (article 26); and internal law of a State, rules of an international organization and observance of treaties (article 27). During consideration of article 27, the Commission also adopted a definition for rules of the organization (article 2, subparagraph 1(j)).

Section 2 (application of treaties) of part III contained draft articles on the following aspects: non-retroactivity of treaties (article 28); territorial scope of treaties between one or more States and one or more international organizations (article 29); and application of successive treaties relating to the same subject-matter (article 30).

The draft articles of section 3 (interpretation of treaties) included: general rule of interpretation (article 31); supplementary means of interpretation (article 32); and interpretation of treaties authenticated in two or more languages (article 33).

Further, the Commission began consideration of section 4 (treaties and third States or third international organizations) of part III, provisionally adopting an article on the general rule regarding third States and third international organizations (article 34).

Other topics

After completion, at its 1976 session, of the first reading of the draft articles on the most-favoured-nation clause, the Commission, in 1977, appointed N. A. Ushakov as Special Rapporteur for the topic, to succeed Endre Ustor (Hungary).

Concerning the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses, the Commission appointed Stephen M. Schwebel (United States) as Special Rapporteur for the topic to succeed Richard D. Kearney (United States).

In accordance with a General Assembly resolution of 13 December 1976,³ the Commission considered proposals on the elaboration of a protocol concerning the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier. It established a working group which submitted a report recommending, inter alia, that the question be included in the 1978 programme of work of the Commission for study. The conclusions of the working group were approved by the Commission.

Also at its 1977 session, the Commission considered a preliminary report on the second part of the question of relations between States and international organizations, submitted by the Special Rapporteur, Abdullah El-Erian (Egypt). The first part (dealing with the status, privileges and immunities of representatives of States to international organizations) had been completed in 1975 with the adoption of the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character.⁴ The second part of the topic dealt with the status, privileges and immunities of international organizations, their officials, experts and other persons engaged in their activities not being representatives of States. The Commission authorized the Special Rapporteur to continue with his study of the question, to submit a further report thereon and to seek additional information.

A planning group composed of six Commission members was again entrusted with the task of considering the future programme and methods of work of the Commission. In connexion with possible additional topics for study following the implementation of the current programme of work, the Commission drew particular attention to: international liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law; jurisdictional immunities of States and their property; and the draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind.

³ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 837-38, text of resolution 31/76.

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 879-83.

Consideration by the General Assembly

The report of the International Law Commission was considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-second (1977) session, mainly by the Sixth (Legal) Committee.

On 19 December 1977, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, adopted a resolution by which it approved the programme of work planned by the Commission for 1978 and recommended that it should complete at its 1978 session the second reading of the draft articles on the most-favoured-nation clause. The Commission was also asked to:

— continue on a high priority basis its work on State responsibility with the aim of completing at least the first reading of the set of articles constituting part I of the draft articles on the topic by 1981;

— proceed with the preparation, on a priority basis, of draft articles on the succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties, in an endeavour to complete the first reading of the set of articles concerning State property and State debts, and on treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between international organizations; and

— to continue its work on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses.

The Assembly endorsed the conclusions of the Commission to study proposals on the elaboration of a protocol concerning the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier, as well as its conclusions regarding the second part of the topic of

relations between States and international organizations.

Further, the Assembly invited the Commission, at an appropriate time and in the light of progress made on the draft articles on State responsibility and on other topics in its current programme of work, to commence work on the topics of international liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law and on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property.

The Assembly also expressed confidence that the Commission would continue to keep the progress of its work under review and to adopt the methods of work best suited to the speedy completion of the tasks entrusted to it.

In addition, the Assembly, among other things, expressed the wish that seminars continue to be held and that an increasing number of participants from developing countries be given the opportunity to attend.

These decisions were set forth in Assembly resolution 32/151, adopted by consensus on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee. In that Committee, the text was sponsored by Algeria, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Colombia, Finland, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Niger, Singapore, Spain, the Sudan, Thailand, Turkey and Yugoslavia, and approved by consensus on 9 December 1977.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Documentary references

General Assembly—31st session
Sixth Committee, meetings 25, 30-32, 35-46, 68.
Plenary meeting 106.

A/32/10. Report of International Law Commission on work of its 29th session, Geneva, Switzerland, 9 May-29 July 1977.

A/32/183. Draft articles adopted by International Law Commission on topics considered at its 29th session. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.6/32/L.19. Algeria, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Colombia, Finland, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Thailand, Turkey, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by consensus by Sixth Committee on 9 December 1977, meeting 68.

A/32/433. Report of Sixth Committee.

Resolution 32/151, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/32/433, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 19 December 1977, meeting 106.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its twenty-ninth session,

Emphasizing the need for the progressive development of international law and its codification in order to make it a more ef-

fective means of implementing the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States, and to give increased importance to its role in relations among States,

Noting with appreciation the work done by the International Law Commission on State responsibility, succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties and treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between international organizations,

Noting with satisfaction the conclusions reached by the International Law Commission regarding the study of other topics under current consideration,

Welcoming the review made by the International Law Commission of possible additional topics for future study and the continued attention paid by it to the question of rationalizing further its organization and methods of work,

1. Takes note of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its twenty-ninth session;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the International Law Commission for the work accomplished at that session;

3. Approves the programme of work planned by the International Law Commission for 1978;

4. Recommends that the International Law Commission should:

(a) Complete at its thirtieth session the second reading of the draft articles on the most-favoured-nation clause adopted at its

twenty-eighth session, as recommended by the General Assembly in resolution 31/97 of 15 December 1976;

(b) Continue on a high priority basis its work on State responsibility, taking into account resolutions of the General Assembly adopted at previous sessions, with the aim of completing at least the first reading of the set of articles constituting part 1 of the draft on responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts, within the present term of office of the members of the International Law Commission;

(c) Proceed with the preparation, on a priority basis, of draft articles on:

(i) Succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties, in an endeavour to complete the first reading of the set of articles concerning State property and State debts;

(ii) Treaties concluded between States and international Organizations or between international organizations;

(d) Continue its work on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses;

5. Endorses the conclusions reached by the International Law Commission to study the proposals on the elaboration of a protocol concerning the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier, as requested by the General Assembly in resolution 31/76 of 13 December 1976;

6. Endorses the conclusions reached by the International Law Commission regarding the second part of the topic of relations between States and international organizations;

7. Invites the International Law Commission, at an appropriate time and in the light of progress made on the draft articles on State responsibility for internationally wrongful acts and on other

topics in its current programme of work, to commence work on the topics of international liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law and jurisdictional immunities of States and their property;

8. Expresses confidence that the International Law Commission will continue to keep the progress of its work under review and to adopt the methods of work best suited to the speedy completion of the tasks entrusted to it;

9. Endorses the recommendation of the International Law Commission for the strengthening of the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat;

10. Endorses the conclusion reached by the International Law Commission, in paragraph 123 of its report, concerning research projects and studies required by the work of the Commission;

11. Expresses the wish that seminars continue to be held in conjunction with sessions of the International Law Commission and that an increasing number of participants from developing countries be given the opportunity to attend these seminars;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to forward to the International Law Commission for its attention the records of the discussion on the report of the Commission at the thirty-second session of the General Assembly.

Other documents

Yearbook of the International Law Commission 1977. Vol. I: Summary Records of the Twenty-ninth Session, Geneva, 9 May-29 July 1977. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.V.1; Vol. II, Part Two: Report of the Commission to the General Assembly on the Work of its Twenty-ninth Session. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.V.2 (Part II).

Chapter III

Succession of States in respect of treaties

In accordance with a General Assembly decision of 15 December 1975,¹ the United Nations Conference on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties was convened at Vienna, Austria, from 4 April to 6 May 1977. At the Conference, the following 89 States were represented: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, the Holy See, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire. The Governments of Iran and the Republic of Korea were represented by observers.

By a decision of 24 November 1976,² the General Assembly had also invited organizations with a standing invitation from the Assembly to participate in its sessions and the work of all international conferences convened under its auspices, in the capacity of observers. The following organizations were represented: the Palestine Liberation Organization and the South West Africa People's Organization.

In accordance with a General Assembly decision of 20 December 1976³ and a letter of 6 April 1977 addressed to the President of the Conference by the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Conference, on 14 April 1977, granted full membership to the Council so that it might participate in the work of the Conference.

Further, the General Assembly had invited the

specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), as well as interested regional intergovernmental organizations, to send observers to the Conference. The following agencies attended: the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Monetary Fund and IAEA. Intergovernmental organizations represented were the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, the Commonwealth Secretariat and the Council of Europe.

The Conference had before it, as the basic proposal for its consideration, the draft articles on succession of States in respect of treaties approved by the International Law Commission in 1974, an analytical compilation of comments of Governments on the draft articles and related documentation prepared by the United Nations Secretariat.

In addition, the International Law Commission's Special Rapporteur on the topic, Sir Francis Vallat (United Kingdom), acted as Expert Consultant to the Conference.

After having established a General Committee, a Credentials Committee, a Committee of the Whole and a Drafting Committee, the Conference assigned to the Committee of the Whole, in which all participants were represented, the consideration of the final draft articles adopted by the International Law Commission. The draft consisted of 39 articles on succession of States in respect of treaties.

State succession—the replacement of one State by another in the responsibility for the international relations of a territory—covered cases in which dependent territories gained independence as well as cases involving the transfer of territory and the uniting, dissolution and separation of States.

The draft articles were divided into five parts: part I, general provisions (articles 1 to 13); part II, succession in respect of part of territory (article 14); part III, newly independent States (articles 15 to 29); part IV, uniting and separation of

¹ See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 879, text of resolution 3496(XXX).

² See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 820-21, text of resolution 31/18.

³ Ibid., pp. 788-89, text of resolution 31/149.

States (articles 30 to 37); and part V, miscellaneous provisions (articles 38 and 39).

The Committee of the Whole also had before it proposed new articles and some 48 amendments. It completed discussion of 25 of the 39 articles contained in the basic proposal, namely, articles 1, 3 to 5, 8 to 11 and 13 to 29, and considered the proposed new articles 9 bis and 16 bis. It started consideration of articles 2, 6, 7 and 12 and of a proposed new article 22 bis but, due to the complexity of the subject-matter, was not able to complete them in the time available. The Committee was also unable to begin consideration of articles 30 to 39 of the basic proposal and of new articles and amendments relating thereto.

Work of the Committee proceeded by way of an article-by-article discussion of the draft articles and amendments, and decisions were taken by a majority of representatives present and voting. The articles recommended by the Committee of the Whole to the Conference for adoption, to form part of a convention, retained the basic structure of those adopted by the International Law Commission.

The texts adopted by the Committee of the Whole were referred to the Drafting Committee, which was responsible for preparing drafts, giving advice on drafting, and co-ordinating and reviewing the drafting of all texts adopted. In addition, the Committee of the Whole entrusted to the Drafting Committee the preparation of drafts for submission to the plenary concerning the preamble and the final clauses of the convention to be adopted.

The Conference decided to proceed with consideration at the plenary level of the articles whose examination had been completed by the Committee of the Whole, and adopted articles 1, 3 to 5, 8 to 11 and 13 to 29, without prejudice to any consequential adjustments that might be required in the light of decisions on articles yet to be considered. The Conference took decisions in plenary meetings on the texts of the articles by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting.

The draft articles adopted by the Conference dealt with: the scope of the convention; cases to which it would not apply; treaties constituting international organizations and those adopted within such an organization; obligations imposed by international law independently of a treaty; agreements for the devolution of treaty obligations or rights from a predecessor State to a successor State; unilateral action by successor States; treaties providing for the participation of such States; boundary regimes; the validity of treaties; succession in respect of part of territory; and the

position of newly independent States in respect of treaties of predecessor States.

Also dealt with were articles on: participation in multilateral treaties in force, those not in force and those which were subject to ratification at the time of succession; reservations; possibilities for newly independent States to be bound only by part of a treaty; notification of succession and effects of such notification; conditions under which a bilateral treaty was considered as being in force; treaty relations between predecessor States and newly independent States; termination or amendment of those treaty relations; the provisional application of multilateral and bilateral treaties as well as termination of such application; and newly independent States formed from two or more territories.

Consideration of the draft articles contained in parts IV and V was postponed until the resumed session of the Conference in 1978.

At its last plenary meeting on 6 May, the Conference noted, *inter alia*, that due to the intrinsic complexity of the subject-matter it had not been possible to conclude its work and adopt an international convention and other appropriate instruments. It recommended that the General Assembly decide to reconvene the Conference in 1978 for a final session of four weeks.

Consideration by the General Assembly

On 8 December 1977, on the recommendation of its Sixth (Legal) Committee, the General Assembly adopted a resolution by which, *inter alia*, it took note of the report of the United Nations Conference on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties and approved the convening of a resumed session at Vienna for a period of three weeks, from 31 July to 18 August 1978, with a possible extension of up to one further week should this prove necessary in the view of the Conference. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements and expressed its firm conviction that the Conference would conclude its work.

The Assembly's decisions were embodied in resolution 32/47, adopted, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, which had approved the text by consensus, on 11 November 1977. The text was sponsored by Argentina, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Egypt, Finland, India, Italy, Jamaica, Morocco, the Niger, Norway, the Philippines, Spain, the Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and the United Republic of Tanzania.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session

Fifth Committee, meeting 57.

Sixth Committee, meetings 12, 13, 18, 43.

Plenary meeting 97.

United Nations Conference on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties, First Session, Vienna, 4 April-6 May 1977. Vol. I: Summary Records of the Plenary Meetings and of the Meetings of the Committee of the Whole. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.V.8.

A/32/141 and Add.1. Note by Secretary-General (request for inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "Recommendation adopted by the United Nations Conference on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties").

A/C.6/32/L.4. Argentina, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Egypt, Finland, India, Italy, Jamaica, Morocco, Niger, Norway, Philippines, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution, approved by consensus by Sixth Committee on 11 November 1977, meeting 43.

A/C.6/32/L.7, A/C.5/32/40 and Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1, A/32/8/Add.15, A/32/417. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Sixth Committee in A/32/366. Statements by Secretary-General and reports of ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

A/32/366. Report of Sixth Committee.

Resolution 32/47, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/32/366, adopted without vote by Assembly on 8 December 1977, meeting 97.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3496(XXX) of 15 December 1975, by which it decided to convene a conference of plenipotentiaries in 1977 to consider the draft articles on succession of States in respect of treaties, adopted by the International Law Commission at

its twenty-sixth session, and to embody the results of its work in an international convention and such other instruments as it might deem appropriate,

Recalling further its resolution 31/18 of 24 November 1976, by which, after noting that an invitation had been extended by the Government of Austria to hold the United Nations Conference on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties at Vienna, it had decided that the Conference would be held in that city,

Noting that the Conference met at Vienna from 4 April to 6 May 1977, in accordance with the above-mentioned resolutions, but that it was not possible in the time available for the Conference to conclude its work and to adopt an international convention and other appropriate instruments, as requested by the General Assembly,

Noting further the view of the Conference that one more session would enable it to conclude its work as envisaged by the General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the recommendation unanimously adopted by the Conference that it should be reconvened at Vienna for a final session of four weeks,

Taking into account the invitation of the Government of Austria, accepted by the General Assembly in resolution 31/18, which extends also to a resumed session of the Conference,

1. Takes note of the report of the United Nations Conference on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties;

2. Approves the convening of a resumed session of the United Nations Conference on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties at Vienna for a period of three weeks, from 31 July to 18 August 1978, with a possible extension of up to one further week should this prove necessary in the view of the Conference;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements, as provided under General Assembly resolution 31/18, for the efficient servicing of the Conference;

4. Expresses its firm conviction that the Conference will thus conclude its work and adopt an international convention and other appropriate instruments as requested by the General Assembly.

Chapter IV

International trade law

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) held its tenth session at Vienna, Austria, from 23 May to 17 June 1977, during which, among other things, it approved a draft convention on the international sale of goods. The General Assembly, on 16 December 1977, adopted a resolution on the work of the Commission. These actions and others relating to international trade law are described below.

United Nations Conference on the Carriage of Goods by Sea

At its 1976 session, the General Assembly decided that an international conference of plenipotentiaries would be convened in 1978 in New York, or any other suitable place for which the Secretary-General received an invitation, to consider the question of the carriage of goods by sea and conclude a convention and such other instruments as it deemed appropriate.¹ A draft convention had been approved by UNCITRAL at its 1976 session. Subsequently, the Secretary-General accepted an invitation from the Federal Republic of Germany to hold the United Nations Conference on the Carriage of Goods by Sea at Hamburg from 6 to 31 March 1978.

On 9 December 1977, the Assembly's Sixth (Legal) Committee recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft text, which the Assembly, on 16 December, adopted without a vote as decision 32/438.

By this decision, the Assembly expressed the understanding that it was for the United Nations Conference on the Carriage of Goods by Sea to decide on the invitation and status of non-governmental organization participants. The Assembly took note that the Commission, at its 1977 session, had decided to draw the Assembly's attention to the desirability of requesting the Secretary-General to invite also interested governmental and non-governmental organizations, in particular those organizations that had participated in the Commission's work on the subject. The Assembly then requested the Secretary-General to invite to the Conference the organizations referred to by the Commission.

During consideration of this item, the Assembly also had before it a draft resolution sponsored by Austria, Cyprus, Ghana, Greece, Kenya and Sierra Leone, by which the Assembly would have

expressed its appreciation to the Federal Republic of Germany for its offer to host the Conference and would have requested the Secretary-General to invite to the Conference, as observers, in addition to the organizations, national liberation movements, agencies and United Nations organs referred to in the Assembly's 1976 resolution,² interested intergovernmental organizations, and non-governmental organizations which had participated in the related work of UNCITRAL.

Following consultations, the sponsors decided not to press for a vote on the draft resolution.

Other activities of UNCITRAL

International sale of goods

The draft convention on the international sale of goods, which had been prepared by the Commission's working group on this topic, was approved by UNCITRAL at its tenth session. The Commission requested the Secretary-General to prepare a commentary on the provisions of the draft convention, to circulate the draft convention, together with the commentary, to Governments and interested international organizations for comments and proposals, and to prepare an analytical compilation of those comments and proposals. The Commission also recommended that the General Assembly convene an international conference of plenipotentiaries to conclude a Convention on the International Sale of Goods.

The draft convention, comprising 68 articles, was divided into six chapters. Inter alia, chapter I (sphere of application) established the scope of application of the draft convention and provided that it applied to contracts of sale of goods entered into by parties whose places of business were in different States as long as certain conditions were satisfied. Chapter II (general provisions) dealt with the effect of usage, the definition of fundamental breach and the formal requirements for contracts of sale. Chapter III (obligations of the seller) dealt with the seller's obligations regarding delivery of the goods and handing over of documents, conformity of the goods to the requirements of the contract and the

¹ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 824-25, text of resolution 31/100 of 15 December 1976.

² Ibid.

remedies for a breach of the contract by the seller. Chapter IV (obligations of the buyer) concerned the obligations of the buyer to pay the price for the goods and to take delivery, and the remedies for a breach of the contract by the buyer. Chapter V (provisions common to the obligations of the seller and of the buyer) among other things dealt with anticipatory breach of the contract, exemptions from the duty to perform contractual obligations in certain cases, the effects of avoidance of the contract, the measure of damages for breach of contract and obligations to preserve the goods. Chapter VI (passing of risk) regulated the time when risk of loss passed from seller to buyer.

General conditions of sale

The Commission postponed to 1978 work on general conditions of sale.

International payments

The Commission considered the subject of security interests in goods. It had before it a note by the Secretariat and a report by the Secretary-General containing a general survey of the existing law on security interests, proposals for reform and the conclusions of a consultative working group.

The Commission requested the Secretary-General to prepare a further report on the feasibility and possible content of uniform rules on security interests and to carry out the work in consultation with international organizations and banking and trade institutions.

The Commission also considered the subject of contract guarantees and decided to review this item at its 1978 session. At that time, it was expected that the work of the International Chamber of Commerce on the preparation of uniform rules on contract guarantees would be concluded.

International commercial arbitration

The Commission considered a recommendation of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, by which the Committee invited the Commission to consider the possibility of preparing a protocol to the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards (New York, 1958), with a view to clarifying certain questions that arose in the practice of international commercial arbitration. The Commission expressed the view that this matter deserved thorough study and consideration, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with interested organizations and arbitration centres, studies on these questions.

Liability for damage

A report of the Secretary-General and an analysis of replies by Governments to a questionnaire

on the subject of liability for damage caused by products intended for or involved in international trade were before the Commission. It decided not to continue its work on the subject of products liability at that time and to review the matter in the context of its future programme of work.

Training and assistance

The Commission noted that the second UNCITRAL symposium on international trade law, scheduled to take place during the current session, had had to be cancelled due to insufficient voluntary contributions and recommended to the General Assembly that it consider the possibility of funding future UNCITRAL symposia, in whole or in part, out of the regular budget of the United Nations. The Commission also decided that, subject to the availability of sufficient funds, the second UNCITRAL symposium should be held in connexion with the Commission's twelfth (1979) session.

Action by the General Assembly

The report of UNCITRAL to the General Assembly on the work of its tenth session was considered by the Sixth (Legal) Committee at the Assembly's 1977 session.

On 16 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted, without a vote, resolution 32/145, by which it inter alia: noted with satisfaction that a draft convention on the international sale of goods had been prepared and that the Commission intended to place before the Assembly, at its 1978 session, draft provisions on the formation and validity of contracts for the international sale of goods. The Assembly expressed the view that both the draft convention and the draft provisions on formation and validity of contracts should be considered by a conference of plenipotentiaries at an appropriate time.

Further, the Assembly noted with regret that the second symposium on international trade law could not be held owing to insufficient voluntary contributions, appealed to all Governments and to organizations, institutions and individuals to consider making financial and other contributions, and requested the Secretary-General to study the problem of providing adequate financial resources for the biennial symposia on international trade law.

The Assembly recommended that UNCITRAL continue its work on the topics included in its programme of work and its work on training and assistance in the field of international trade law, taking into account the special interests of the developing countries. The Commission was also asked to maintain close collaboration with the

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to continue to maintain liaison with the Commission on Transnational Corporations, to continue to give special consideration to the interests of developing countries and to bear in mind the special problems of land-locked countries.

In addition, the Assembly called upon UNCITRAL to take account of the relevant provisions of the resolutions of the sixth (1974) and seventh (1975) special sessions of the General Assembly that laid down the foundations of the new international economic order, and welcomed the decision of the

Commission to review, in the near future, its long-term programme of work.

(For text of resolution 32/145, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

On 16 November 1977, the Sixth Committee had approved the text by consensus as sponsored by Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Cyprus, Egypt, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Morocco, Nigeria, Peru, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, the Sudan, Turkey, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session
Sixth Committee, meetings 4-11, 47, 68.
Plenary meeting 105.

A/32/15, Vol. II. Report of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD on first part of its 17th session and first part of its 9th special session, Geneva, Switzerland, 23 August-2 September and 5-10 September 1977, Part One, Chapter V B.
A/32/17. Report of UNCITRAL on work of its 10th session, Vienna, Austria, 23 May-17 June 1977. (Annex III: List of documents before Commission.)

A/C.6/32/L.14. Austria, Cyprus, Ghana, Greece, Kenya, Sierra Leone: draft resolution.

A/32/402. Report of Sixth Committee, draft decision, para. 45.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/438).

A/C.6/32/L.8. Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Cyprus, Egypt, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Morocco, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Turkey, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zaire: draft resolution, approved by consensus by Sixth Committee on 16 November 1977, meeting 47.

A/32/402. Report of Sixth Committee.

Resolution 32/145, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/32/402, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1977, meeting 105.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its tenth session,

Recalling its resolution 2205(XXI) of 17 December 1966, by which it established the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law and defined the object and terms of reference of the Commission, its resolution 3108(XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, by which it increased the membership of the Commission, and its resolution 31/99 of 15 December 1976, by which Governments of Member States not members of the Commission were entitled to attend as observers the sessions of the Commission and its Working Groups, as well as its previous resolutions concerning the reports of the Commission on the work of its annual session,

Recalling also its resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974 and 3362(S-VII) of 16 September 1975,

Reaffirming its conviction that the progressive harmonization and unification of international trade law, in reducing or removing legal obstacles to the flow of international trade, especially those affecting the developing countries, would significantly contribute to

universal economic co-operation among all States on a basis of equality and to the elimination of discrimination in international trade and, thereby, to the well-being of all peoples,

Having regard for the need to take into account the different social and legal systems in harmonizing the rules of international trade law,

Noting with appreciation that the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law has completed, or soon will complete, work on many of the priority items included in its programme of work,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its tenth session;

2. Commends the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law for the progress made in its work and for its efforts to enhance the efficiency of its working methods;

3. Notes with satisfaction that the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law has completed work on a draft Convention on the International Sale of Goods and that the Commission intends to place before the General Assembly, at its thirty-third session, draft provisions on the formation and validity of contracts for the international sale of goods, together with appropriate recommendations on the action to be taken with respect to those draft provisions;

4. Notes with regret that the second international symposium on international trade law could not be held owing to the insufficiency of voluntary contributions from Governments and other sources;

5. Recommends that the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law should:

(a) Continue its work on the topics included in its programme of work;

(b) Continue its work on training and assistance in the field of international trade law, taking into account the special interests of the developing countries;

(c) Maintain close collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and continue to collaborate with international organizations active in the field of international trade law;

(d) Continue to maintain liaison with the Commission on Transnational Corporations with regard to the consideration of legal problems that would be susceptible of action by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law;

(e) Continue to give special consideration to the interests of developing countries and to bear in mind the special problems of land-locked countries;

(f) Keep its programme of work and working methods under review with the aim of further increasing the effectiveness of its work;

6. Calls upon the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law to continue to take account of the relevant provisions of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth and seventh special sessions that laid down the foundations of the new international economic order, bearing in mind the need for United

Nations organs to participate in the implementation of those resolutions;

7. Welcomes the decision of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law to review, in the near future, its long-term programme of work and, in this connexion, requests Governments to submit their views and suggestions on such a programme;

8. Expresses the view that both the draft Convention on the International Sale of Goods and the draft provisions on the formation and validity of contracts for the international sale of goods, referred to in paragraph 3 above, should be considered by a conference of plenipotentiaries at an appropriate time;

9. Decides to defer until its thirty-third session, when it shall have received from the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law the recommendations relating to the draft provisions on the formation and validity of contracts for the international sale of goods, a decision as to the appropriate time for convening the conference of plenipotentiaries mentioned in paragraph 8 above and as to the terms of reference of such a conference;

10. Appeals to all Governments and to organizations, institutions and individuals to consider making financial and other contributions that would make possible the holding of symposia on international trade law as envisaged by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to study the problem of

how adequate financial resources can be provided for the symposia on international trade law which are organized biennially by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, taking into account the availability of voluntary contributions and the relevant recommendation of the Commission adopted at its 185th meeting on 17 June 1977, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to forward to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law the records of the discussions at the thirty-second session of the General Assembly on the Commission's report on the work of its tenth session.

Other documents

United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Yearbook, Vol. VIII: 1977. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.V.7.

A/CN.9/128. Report of Working Group on International Sale of Goods on work of its 8th session, New York, 4-14 January 1977.

A/CN.9/141. Report of Working Group on International Negotiable Instruments on work of its 5th session, New York, 18-29 July 1977.

A/CN.9/142 and Add.1. Report of Working Group on International Sale of Goods on work of its 9th session, Geneva, 19-30 September 1977.

Chapter V

Treaties and multilateral conventions

Review of multilateral treaty-making process

By a letter dated 19 July 1977 addressed to the Secretary-General, the representatives of Australia, Egypt, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, the Netherlands and Sri Lanka requested the inclusion in the provisional agenda of the 1977 session of the General Assembly of an item entitled "Review of the multilateral treaty-making process."

The memorandum attached to the letter stated that the purpose of the initiative was to occasion examination of the methods of multilateral treaty-making employed in the United Nations and under its auspices. The consideration was to be directed towards an assessment of whether the methods employed were as efficient and economical as the needs of the community required or circumstances permitted. The initiative, it was explained, was in no way concerned with the substantive content of treaties nor was it intended to extend beyond the process of multilateral treaty preparation.

The pace of international legislative activity was intense, the memorandum continued. In the course of any single year, Members of the United Nations were expected to participate in the preparation of one stage or another of at least a score of treaties. Members discussed the texts at meetings and also had to consider in their capitals the policies to be adopted towards drafts, as well as the ratification and often the legislative implementation of treaties upon completion and acceptance. The burden these processes placed upon the administrative machinery of all States, and especially new or small States, required no elaboration, it was pointed out. Furthermore, the methods used for the initial preparation and subsequent development of draft conventions in the United Nations varied widely according to the organ within which the subject-matter was being handled and sometimes even within the same organ.

It was suggested, *inter alia*, that the item should be referred to the Sixth (Legal) Committee for debate, with a view to the adoption of a resolution seeking a detailed study of the subject. This report, it was stated, should examine in detail the treaty-making methods which had actually been used in the United Nations since its inception as well as comparable techniques used in specialized agencies and the methods of legislation employed in States.

The next step, it was suggested, might be to create a small *ad hoc* committee and then perhaps

to draft a manual of recommended practices to aid the organs of the United Nations in the selection of the most suitable techniques of treaty-making. The contents of such a manual would serve as guidelines, it was pointed out, with the objective of simplifying for States their participation in the treaty-making process.

After allocation to it by the General Assembly, the Sixth Committee considered the item between 15 and 18 November 1977.

During the discussions, the initiative to review the multilateral treaty-making process was generally welcomed. Sri Lanka recalled that of the 124 items on the Assembly's 1977 agenda, 17 had involved multilateral treaties. The timeliness of the introduction of the item was also stressed by Cyprus, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Madagascar, Nigeria and Yemen which emphasized the difficulties posed by the current system of the multilateral treaty-making process to developing countries. They lacked the qualified personnel and financial means required to participate in all the activities of the United Nations, including the growing number of diplomatic conferences organized each year, Ethiopia pointed out, and could therefore not participate on an equal footing with other States which had the advantage of possessing infinitely greater material resources.

Some Members, including France, Jamaica, Romania and the USSR, stressed the need for enhancing the role of the Sixth Committee. Romania underlined the Committee's important role in the codification and progressive development of international law and supported the establishment of working groups to perform specific tasks.

Cyprus, Italy, Paraguay, the USSR and the United Kingdom stressed that the initiative should not aim at the standardization of the treaty-making process. Codification methods and procedures, it was held, were determined in each case by the specific character of the treaty concerned.

Another point of concern raised during the discussion was the lack of ratification of international instruments. The United States proposed a study of that problem in order to determine its cause. Egypt, Iran and Spain expressed similar concerns and the Ukrainian SSR considered that the fate of treaties depended on the political will of States.

Several Members expressed reservations on the

proposal. Japan said it was not quite sure where the review would lead. It was of the opinion that the essential problems Governments faced in the matter of multilateral treaty-making might not be of a procedural nature but rather due to the complex and interdependent nature of world society. To a large extent, Japan held, the difficulties were inevitable.

Greece supported the review with some hesitation, saying it feared that it would most likely be only an academic exercise. Israel suggested limiting the scope of the proposed study in the preliminary phase to the techniques and procedures used in the elaboration of multilateral treaties within or under the auspices of the General Assembly and its organs. It agreed with the proposal, but was concerned that the result not be a mere academic thesis.

On 18 November, the Sixth Committee approved, by consensus, a draft resolution sponsored by 48 powers.

By this text, the General Assembly would:

- request the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the techniques and procedures used in the elaboration of multilateral treaties, taking also into consideration the debates at the Assembly's current session and observations received thereon, with a view to its submission to the Assembly at its 1979 session;

- invite Governments and the International Law Commission to submit their observations by 31 July 1979, for inclusion in the Secretary-General's report;

- request those specialized agencies and other interested organizations which were active in the preparation and study of multilateral treaties, and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, upon request, to lend any necessary assistance; and

- decide to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth (1979) session the item entitled "Review of the multilateral treaty-making process."

On 8 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted the text, without vote, as resolution 32/48.

(For list of sponsors and text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Computerization of treaty information

In accordance with a General Assembly decision of 18 December 1973,¹ the Secretary-General reported to the 1977 Assembly session on the computerization of treaty information. He stated that the United Nations Treaty Information System, currently operating solely for the purpose of registering treaties and international agreements pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations,² was expected to become fully operational by the beginning of 1978, at which

time its functions were also to include automatic production of documents and research.

He noted that as at 31 July 1977, there was a two-year delay in processing the registration documents and a four-year delay in publication of the volumes of the United Nations Treaty Series, and he proposed measures to reduce the delay.

On 31 October 1977, the Sixth Committee established an informal working group to consider the question of computerization of treaty information. On the recommendation of the working group, the Committee, on 7 December 1977, approved by consensus a draft text by which the Assembly would:

- emphasize anew the importance of having every treaty and every international agreement registered and published as soon as possible;

- request the Secretary-General to initiate forthwith such measures as would contribute towards the reduction of the current arrears, both in the field of registration and in the field of publication of treaties and international agreements;

- approve, as a temporary measure, proposals outlined by the Secretary-General with regard to the publication of treaties and international agreements;

- request him to approach the Governments and international organizations concerned, in order to ascertain the best means of putting the United Nations Treaty Information System to full use for the benefit of the international community; and

- request him to report to the Assembly at its 1978 session on implementation.

On 16 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted the text without vote as resolution 32/144.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Privileges and immunities

Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations

During 1977, there were one accession (Sudan) and one notification of succession (Bahamas) to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations. At the end of 1977 the following 114 States were parties to the Convention: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, the Central African Empire, Chile, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, the Dominican Republic,

¹ See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 839-40, text of resolution 3195 A (XXVIII).

² For text of Article 102 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

[illegible]

States parties	Agencies in respect of which Convention is applicable												
	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	WHO	World Bank	IFC	IDA	IMF	ICAO	UPU	ITU	WMO	IMCO
Brazil	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bulgaria	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x
Byelorussian SSR	x		x							x	x	x	
Central African Empire	x	x	x	x					x			x	
Chile	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x		
Cuba	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x
Cyprus	x	x	x	x						x	x	x	x
Czechoslovakia	x		x	x					x	x	x	x	x
Democratic Kampuchea		x	x	x					x	x	x	x	
Denmark	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ecuador	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	
Egypt	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	
Fiji	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x
Finland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Gabon											x		
Gambia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
German Democratic Republic	x		x	x						x	x	x	x
Germany, Federal Republic of	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Ghana	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	
Greece	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Guatemala	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	
Guinea	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Guyana	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Haiti	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x
Hungary	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x
India	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	
Indonesia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Iran	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Iraq	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	
Ireland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ivory Coast	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Jamaica	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x	
Japan	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Jordan		x	x	x					x	x	x	x	
Kenya	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Kuwait	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Lao People's Democratic Republic	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Lesotho	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	x	x	x	x	x			x	x		x	x	
Luxembourg	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	
Madagascar	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Malawi	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Malaysia	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x	
Maldives				x						x	x		x
Mali	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	
Malta	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mauritius	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x
Mongolia	x	x	x	x						x	x	x	
Morocco	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Nepal		x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x		
Netherlands	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
New Zealand	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x
Nicaragua	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	
Niger	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	
Nigeria	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x
Norway	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Pakistan	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Philippines	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x			x	
Poland	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x
Republic of Korea		x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	
Romania	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x
Rwanda	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	

States parties	Agencies in respect of which Convention is applicable												
	ILO	MO	UNESCO	WHO	World Bank	IFC	IDA	IMF	ICAO	UPU	ITU	WMO	IMCO
Senegal	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sierra Leone	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x
Singapore	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x	
Spain	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sweden	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Thailand	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		
Togo				x						x			
Tonga	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x
Trinidad and Tobago	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x
Tunisia	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	
Ukrainian SSR	x		x							x	x	x	
USSR	x		x	x					x	x	x	x	x
United Kingdom	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x
United Republic of Tanzania	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	
Upper Volta	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Uruguay	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x		
Yugoslavia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
Zaire	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Zambia	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x

Registration and publication of treaties and agreements

Between 1 January and 31 December 1977, approximately 2,250 international agreements and subsequent actions relating to those agreements were received by the Secretariat for registration or filing and recording.

The texts of international agreements registered or filed and recorded are published by the Secretariat in the United Nations Treaty Series in the original languages with translations in English and French. In 1977, 22 volumes of the Treaty Series, covering treaties registered or filed and recorded in 1971, 1972, 1973 and 1974 were issued. (For volume numbers, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

New multilateral treaties concluded under United Nations auspices

The following treaties were drawn up under United Nations auspices and deposited with the Secretary-General during 1977:

Convention relating to the Limitation of the Liability of Owners of Inland Navigation Vessels (CLN). Concluded at Geneva on 1 March 1973

Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Passengers and Luggage by Inland Waterway (CVN). Concluded at Geneva on 6 February 1976

Protocol to the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials of 22 November 1950. Concluded at Nairobi on 26 November 1976

Extension of the International Sugar Agreement, 1973. Approved by the International Sugar Council on 31 August 1977

Agreement establishing the International Tea Promotion Association. Concluded at Geneva on 31 March 1977

Agreement establishing the South-East Asia Tin Research and Development Centre. Signed at Bangkok on 28 April 1977

International Sugar Agreement, 1977. Concluded at Geneva on 7 October 1977

Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques. Approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 10 December 1976

Regulation No. 37: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of incandescent electric filament lamps to be used in approved lights of power driven vehicles and of their trailers. Annexed to the Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval and Reciprocal Recognition of Approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts, done at Geneva on 20 March 1958

Amendments to the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization relating to the institutionalization of the Committee on Technical Co-operation in the Convention. Adopted by the IMCO Assembly on 17 November 1977

Status of multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General as at 31 December 1977

The number of multilateral treaties for which the Secretary-General performed depositary functions rose to 278 by the end of 1977.

During the year, 201 signatures were affixed to treaties for which the Secretary-General exercised depositary functions and 523 instruments of ratification, accession and acceptance or notification were transmitted to the Secretary-General. In addition, the Secretary-General received 79 communications from States expressing observations on declarations and reservations made by certain States at the time of signature, ratification or accession.

The following agreements, in respect of which the Secretary-General acted as depositary, came into force during 1977:

Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplo-

matic Agents. Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973; entered into force on 20 February 1977

Amendments to articles 34 and 55 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization. Adopted by the Twenty-sixth World Health Assembly on 22 May 1973; entered into force on 3 February 1977

Agreement Establishing the International Fund for Agricultural

Development. Concluded at Rome on 13 June 1976; entered into force on 30 November 1977

International Tin Agreement, 1975. Concluded at Geneva on 21 June 1975; entered into force on 14 June 1977

International Coffee Agreement, 1976. Concluded at London on 3 December 1975; entered into force on 1 August 1977

Documentary references

Review of multilateral treaty-making process

General Assembly—32nd session
Sixth Committee, meetings 46-50.
Plenary meeting 97.

A/32/143 and Corr.1. Letter of 19 July from Australia, Egypt, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Netherlands and Sri Lanka (request for inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "Review of the multilateral treaty-making process").

A/C.6/32/L.9. Algeria, Australia, Belgium, Burundi, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Guinea, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey: draft resolution, approved by consensus by Sixth Committee on 18 November 1977, meeting 50.

A/32/363. Report of Sixth Committee.

Resolution 32/48, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/32/363, adopted without vote by Assembly on 8 December 1977, meeting 97.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its duty under Article 13, paragraph 1 a, of the Charter of the United Nations to initiate studies and to make recommendations for the purpose, inter alia, of encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification,

Observing that, in the period since the inception of the United Nations, many important multilateral treaties have been prepared by a number of different United Nations organs,

Bearing in mind the important contribution of the International Law Commission to the preparation of multilateral treaties during the past twenty-nine years,

Aware of the heavy burdens which active involvement in the process of multilateral treaty-making places upon Governments,

Conscious of the desirability of assessing the efficiency and adequacy of the procedures followed by the United Nations in the formulation of the texts of multilateral treaties with a view to the improvement of such procedures,

Bearing in mind the need for the United Nations to exercise economy in the use of its resources,

Taking into account that in certain important and specialized areas the interested parties have developed methods of negotiation of proved and continued value,

Recalling the publication by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research of a study on the wider acceptance of multilateral treaties,

Recalling those resolutions of the General Assembly urging the greater participation of States in multilateral conventions concluded under the auspices of the United Nations,

Observing that the United Nations has not hitherto given comprehensive consideration to the techniques and procedures used in the preparation of multilateral treaties,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the techniques and procedures used in the elaboration of multilateral

treaties, taking also into consideration the debates in the General Assembly at the current session and the observations referred to in paragraph 2 below, with a view to its submission to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

2. Invites Governments and the International Law Commission to submit by 31 July 1979, for inclusion in the report referred to above, their observations on this subject;

3. Requests those specialized agencies and other interested organizations which are active in the preparation and study of multilateral treaties, and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, upon request, to lend any necessary assistance;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session the item entitled "Review of the multilateral treaty-making process."

Computerization of treaty information

General Assembly—32nd session
Sixth Committee, meetings 3, 33, 65.
Plenary meeting 105.

A/32/214. Computerization of treaty information and registration and publication of treaties and international agreements pursuant to Article 102 of Charter of United Nations. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.6/32/5. Report of Informal Working Group (part I): draft resolution recommended by Working Group for action by Sixth Committee, approved by consensus by Sixth Committee on 7 December 1977, meeting 65.

A/C.6/32/5/Add.1. Report of Informal Working Group (part II).

A/C.6/32/WG.1/L.1. Draft report of Informal Working Group (part II).

A/32/432. Report of Sixth Committee.

Resolution 32/144, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/32/432, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1977, meeting 105.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General concerning the computerization of treaty information and the registration and publication of treaties and international agreements pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the regulations to give effect to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations—adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 97(II) of 14 December 1946, as modified by resolutions 364 B (IV) of 1 December 1949 and 482(V) of 12 December 1950—as well as its resolutions 254 A and B (III) of 3 November 1948, 364 A (IV) of 1 December 1949 and 1092(XI) of 27 February 1957,

Also recalling its recommendation, made on 14 December 1974 at its 2319th plenary meeting, concerning the notifications that States and international organizations* depositaries of multilateral treaties are called upon to send to the United Nations Secretariat,

Noting that the United Nations Treaty Information System, which is expected to become fully operational at the beginning of 1978, has been conceived as an open system, capable of utilizing not only the data resulting from the registration process under

Article 102 of the Charter, but all data relating to treaties and international agreements, regardless of their origin,

Recalling that the General Assembly has consistently taken the view that treaties and international agreements should be published with the least possible delay and that, in this respect, an interval of one year between registration and publication has generally been held to be reasonable,

Noting in this connexion that, according to the information provided by the Secretary-General, the interval between registration and publication of treaties and international agreements had reached five years as an average at 31 July 1977, while the delay in the administrative process of registration itself amounted to twenty months,

1. Emphasizes anew the importance of having every treaty and every international agreement registered and published as soon as possible in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations and the General Assembly regulations to give effect thereto;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to initiate forthwith, within the means available and in co-operation, as appropriate, with the specialized agencies and other international organizations concerned, such measures as would contribute towards the reduction of the current arrears, both in the field of registration and in the field of publication of treaties and international agreements;

3. Approves, as a temporary measure, the proposals of the Secretary-General contained in paragraphs 29 to 34 of his note with regard to the publication of treaties and international agreements;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to approach as soon as possible the Governments and international organizations concerned, especially those that act as depositaries of multilateral treaties and agreements, in order to ascertain the best means of putting the United Nations Treaty Information System to full use for the benefit of the international community;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session an item entitled "Registration and publication of treaties and international agreements pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations."

* Wherever it appears in the resolution, the term "international organizations" is understood, in the light of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 1969, as applying to intergovernmental organizations.

Privileges and immunities

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 612, 615, 616.
Plenary meeting 2084.

E/5993. Convention on Privileges and Immunities of Specialized Agencies: draft annex relating to WIPO. Note by Secretary-General, para. 7: draft resolution, suggested by Secretary-General for adoption by Economic and Social Council, as orally amended by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, approved without objection by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee on 20 July 1977, meeting 616.

E/6036 (part I). Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee (part I) (on international co-operation and co-ordination within United Nations system), draft resolution II.

Resolution 2106(LXIII), as recommended by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, E/6036 (part I), adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1977, meeting 2084.

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 179 A (II) of 21 November 1947, by which the General Assembly approved the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized

Agencies and proposed it for acceptance by the specialized agencies and for accession by all Members of the United Nations and by any other State member of a specialized agency,

Noting that the Agreement between the United Nations and the World Intellectual Property Organization, by which the World Intellectual Property Organization was recognized as a specialized agency of the United Nations, was approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 3346(XXIX) of 17 December 1974,

Noting also that section 35 of the Convention provides that the Secretary-General shall transmit to any specialized agency not mentioned by name in the Convention a draft annex recommended by the Economic and Social Council,

1. Recommends to the World Intellectual Property Organization the following draft annex:

"Draft annex

"WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

"In their application to the World Intellectual Property Organization (hereinafter called 'the Organization'), the standard clauses shall operate subject to the following modifications:

"1. The privileges, immunities, exemptions and facilities referred to in article VI, section 21, of the standard clauses shall also be accorded to the Deputy Directors General of the Organization.

"2. (a) Experts (other than officials coming within the scope of article VI) serving on committees of, or performing missions for, the Organization shall be accorded the following privileges and immunities so far as is necessary for the effective exercise of their functions, including the time spent on journeys in connexion with service on such committees or missions:

"(i) Immunity from personal arrest or seizure of their personal baggage;

"(ii) In respect of words spoken or written or acts done by them in the performance of their official functions, immunity from legal process of every kind, such immunity to continue notwithstanding that the persons concerned are no longer serving on committees of, or employed on missions for, the Organization;

"(iii) The same facilities in respect of currency and exchange restrictions and in respect of their personal baggage as are accorded to officials of foreign Governments on temporary official missions;

"(iv) Inviolability for all papers and documents relating to the work on which they are engaged for the Organization;

"(v) For their communications with the Organization, the right to use codes and to receive documents and correspondence by courier or in sealed dispatch bags.

"In connexion with (iv) and (v) above, the principle contained in the last sentence of section 12 of the standard clauses shall be applicable.

"(b) Privileges and immunities are granted to the experts referred to in subparagraph (a) above in the interests of the Organization and not for the personal benefit of the individuals themselves. The Organization shall have the right and duty to waive the immunity of any expert in any case where, in its opinion, the immunity would impede the course of justice and it can be waived without prejudice to the interests of the Organization";

2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the recommendation in paragraph 1 above to the World Intellectual Property Organization.

Economic and Social Council—resumed 63rd session
Plenary meeting 2088.

E/6059. Convention on Privileges and Immunities of Specialized Agencies: draft annex relating to IFAD. Note by Secretary-General, para. 7: draft resolution, suggested by Secretary-General for consideration by Economic and Social Council.

Resolution 2129(LXIII), as suggested by Secretary-General, E/6059, adopted without vote by Council on 31 October 1977, meeting 2088.

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 179(II) of 21 November 1947 by which the Assembly approved the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies and submitted it to the specialized agencies for acceptance and to every Member of the United Nations and every other State member of one or more of the specialized agencies for accession,

Noting that the General Assembly considered it desirable that any specialized agency thereafter brought into relationship with the United Nations should derive its privileges and immunities exclusively from that Convention,

Noting that the Agreement Establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development, adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Establishment of an International Fund for Agricultural Development, provides in section 2 (b) (i) of article 10 that in the territory of any member of the Fund the privileges and immunities provided for in that Agreement shall be as defined in the Convention as modified by an annex thereto approved by the Governing Council of the Fund,

Recalling that a draft relationship agreement between the United Nations, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, whereby the Fund would become a specialized agency, was recommended to the General Assembly by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2104(LXIII) of 3 August 1977,

Noting that section 35 of the Convention provides that the Secretary-General shall transmit to any specialized agency not mentioned by name in the Convention a draft annex recommended by the Economic and Social Council,

Taking into account the draft annex to the Convention approved by the Preparatory Commission for the International Fund for Agricultural Development and transmitted to the Economic and Social Council,

1. Recommends to the International Fund for Agricultural Development the following draft annex:

"Annex XVI

"International Fund for Agricultural Development

"In their application to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (hereinafter called "the Fund") the standard clauses shall operate subject to the following provisions:

"1. The privileges, immunities, exemptions and facilities referred to in section 21 of the standard clauses shall also be accorded to any Vice-President of the Fund.

"2. (a) Experts (other than officials coming within the scope of article VI) serving on committees of, or performing missions for, the Fund shall be accorded the following privileges and immunities so far as is necessary for the effective exercise of their functions, including the time spent on journeys in connexion with service on such committees or missions:

"(i) Immunity from personal arrest or seizure of their personal baggage;

"(ii) In respect of words spoken or written or acts done by them in the performance of their official functions, immunity from legal process of every kind, such immunity to continue notwithstanding that the persons concerned are no longer serving on committees of, or employed on missions for, the Fund;

"(iii) The same facilities in respect of currency and exchange restrictions and in respect of their personal baggage as are accorded to officials of foreign Governments on temporary official missions;

"(iv) Inviolability of all papers and documents relating to the work on which they are engaged for the Fund and, for the purpose of their communications with the Fund, the right to use codes and to receive papers or correspondence by courier or in sealed bags.

"(b) In connexion with subparagraph (iv) of paragraph 2 (a)

above, the principle contained in the last sentence of section 12 of the standard clauses shall be applicable.

"(c) Privileges and immunities are granted to such experts in the interests of the Fund and not for the personal benefit of the individuals themselves. The Fund shall have the right and the duty to waive the immunity of any expert in any case where, in its opinion, the immunity would impede the course of justice and can be waived without prejudice to the interests of the Fund."

2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the above draft annex to the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

Registration and publication of treaties and agreements

United Nations Treaty Series, Vols. 785, 786, 802, 803, 817, 824, 826, 828, 831, 833-835, 837, 842, 846, 850, 853, 862, 869, 872, 935, issued in 1977, covering treaties registered or filed and recorded in 1971, 1972, 1973 and 1974.

Statement of Treaties and International Agreements registered or filed and recorded with the Secretariat during 1976 (ST/LEG/SER.A/347-358). (Issued monthly.)

Treaties and International Agreements Registered or Filed and Recorded with the Secretariat of the United Nations, Cumulative Index No. 10 (Vols. 650-700). I: Treaties Nos. 9321-10046 (Registered); II: Treaties Nos. 642-651 (Filed or Recorded). Cumulative Index No. 11 (Vols. 701-750). I: Treaties Nos. 10047-10761 (Registered); II: Treaties Nos. 652-657 (Filed or Recorded).

New multilateral treaties concluded under United Nations auspices

ECE/TRANS/3. Convention relating to the Limitation of the Liability of Owners of Inland Navigation Vessels (CLN). Concluded at Geneva, Switzerland, on 1 March 1973 and opened for signature at Geneva from 1 March 1973 to 1 March 1974.

ECE/TRANS/20. Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Passengers and Luggage by Inland Waterway (CVN). Concluded at Geneva on 6 February 1976 and opened for signature at Geneva from 1 May 1976 to 30 April 1977.

Records of the General Conference of UNESCO, Nineteenth Session, Nairobi, 26 October-30 November 1976, Vol. 1: Resolutions (UNESCO ISBN 92-3-101496-X). Protocol to the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials of 22 November 1950. Concluded at Nairobi on 26 November 1976 and opened for signature on 1 March 1977.

ITPA/CONF/5. Annex I: Agreement establishing the International Tea Promotion Association. Concluded at Geneva on 31 March 1977 and opened for signature at Headquarters, New York, from 15 April to 15 October 1977.

TD/SUGAR.9/10. International Sugar Agreement, 1977. Concluded at Geneva on 7 October 1977 and opened for signature at Headquarters, New York from 28 October to 31 December 1977.

General Assembly resolution 31/72, annexing Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques, approved by United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1976 and opened for signature and ratification at Geneva from 18 to 31 May 1977.

TRANS/SCI/WP.29/R.65/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Amend.2. Regulation No. 37: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of incandescent electric filament lamps to be used in approved lights of power driven vehicles and of their trailers, entered into force on 1 February 1978, annexed to Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval and Reciprocal Recognition of Approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts, done at Geneva on 20 March 1958.

IMCO Assembly resolution A.400(X): Amendments to the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization relating to the institutionalization of the Committee

on Technical Co-operation in the Convention, adopted by IMCO Assembly on 17 November 1977.

Status of multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General as at 31 December 1977

Multilateral Treaties in respect of which the Secretary-General Performs Depositary Functions. List of Signatures, Ratifications, Accessions, etc. as at 31 December 1977. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.V.6 and corrigendum.

Multilateral Treaties In respect of which the Secretary-General Performs Depositary Functions. Annex: Final Clauses. Supplement No. 9. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.V.9.

Other documents

United Nations Juridical Yearbook, 1976. U.N.P. Sales No.: E.78.V.5.

Chapter VI

Other legal questions**Measures to prevent international terrorism****Report of the Ad Hoc Committee**

In accordance with a General Assembly decision of 15 December 1976,¹ the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism continued the work entrusted to it by the Assembly in 1972.² The Ad Hoc Committee met at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 14 to 25 March 1977 and held a general debate on the subjects outlined in its mandate. The Committee approved a report to the General Assembly containing a summary of the views of Committee members. It also decided to annex to the report the summary records of its meetings so as to ensure that the views of all its members were fully reflected.

The summary of views indicated that the debate had revealed that the members of the Ad Hoc Committee shared the concern of the international community at the development of international terrorism. The inalienable right to self-determination and independence of all peoples under colonial and racist regimes and other forms of alien domination was reaffirmed by many members, and the legitimacy of the struggle of those peoples was upheld, in particular the struggle of national liberation movements. In this regard, the view was expressed that there could be no exception to the condemnation and suppression of international terrorist activities, and reference was made to the right to life, liberty and security of individuals which was enunciated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.³

It was also considered by some that the terrorist methods used by certain Governments and certain States should constitute one of the categories of acts which threatened the lives of innocent people and therefore came within the general condemnation of terrorism. It was observed that this matter, among others, had long been the concern of the instruments and mechanisms adopted by the United Nations to protect fundamental human rights and freedoms. In this context it was pointed out that human rights questions did not fall within the mandate of the Committee and in that connexion the relevant principles of the Charter of the United Nations were emphasized.

Although the need to condemn and repress

acts of international terrorism falling within the "common law" (relevant du droit commun) was considered obvious, there was divergence of views as to what other acts should be included in the expression of "international terrorism."

In the summary of views, the opinion was reaffirmed by some members that condemnation and repression of international terrorism should take place without any qualification.

The need to concentrate on specific categories of acts which threatened the lives or safety of innocent individuals and to evolve practical international and concerted national action to deal with these categories of acts was emphasized by some members, while others considered that only a precise definition of the acts to be condemned and in-depth study of the underlying causes of terrorism could remove the misunderstandings that had thus far blocked any effective action by the international community.

The summary of views also noted statements on the importance of measures to be taken against acts of international terrorism at the national level, particularly for ensuring the functioning of diplomatic and other representations, for taking effective measures to prevent terrorist acts against them and for prohibiting unlawful activities of the organizations or groups that incited, encouraged and engaged in the perpetration of terrorist acts against diplomatic and other foreign representations and their personnel.

Also stressed by some was the importance of States becoming parties to the conventions which had already been drafted for the protection of individuals. Finally, the members of the Committee held the view that the General Assembly had to continue its efforts with a view to combating international terrorism, and they stressed the need for international co-operation to tackle this problem by studying its underlying causes and by putting into practice measures to combat terrorism.

¹ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 833-34, text of resolution 31/102.

² See Y.U.N., 1972, pp. 649-50, text of resolution 3034(XXVII) of 18 December 1972.

³ See Y.U.N., 1948-49, pp. 535-37, text of Universal Declaration.

Consideration by the General Assembly

The question of measures to prevent international terrorism was considered by the General Assembly's Sixth (Legal) Committee at the Assembly's 1977 session.

On 16 December 1977, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, the Assembly adopted a resolution on the question, thereby expressing its deep concern over increasing acts of international terrorism which endangered or took innocent human lives or jeopardized fundamental freedoms, and urging States to continue to seek just and peaceful solutions to the underlying causes which gave rise to such acts of violence.

The Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right to self-determination and independence of all peoples under colonial and racist regimes and other forms of alien domination and upheld the legitimacy of their struggle, in particular the struggle of national liberation movements, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant resolutions of United Nations organs. It condemned the continuation of repressive and terrorist acts by colonial, racist and alien regimes in denying peoples their legitimate right to self-determination and independence and other human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The Assembly appealed to States which had not done so to examine the possibility of becoming parties to the existing international conventions which related to various aspects of the problem of international terrorism and invited States to take all appropriate measures at the national level with a view to the speedy and final elimination of the problem. Further, the Assembly invited the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism to continue its work in accordance with the mandate entrusted to it in 1972,⁴ first by studying the underlying causes of terrorism and then by recommending practical measures to combat terrorism, and it invited the States which had not done so to submit their observations and concrete proposals as soon as possible to the Secretary-General so as to enable the Ad Hoc Committee to carry out its mandate more efficiently.

The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Ad Hoc Committee an analytical study of the observations of States and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to consider these observations and to submit its report with recommendations for possible co-operation for the speedy elimination of the problem to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session in 1979. Finally, the Assembly decided to consider the item again in 1979.

Resolution 32/147 was adopted by a recorded vote of 91 to 9, with 28 abstentions. In the Sixth Committee, the text was approved on 9 December

1977 by a roll-call vote of 89 to 9, with 24 abstentions. Its sponsors were Afghanistan, Algeria, Burundi, the Congo, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Morocco, the Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zaire and Zambia.

(For text of resolution and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

During the debate in the Sixth Committee, many States expressed their condemnation of international terrorism. Democratic Yemen, the USSR and Uruguay expressed the view that a global approach was needed to combat terrorism. Bangladesh, Ecuador, Oman, Somalia and the Syrian Arab Republic were among those which suggested the drafting of a definition of international terrorism by the Ad Hoc Committee. A study of the causes of terrorism was called for by the Congo, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Qatar and Yemen. Italy noted, in this connexion, that the causes of terrorism lay in political, economic and social tensions and a detailed study would therefore involve an analysis of most of the current problems of mankind.

India held the view that, rather than trying to define terrorism, concrete measures of co-operation should be devised to prevent or deter international terrorism. It proposed that attention be given to certain specific and typical cases of terrorism and that a convention or code for dealing with them be prepared. The United Kingdom was also of the opinion that a study was not a substitute for positive steps against terrorism.

Other States, including Afghanistan, Burundi, Cuba, Iran, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the USSR and Viet Nam, while expressing their concern over international terrorism, emphasized that any international instrument to be drawn up should provide adequate safeguards for national liberation movements.

Concern at what was termed State terrorism was expressed by Cyprus, Ethiopia and Somalia, among others. On this, Democratic Yemen held that State terrorism was the gravest form of international terrorism and represented a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations when it involved annexation of territory by force, racial discrimination, expropriation and acts of terrorism against the population, expulsion of populations and establishment of foreign settlements.

The need for wider adherence to existing international instruments was stressed by many States, including Bangladesh, Chile, the Congo, Cuba,

* See footnote 2.

Ecuador, Nicaragua, the USSR and Viet Nam. Afghanistan, India and the USSR emphasized the importance of action at the national level. In this context, India said that States had a special responsibility to ensure normal conditions for the functioning of diplomatic and other representatives, to take effective measures to prevent terrorist acts against them, and to prohibit in their territories unlawful activities of organizations or groups that incited or engaged in terrorist acts against other States and their representatives. The USSR noted that this responsibility was particularly important in the case of host countries of international organizations.

Speaking in explanation of vote, Belgium, Canada, Israel, Japan and the United Kingdom said they voted against the resolution as it did not contain the elements essential for the suppression of international terrorism and was a distortion of the measures needed to combat it. Another point made was that the priority given to the study of the underlying causes of international terrorism rather than to practical measures to combat it had increased the difficulties in accepting the text. The United Kingdom commented that there was nothing to be gained by reconvening the Ad Hoc Committee until a more favourable climate existed for consideration of the question.

Austria, France, Greece, Italy, Nicaragua, Sweden and Uruguay, which abstained in the voting, considered that the resolution lacked a specific condemnation of all acts of international terrorism. Austria pointed out that international terrorism could only be fought by concrete measures and not by learned studies, while Nicaragua observed that the study of the underlying causes of terrorism should not be used as a pretext for postponing action to protect innocent victims.

Communications

Several communications were addressed to the Secretary-General on the subject of terrorism. A letter dated 20 October 1977 from Venezuela transmitted a communication from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who stated that his Government had been following with deep concern the recent international developments produced by terrorist

acts, especially the distressing sequence of holding up and killing pilots and passengers as a consequence of such acts. Acts of this kind, he stated, demanded a concerted, effective and immediate international response. On behalf of the Government of Venezuela, he expressed the strongest support for the call of the International Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations for the United Nations to consider this issue as a matter of urgency.

By a letter dated 6 December 1977 addressed to the Secretary-General, Israel transmitted extracts from a television interview, held on 4 December 1977 in the United States, in which the President of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Colonel Mu'ammār Qathafi, replied to questions on the situation in the Middle East. The extracts concerned the subjects of a Palestinian homeland and terrorism.

On 20 December 1977, the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed a letter to the Secretary-General. Referring to Israel's letter of 6 December, he stated that he wished to place on record the position of his Government concerning the questions of Palestine and of international terrorism. It did not oppose peace in the Arab region and did not resist a just settlement of the question of Palestine; rather, it believed that the only peace that could possibly be achieved was one based on justice and which would eliminate the effects of Zionist colonialist aggression.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the letter stated, shared the international community's concern about the serious and worsening phenomenon of terrorism, and declared that it condemned and deplored all forms of international terrorism, particularly the terrorism exercised by colonialist and racist regimes. In this respect, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had not only condemned international terrorism but also translated this condemnation into concrete facts and actions, such as national laws, support for United Nations resolutions, active participation in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (see following section), and accession to international conventions.

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session
Fifth Committee, meeting 64.
Sixth Committee, meetings 54-59, 68.
Plenary meeting 105.

A/32/37. Report of Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism.

A/C.6/32/4. Letter of 20 October from Venezuela.

A/C.6/32/L.13. Afghanistan, Algeria, Burundi, Congo, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lao

People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, approved by Sixth Committee on 9 December 1977, meeting 68, by roll-call vote of 89 to 9, with 24 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Chile, China, Congo, Costa

Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Israel, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Austria, Colombia, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Uruguay.

A/C.6/32/L17, A/C.5/32/88, A/32/475. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Sixth Committee in A/32/453. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/32/453. Report of Sixth Committee.

Resolution 32/147, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/32/453, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1977, meeting 105, by recorded vote of 91 to 9, with 28 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Israel, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States

Abstaining: Austria, Bolivia, Colombia, Denmark, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Uruguay.

The General Assembly,

Deeply perturbed over acts of international terrorism which are occurring with increasing frequency and which take a toll of innocent human lives,

Recognizing the importance of international co-operation in devising measures effectively to prevent their occurrence and of studying their underlying causes with a view to finding just and peaceful solutions as quickly as possible,

Recalling the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Taking note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism,

Deeply convinced of the importance to mankind of the continuation of the work of the Ad Hoc Committee,

1. Expresses deep concern over increasing acts of international terrorism which endanger or take innocent human lives or jeopardize fundamental freedoms;

2. Urges States to continue to seek just and peaceful solutions to the underlying causes which give rise to such acts of violence;

3. Reaffirms the inalienable right to self-determination and independence of all peoples under colonial and racist regimes and other forms of alien domination, and upholds the legitimacy of their struggle, in particular the struggle of national liberation movements, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the organs of the United Nations;

4. Condemns the continuation of repressive and terrorist acts by colonial, racist and alien regimes in denying peoples their legitimate right to self-determination and independence and other human rights and fundamental freedoms;

5. Appeals to States which have not yet done so to examine the possibility of becoming parties to the existing international conventions which relate to various aspects of the problem of international terrorism;

6. Invites States to take all appropriate measures at the national level with a view to the speedy and final elimination of the problem, bearing in mind the provisions of paragraph 3 above;

7. Invites the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism to continue its work in accordance with the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly under resolution 3034 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, first by studying the underlying causes of terrorism and then by recommending practical measures to combat terrorism;

8. Invites the States which have not yet done so to submit their observations and concrete proposals as soon as possible to the Secretary-General so as to enable the Ad Hoc Committee to carry out its mandate more efficiently;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Ad Hoc Committee an analytical study of the observations of States submitted under paragraph 8 above;

10. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to consider the observations of States under paragraph 8 above and to submit its report with recommendations for possible co-operation for the speedy elimination of the problem, bearing in mind the provisions of paragraph 3, to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Ad Hoc Committee with the necessary facilities and services, including summary records of its meetings;

12. Decides to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session.

A/32/420. Letter of 6 December from Israel.

A/32/495. Letter of 20 December from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Proposal for an international convention against the taking of hostages

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee

In accordance with a General Assembly decision of 15 December 1976,⁵ the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention

against the Taking of Hostages held its first session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 1 to 19 August 1977.

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 835-36, text of resolution 31/103.

In its consideration of this item, the Committee had before it 13 working papers, including a 14-article draft convention against the taking of hostages submitted by the Federal Republic of Germany.

The text of the draft convention would: make the offence of taking hostages punishable; define the act of taking a hostage as the seizure or detainment of any person, when accompanied by the threat of death, severe injury or continued detention, for the purpose of compelling any third person, corporate body, nation or international organization or conference to do or abstain from doing anything; define persons who merely attempted to take hostages or who were accomplices to such acts as offenders; call upon contracting States to co-operate in the prevention of such offences by taking all practicable measures to prevent preparation for the commission of such offences and by exchanging information and co-ordinating administrative and other measures, and, in the event of an actual offence, take appropriate measures to secure the release of hostages held within their territory.

Further, the contracting State within whose territory the alleged offender was present would be obligated to take appropriate measures to prosecute or extradite that person and to notify the interested parties; the taking of hostages would be considered an extraditable offence; and the convention was not to apply in cases where the offence was committed in a single State and where the hostage, offender and party subjected to demands were all nationals of that State and where the offender was apprehended in the territory of that State. It would apply, however, if an international organization or conference on the territory of that State was involved.

During the discussion in the Ad Hoc Committee, the initiative of the Federal Republic of Germany in placing the question before the General Assembly in 1976 was generally welcomed. The discussion revealed, however, considerable differences of view concerning the scope and/or definition in the draft convention—issues which, some argued, should be resolved at an early stage of the Committee's work.

Several members took the position that actions taken by recognized national liberation movements, in the course of their struggles against racist regimes or foreign domination, should be specifically exempted from the prohibition of the convention. Working papers embodying this idea in various forms were submitted by Algeria, by Lesotho and the United Republic of Tanzania and by Mexico. The Syrian Arab Republic submitted a paper amending the proposal by Lesotho and the United Republic of Tanzania.

Committee members objecting to such exemptions did so mainly on the grounds that struggles for national liberation had been defined as armed conflicts in the additional protocols adopted on 8 June 1977 to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 (see p. 706). As such, they would not fall under the scope of a convention intended to apply to offences in time of peace.

Algeria, Egypt, the USSR and the United Republic of Tanzania, among others, considered that the Committee should not concern itself with the details of a convention until the issue of national liberation movements was resolved. Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States, on the other hand, expressed the opinion that lack of agreement on one issue should not prevent progress in those areas which could be resolved more easily.

Mexico and Venezuela suggested inserting a provision allowing contracting States the right to grant asylum, while Sweden and the United States observed that such a provision might cause confusion about the terms of previous conventions, which did not explicitly guarantee the right to grant asylum, but whose signatories were assumed to have retained that right.

Concern was expressed by France, the Netherlands and Nicaragua that the provision mandating severe penalties for hostage-takers might deprive authorities of a necessary flexibility in negotiations with hostage-takers. Proposals to permit the mitigation of penalties in cases where hostages were released voluntarily were submitted by France and Nicaragua.

Working papers were also submitted by France and the Netherlands, putting forward the opinion that States which received no requests for extradition of an offender apprehended in their territory should not necessarily be required to prosecute. Algeria, Guinea, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nigeria and the United Republic of Tanzania submitted a proposal that would prohibit the use or threat of force by one State against another as a means of rescuing hostages. Several members considered, however, that this proposal was unnecessary, as it merely restated a principle embodied in the Charter of the United Nations.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya suggested that the word "hostages" should also include those populations under colonial, racist or foreign domination.

Action by the General Assembly

The General Assembly allocated the question of drafting a convention against the taking of hostages to the Sixth (Legal) Committee, which considered it between 30 November and 12 December 1977.

On 16 December, on the Committee's recommendation, the Assembly adopted a resolution (32/148) by which it, *inter alia*: took note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Taking of Hostages; decided that the Ad Hoc Committee, as constituted, should continue to draft at the earliest possible date an international convention against the taking of hostages and should consider suggestions and proposals from any State, bearing in mind the views expressed during the debate on this item at the current session of the General Assembly; invited Governments to submit, or to bring up to date, suggestions and proposals for consideration by the Ad Hoc Committee; requested the Ad Hoc Committee to make every effort to submit a draft convention against the taking of hostages to the regular 1978 Assembly session; and decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of that session.

Resolution 32/148 was adopted without a vote. The Sixth Committee had approved the text by consensus on 12 December 1977; the text was sponsored by 62 Members.

(For list of sponsors and text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

During the debate in the Sixth Committee, Members confirmed the general desire to create international norms against the taking of hostages. Japan considered that efforts by individual countries were not sufficient, while Australia, India and Iran noted that existing international instruments did not cover all possible situations and welcomed the initiative to close the gaps in that sphere of contemporary international law.

In this context, many Members, including Canada, Colombia, the Netherlands, Nigeria, the United States and Yugoslavia, welcomed the draft convention submitted by the Federal Republic of Germany as a framework and basis for discussion. They noted that while agreement had been achieved on a number of points, the scope of the draft convention remained unsettled. Spain suggested limiting the scope to cases of genuine international significance and to the law of peace, since precise rules already existed for armed conflicts. Yemen proposed first to define the word "hostage" before determining the scope of the draft convention.

Afghanistan, the Byelorussian SSR, El Salvador, Romania, the Syrian Arab Republic and the USSR were among those which emphasized that the question of combating the taking of hostages could not be examined separately from the general problem of international terrorism and its causes, of which hostage-taking was one aspect.

The USSR expressed the view that measures to combat terrorism should not interfere with the activities of national liberation movements, a view that was shared by many others, including Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, China, India, Iraq, Kenya, Mongolia, Morocco, the Philippines and Yugoslavia.

Afghanistan and the Niger believed it was necessary to distinguish clearly between criminals who were pursuing their own personal ends and freedom fighters who were waging a legitimate struggle against colonial and racist regimes. Such struggles should be exempted from the application of the proposal convention. Afghanistan added that it was important for States to undertake not to resort to the threat or use of force *vis-à-vis* other States in order to obtain the release of hostages.

Canada, while endorsing the principle of self-determination, said it did not support the use of violence as a means of settling political differences, and Nicaragua and Norway held that the international community could not apply a double standard by tolerating the taking of hostages on the part of some and condemning it on the part of others. Australia said it was a matter for serious doubt whether the cause of any oppressed group or people could be enhanced by conferring on anyone the right to commit an act which was recognized in all countries as a crime against humanity.

Other aspects of the question discussed in the Sixth Committee included the problem of the safety of international aviation, the extradition and prosecution of offenders, the right of asylum and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States.

Among the documents before the Sixth Committee when it considered this item was the letter dated 20 October 1977 from Venezuela transmitting a communication from the Minister of Foreign Affairs (see p. 970).

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session

Fifth Committee, meeting 64.

Sixth Committee, meetings 23, 24, 59-63, 69.

Plenary meeting 105.

A/32/39. Report of Ad Hoc Committee on Drafting of an International Convention against Taking of Hostages.

A/C.6/32/4. Letter of 20 October from Venezuela.

A/C.6/32/L.10. Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia,

Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Portugal, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Surinam, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela: draft resolution, approved by consensus by Sixth Committee on 12 December 1977, meeting 69.

A/C.6/32/L.15, A/C.5/32/87, A/32/476. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Sixth Committee in A/32/467. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee. A/32/467. Report of Sixth Committee.

Resolution 32/148, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/32/467, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1977, meeting 105.

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolution 31/103 of 15 December 1976,
Having considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Taking of Hostages,

Considering that the Ad Hoc Committee has been unable to complete the mandate given to it within the allocated time,

Mindful of the need to conclude, under the auspices of the United Nations, an international convention against the taking of

hostages, taking into account the urgency of formulating effective measures to put an end to the taking of hostages,

Bearing in mind the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Committee that it should continue its work in 1978,

1. Takes note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Taking of Hostages;

2. Decides that the Ad Hoc Committee, as constituted, should continue, in accordance with paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 31/103, to draft at the earliest possible date an international convention against the taking of hostages and, in the fulfilment of its mandate, to consider suggestions and proposals from any State, bearing in mind the views expressed during the debate on this item at the thirty-second session of the Assembly;

3. Invites Governments to submit, or to bring up to date, suggestions and proposals for consideration by the Ad Hoc Committee;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to render all assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee, including the preparation of summary records of its meetings;

5. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to submit its report and to make every effort to submit a draft convention against the taking of hostages to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session the item entitled "Drafting of an international convention against the taking of hostages."

Relations with the host country

Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country held three meetings in 1977. It retained the following list of topics provisionally adopted in 1972: security of missions and the safety of their personnel; comparative study of privileges and immunities; obligations of permanent missions to the United Nations and of individuals protected by diplomatic immunity; exemption from taxes levied by states other than New York; the possibility of establishing a commissary at United Nations Headquarters to assist diplomatic and Secretariat personnel; housing; transportation; insurance; the public relations of the United Nations community in the host city and the encouragement of the mass media to publicize the functions and status of permanent missions to the United Nations; education and health; identity documents; acceleration of customs procedures; entry visas issued by the host country; a study of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations; and consideration of and advice to the host country on issues arising from the implementation of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations (signed on 26 June 1947).

The Committee received communications containing complaints about incidents affecting the security and the safety of personnel from Democratic Yemen, France, Tunisia, the USSR and Yugoslavia. The incidents involved fire-bombings, thefts, armed attacks, demonstrations and assaults.

The Committee took a decision strongly condemning terrorist and other criminal acts in relation to any mission, its personnel and property.

Some Committee members, including Iraq, the USSR and Yugoslavia, drew attention to what they termed the persistent character of terrorist acts against missions. Yugoslavia said that the situation was clearly at variance with the applicable norms of international law, and Iraq held that terrorist acts would continue to occur in the future unless adequate preventive measures were taken by the host country. The United Kingdom, while stressing the gravity of armed attack, recalled that it was necessary to understand the difficulty of dealing with such incidents in a democratic society characterized by freedom of speech and association.

The host country—the United States—expressed deep regret over the incidents and stated that it would continue to make every effort to meet its responsibilities with respect to the protection of missions and their personnel. In addition, the United States recalled that it had frequently demonstrated earnestness in dealing with international terrorism.

Also, the Committee was informed by the United States of the prosecution of five members of the Jewish Defense League, who in 1976 had pleaded guilty to charges that included the firing of shots into the USSR residence at Riverdale. The five individuals in question received prison sentences of from three to six years, and in one case a suspended sentence.

The Committee adopted a decision by which it,

inter alia: expressed concern over the various incidents; recalled the obligations of the host country to ensure secure conditions for all missions; strongly condemned the terrorist acts against the Mission of Yugoslavia and the other criminal and unlawful acts; and urged the host country to take all necessary measures to prosecute those responsible and called upon it to take urgently all the necessary measures to prevent similar incidents in the future.

The Committee also considered a report from the New York City Commission for the United Nations and for the Consular Corps on the question of the indebtedness of missions to the United Nations and of their personnel. From May 1974 to 1 June 1977 the debts reported to the Commission amounted to more than \$803,000 of which some \$551,000 had been collected, leaving a balance of about \$252,000 of outstanding claims.

In a series of recommendations approved on 12 October 1977, the Committee noted the assurances given by the authorities of the host country concerning the security of missions and the safety of their personnel and it recognized the usefulness of the various measures taken to this end. It expressed deep concern over the serious acts of terrorism against missions to the United Nations and other criminal acts, including demonstrations, picketing, violence, threats, malicious harassment, attacks and insults against personnel of missions. The Committee, condemning such acts, urged the host country to take all necessary measures to prevent any acts violating the security of missions and the safety of their personnel, and to ensure normal conditions for the existence and functioning of all missions. The host country was urged to bring to justice and punish all those responsible for criminal acts and to prohibit illegal activities of organizations and persons that organized, instigated, encouraged or engaged in the perpetration of terrorist or other acts of violence against missions or their personnel.

The Committee further called on the missions to co-operate as fully as possible with the Federal and local United States authorities in cases affecting the security of those missions and their personnel. It expressed the hope that efforts would be continued to acquaint the citizens of New York City with diplomatic privileges and immunities and with the importance of the international functions performed by mission personnel, and called on all diplomats to respect the laws and regulations of the host country.

Noting that there had been difficulties concerning the unpaid bills of certain missions and individual diplomats, the Committee suggested that the Secretariat and others concerned work together to solve those difficulties.

The Committee also expressed its appreciation

to the New York City Commission for the United Nations and for the Consular Corps and those bodies which contributed to its efforts to assist the diplomatic community, to provide hospitality and to promote mutual understanding between the diplomatic community and the local population.

Consideration by the General Assembly

The report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country was considered at the 1977 session of the General Assembly by the Sixth (Legal) Committee. On 8 December 1977, the Assembly adopted a resolution, recommended by the Sixth Committee, by which it accepted the recommendations of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country and decided that the Committee should continue its work.

The Assembly adopted this resolution (32/46) by consensus. The text, sponsored by Cyprus, was approved by the Sixth Committee on 30 November, also by consensus. (For text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

During the debate in the Sixth Committee, Yugoslavia pointed out that the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country once again justified that body's existence as a useful forum for examination of various problems and for the adoption of helpful recommendations. The attack on its Mission had been considered a particularly serious incident and the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrators by the competent United States authorities showed that it was possible to take resolute action to protect missions and their personnel. Hoping that the sentences would be exemplary, Yugoslavia stressed that terrorist activity called not for comment but for urgent action to prohibit and prevent such activity.

In the view of the Byelorussian SSR, working conditions in New York City continued to be difficult and at times unsafe, as was apparent from the numerous cases of violence and hostile acts brought to the Committee's attention. It pointed out that, according to international law, the host country was completely responsible for the security and working conditions of missions and their personnel and deplored the acts of provocation against the Byelorussian Mission.

The USSR observed that the Committee on Relations with the Host Country had again had to deal with questions relating to the security of missions and the safety of their personnel, since numerous incidents involving terrorism, violence and other unlawful acts had occurred during the year. One of the reasons for the continual attacks on missions and their personnel, the USSR maintained, was the tolerant attitude of the host

country to the activities of various organizations and the atmosphere of impunity in which the perpetrators of terrorist acts operated. It therefore called on the host country authorities to apply the legal rules adopted for the purpose of protecting foreign officials. The Ukrainian SSR expressed similar views.

In addition, the USSR expressed its concern about a bill before the United States Congress to adopt an act supplementing the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations which would, among other things, require confirmation of the right to diplomatic immunity by a competent court or administrative body on the basis of an application from the individual or mission in question.

Chile and Togo emphasized the need to ensure an atmosphere of complete normality in which the staff of missions could carry out their activities. Chile felt the authorities of the host country had made every effort to fulfil their obligations, and the short-comings reported had, in most cases, been a product of the climate of violence currently affecting mankind. The Federal Republic of Germany also believed that even the best security measures were often ineffective, as in a metropolis like New York isolated incidents were bound to occur.

France called attention to the principle of the inviolability of missions which, it said, should be observed, without it being necessary for the mission to bring formal charges or to have its personnel appear in court.

The United Kingdom expressed its sympathy with the victims of serious incidents during the year. It noted, however, that the host country could not guarantee absolute protection and was not so obliged under international law which only required that appropriate measures and pre-

cautions be taken, and that had been done. In addition, the United Kingdom stressed the obligation of all members of the diplomatic community to act with a certain modesty and self-criticism in view of their privileged status. Local laws should be respected and, in particular, unpaid bills should not be ignored.

Togo said it supported the recommendations of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country, in particular the recommendation to intensify efforts to acquaint the population of New York with the privileges and immunities of the personnel of missions and the importance of the international functions performed by them. It also commented on the need to increase the number of parking spaces reserved for diplomats on the streets of New York.

The United States associated itself with the unreserved condemnation of all who attacked diplomatic premises. While it was prepared to accept the recommendations of the Committee, it felt the report tended to over-emphasize the security problem. The United States joined with others in condemning terrorism in any form or place. It would do its utmost to act on the recommendations, and the serious gaol sentences imposed in connexion with the incidents at the USSR Mission and the convictions of those responsible for the attack on the Yugoslav Mission testified to its determination. The people of the United States, however, would not restrict the right of free expression and assembly or the due process of law. The United States also noted that some of the recommendations of the Committee called for actions on the part of other Member States, such as full co-operation in the investigation and prosecution of cases affecting the security of their missions.

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session
Sixth Committee, meetings 51, 52, 59.
Plenary meeting 97.

A/32/26. Report of Committee on Relations with Host Country.
A/C.6/32/L.12. Cyprus: draft resolution, approved by consensus
by Sixth Committee on 30 November 1977, meeting 59.
A/32/406. Report of Sixth Committee.

Resolution 32/46, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/32/406, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 8 December 1977, meeting 97.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country,

1. Accepts the recommendations of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country contained in paragraph 26 of its report;

2. Decides to continue the work of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 2819(XXVI) of 15 December 1971, with the purpose of examining on a more regular basis all matters falling within its terms of reference and requests the Secretary-General to provide the Committee with all necessary assistance;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session the item entitled "Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country".

Offences against the peace and security of mankind

By a letter dated 9 November 1977 addressed to the Secretary-General, Barbados, Fiji, Mexico,

Nigeria, Panama, the Philippines and the Syrian Arab Republic requested the inclusion in the

agenda of the 1977 session of the General Assembly of an item entitled "Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind." In the explanatory memorandum annexed to the request, reference was made to the draft code of offences against the peace and security of mankind prepared by the International Law Commission in 1954, as well as an Assembly resolution of 11 December 1957,⁶ by which the Assembly decided to defer consideration of the question of the draft code of offences until such time as it agreed on a definition of aggression. Mention was also made of the definition of aggression adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1974.⁷

The memorandum went on to state that, in the light of those developments, it was appropriate and expedient that the Assembly take up consideration of a code of offences against the peace and security of mankind. It was pointed out that

such a code would be a vital link in the series of legal instruments towards a measure of international legal order and security, so direly needed in the current state of world affairs.

After allocation by the General Assembly to the Sixth (Legal) Committee, that Committee, on 12 December 1977, agreed that, because of the lack of time, consideration of the item should be deferred until the thirty-third (1978) session of the General Assembly.

On 16 December 1977, by decision 32/441, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, decided, without taking a vote, that the item entitled "Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind" should be included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session.

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1957, p. 376, text of resolution 1186(XII).

⁷ See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 846-48, text of resolution 3314(XXIX).

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session
General Committee, meeting 4.
Sixth Committee, meeting 69.
Plenary meetings 93, 105.

A/32/247. Letter of 9 November from Barbados, Fiji, Mexico, Nigeria, Panama, Philippines and Syrian Arab Republic (request for inclusion in agenda of item entitled "Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind").

A/32/250/Add.3. Fourth report of General Committee, para. 2.
A/C.6/32/6. Letter of 6 December from President of the General Assembly to Chairman of Sixth Committee.
A/32/470. Report of Sixth Committee.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/441).

Teaching and knowledge of international law

Activities under the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law were continued during 1977 in accordance with a General Assembly decision of 15 December 1975.⁸

Under the fellowship scheme jointly administered by the United Nations and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), 19 fellowships were awarded to young Government officials and university teachers from the following countries and territories: Argentina, Bangladesh, Belize, Bhutan, the Comoros, Ecuador, Greece, the Ivory Coast, Mali, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Thailand, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago and Zaire.

The fellows attended courses of the Hague Academy of International Law and lectures and seminars organized by UNITAR at The Hague, Netherlands. About half of the fellows also received practical training at the legal departments of the United Nations and its associated agencies.

In 1977, one regional training and refresher course in international law was organized by UNITAR at Nassau, Bahamas, with participants

from the Caribbean countries, nine of whom received travel grants from the United Nations.

The International Law Commission continued to sponsor the International Law Seminar at Geneva, Switzerland, during its annual session. Twenty advanced students and junior Government officials, each from a different country, attended the seminar. Because of the voluntary contributions from seven Governments, 13 participants received scholarships.

The second international symposium on international trade law, which had been scheduled for 1977, was rescheduled owing to lack of funds.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) continued to contribute to the Programme through assistance to institutions of higher education and non-governmental bodies and provision of fellowships to advanced students and young teachers. Further, UNESCO started a programme of publications relating to new challenges to international law.

⁸ See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 901, text of resolution 3502(XXX).

Consideration by the General Assembly

In a report on the Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, the Secretary-General described its execution during 1976 and 1977 and proposed that it be continued in 1978 and 1979 along the same lines as in previous years. The Secretary-General's proposals were endorsed by the Advisory Committee on the Programme, which met in November 1977.

The Sixth (Legal) Committee considered the Secretary-General's report at the General Assembly's 1977 session.

On 16 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted, without vote, resolution 32/146 on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, which had approved the text by consensus on 5 December, as proposed by Algeria, Austria, Bangladesh, Cyprus, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Mali, the Niger, Norway, Qatar, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey and the United Republic of Tanzania.

By this resolution, the Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to carry out in 1978 and 1979 the activities specified in his report, including the provision of a minimum of 15 fellowships each year, at the request of Governments of developing countries, and assistance in the form of travel grants for participants from developing countries;

these activities were to be financed from the regular budget and also voluntary financial contributions.

The Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General, UNESCO and UNITAR for their efforts to promote training and assistance in international law and it expressed its appreciation to the Governments of the Bahamas, Bangladesh and Qatar for providing host facilities for the regional training and refresher courses held in 1976 and 1977.

In addition, the Assembly: urged all Governments to encourage the inclusion of courses on international law in the programmes of legal studies at institutions of higher learning; requested the Secretary-General to continue to publicize the Programme; reiterated its request to Member States, interested organizations and individuals to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme or to assist otherwise in its implementation and possible expansion; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its 1979 session on the implementation of the Programme and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee, to submit recommendations for the subsequent years.

(For text of resolution 32/146, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session
Sixth Committee, meetings 52, 53, 62.
Plenary meeting 105.

A/32/326. Report of Secretary-General.
A/C.6/32/L.11 and Corr.1. Algeria, Austria, Bangladesh, Cyprus, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Mali, Niger, Norway, Qatar, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution, approved by consensus by Sixth Committee on 5 December 1977, meeting 62.
A/32/412. Report of Sixth Committee.

Resolution 32/146, as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/32/412, adopted without vote by Assembly on 16 December 1977, meeting 105.

The General Assembly,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law and the recommendations made to the Secretary-General by the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, which are contained in that report,

Considering that international law should occupy an appropriate place in the teaching of legal disciplines at all universities,

Noting with appreciation the efforts made by States at the bilateral level to provide assistance in the teaching and study of international law,

Convinced, nevertheless, that States, international organizations and institutions should be encouraged to give further support to the Programme and to increase their activities to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law, in particular those activities which are of special benefit to persons from developing countries,

Recalling that, in the conduct of the Programme, it is desirable to use as far as possible the resources and facilities made available by Member States, international organizations and others,

1. Authorizes the Secretary-General to carry out in 1978 and 1979 the activities specified in his report, including the provision of:

(a) A minimum of fifteen fellowships in 1978 and 1979, at the request of Governments of developing countries,

(b) Assistance in the form of a travel grant for one participant from each developing country who will be invited to the regional courses to be organized in 1978 and 1979, to be financed from provisions in the regular budget and also voluntary financial contributions which would be received as a result of the requests set out in paragraphs 7 and 8 below;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his constructive efforts to promote training and assistance in international law within the framework of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law in 1976 and 1977;

3. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for its participation in the Programme, in particular for the efforts made to support the teaching of international law;

4. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research for its participation in the Programme,

particularly in the organization of regional meetings and in the conduct of the fellowship programme in international law sponsored jointly by the United Nations and the Institute;

5. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments of the Bahamas, Bangladesh and Qatar for providing host facilities for the regional training and refresher courses held in 1976 and 1977;

6. Urges all Governments to encourage the inclusion of courses on international law in the programmes of legal studies offered at institutions of higher learning;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to publicize the Programme and to invite periodically Member States, universities, philanthropic foundations and other interested national and international institutions and organizations, as well as individuals, to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme or otherwise assisting in its implementation and possible expansion;

8. Reiterates its request to Member States and to interested organizations and individuals to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme and expresses its appreciation to those Member States which have made voluntary contributions for this purpose;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on the implementation of the Programme during 1978 and 1979 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session the item entitled "United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law."

Legal aspects of the peaceful uses of outer space

The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Legal Sub-Committee continued in 1977 to work on three priority items: the preparation of a draft treaty relating to the moon; the elaboration of principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting; and the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space. Work was also continued on an item concerning the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities.

On 20 December 1977, the General Assembly unanimously adopted resolution 32/196, by which it noted with satisfaction the progress achieved by the Legal Sub-Committee and recommended that it should continue at its next session, as matters of high priority; its efforts to elaborate draft principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting; to give detailed consideration to the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space, with the aim of formulating draft principles; and to consider the draft treaty relating to the moon.

The Assembly also recommended that the Legal Sub-Committee continue to discuss questions relating to the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities and also bear in mind questions relating to the geostationary orbit.

By the same resolution, the Assembly invited States not yet parties to ratify or accede to the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (Outer Space Treaty), the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space, the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects and the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space.

By another resolution (32/195), the Assembly noted the tenth anniversary of the entry into force of the Outer Space Treaty and asked the Secretary-General to analyse the experience gained in the application of the Treaty.

(For further details, see p. 68.)

Methods of fact-finding

By a resolution of 18 December 1967⁹ on the question of methods of fact-finding, the General Assembly had requested the Secretary-General to prepare a register of experts in legal and other fields whose services the States parties to a dispute might use by agreement for fact-finding in relation to the dispute, and requested Member States to nominate up to five of their nationals to be included in such a register.

In accordance with that resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a note dated 12 August 1977 indicating the changes and additions which Member States had expressed a desire to make in the register. The note supplemented registers previously submitted by the Secretary-General on 7 November 1969 and 18 November 1970.

⁹ See Y.U.N., 1967, p. 753, text of resolution 2329(XXII).

Documentary references

A/INF/32/1 and Corr.1. Register of experts in legal and other fields. Note by Secretary-General.

United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations

The General Assembly included in the agenda of its 1977 session an item concerning two resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations, held at Vienna, Austria, in February and March 1975.¹⁰ The resolutions related to the observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States and to the application of the Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Uni-

versal Character, adopted by the Conference, in future activities of international organizations. The item was allocated to the Sixth (Legal) Committee for consideration and report.

On 12 December 1977, the Sixth Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that, due to lack of time, consideration of the item be deferred until the Assembly's 1978 session. On 16 December, the Assembly, by decision 32/439, endorsed that recommendation without vote.

¹⁰ See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 879-83.

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session
Sixth Committee, meeting 69.
Plenary meeting 105.

A/32/468. Report of Sixth Committee.
A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/439).

Questions relating to rules of procedure of United Nations organs

The Economic and Social Council, at its April/May 1977 session, considered a draft revised set of rules of procedure of its functional commissions in order that they conform to the revised rules of the Council. The draft was prepared by the Secretariat.

On 26 April 1977, the Council, having received the draft revised text of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions, adopted them without vote as orally revised at the meeting.

This action was taken by decision 216(LXII), which was approved, without objection, on a proposal by the Council President.

On 14 December 1977, the General Assembly decided to enlarge the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and increased its membership from 13 to 16 members. The Assembly also decided to amend the relevant rules of procedure of the General Assembly,

namely rules 155, 156 and 157, with effect from 1 January 1978.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 32/103, which the Assembly adopted, without objection, on the recommendation of the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, which had approved the text without objection on 13 December 1977, as proposed by Algeria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Pakistan, Panama, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia. Oral drafting amendments by the United Kingdom and the Controller were accepted by the sponsors.

(For text of resolution, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS.)

(See also p. 1010.)

Documentary references

Economic and Social Council—1977 organizational session
Plenary meetings 2039, 2041, 2042.

E/5899. Review of rules of procedures of functional commissions of Economic and Social Council. Note by Secretariat.
E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social

Council, organizational session for 1977, 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 209(ORG-77)).

E/5901. Provisional agenda for organizational session for 1977.
E/5903. Appointment of member of Committee on Crime Prevention and Control. Note by Secretary-General.

E/5897 and Add.1-3, E/5898. Elections and confirmation of representatives on functional commissions of Council. Notes by Secretary-General.

E/L1741. Election of 10 members to Executive Board of UNICEF. Note by Secretary-General.

E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977, 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 210(ORG-77)).

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Plenary meeting 2053.

Rules of Procedure of the Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council (E/5975). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.77.I.10.

E/5923. Review of methods in use for confirmation of representatives on functional commissions. Note by Secretariat.

E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977, 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 216(LXII)).

General Assembly—32nd session
Fifth Committee, meetings 47, 55, 57, 62.
Plenary meeting 102.

A/C.5/32/78. Administrative and financial implications of 20-power draft resolution, A/C.5/32/L.26.

A/C.5/32/L.26. Algeria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Pakistan, Panama, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia: draft resolution, as orally amended by United Kingdom, by Controller and by sponsors, approved without objection by Fifth Committee on 13 December 1977, meeting 62.

A/32/454. Report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 32/103, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/32/454, adopted without objection by Assembly on 14 December 1977, meeting 102.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS for page reference to text of Assembly resolution 32/103.]

Administrative and budgetary questions

Chapter I

Administrative arrangements

The composition of the United Nations Secretariat

After considering the 1977 report of the Secretary-General on the composition of the Secretariat, the General Assembly decided to urge him to intensify his efforts to attain the recruitment objectives it had set out in previous resolutions, within the framework of Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations,¹ and to provide the Assembly at its thirty-third (1978) session with full data on their implementation—particularly its resolution of 29 November 1976.² The Assembly also urged the Secretary-General to make greater efforts to appoint younger people to senior posts and recommended that the attention of the appointment and promotion bodies be drawn to the special need to appoint and promote qualified women, particularly at the more senior levels. Welcoming the establishment of a panel to investigate allegations of discriminatory treatment, the Assembly urged the Secretary-General to take measures to facilitate the task of its members.

Report of the Secretary-General

In his report to the Assembly, the Secretary-General provided information on the number of staff occupying posts subject to geographical distribution—by nationality, region and level—and the distribution of such staff at the senior level. It also gave the distribution of staff by age and occupation, and described the position of women in the Secretariat. Statistical tables contained in the report analysed the geographical distribution of staff on the basis of the new method of establishing the desirable range of representation for each Member State, adopted by the General Assembly in 1976.³

As at 30 June 1977, 24 Member States, including three admitted at the end of 1976, were un-

represented. In addition, 17 Member States were under-represented, 54 were within their desirable range and 52 were over-represented. An influential factor concerning these figures was the new method of establishing desirable ranges, as a result of which some Member States had become under-represented, while others which had been under-represented had come within their range.

The Secretary-General noted that the major problem of the Secretariat in seeking candidates from unrepresented and under-represented States was to identify those who were qualified in the occupation fields for which there were available posts. Discussions had been held with representatives of the most seriously under-represented States to review recruitment sources, types of posts for which suitable candidates might be found and the possibility of secondment of nationals of these States from their government service. In addition, recruitment missions had been sent to a number of countries to seek candidates, as well as to identify possible sources for the recruitment of women and young people.

By previous resolutions, the General Assembly had called for appropriate representation of all developing countries at the senior levels of the Secretariat.⁴ A statistical table giving the distribution of staff in senior posts was included in the report.

The report reviewed the question of increasing the proportion of young people in the Secretariat, and provided statistical data on the distribution of the staff by age and on the average age of staff.

¹ For text of Article 101 (3) of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

² See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 847-48, for text of resolution 31/26.

³ Ibid.

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 918-19, resolutions 3417 A and B (XXX) of 8 December 1975; and Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 847-48, text of resolution 31/26 of 29 November 1976.

It also included information on the number of staff who were about to retire and those whose appointments had been extended beyond the retirement age of 60 years. In view of the qualifications and experience required of candidates, the report stated that only posts for which little experience was necessary could be filled with recruits below the age of 30. The report also stated that, in order to provide greater opportunities for outside recruitment as a means to improve the age distribution as well as the geographical distribution of the Secretariat, the Secretary-General would review policy guidelines with respect to retaining staff in active service beyond the age of 60.

In connexion with the employment of women, the report addressed itself to two questions: recruitment and conditions of service. The Secretariat had continued to encourage Member States to put forward women candidates but, out of 387 candidates recommended by Member States during the year ending 30 June 1977, only 41 were women. In order to expand this number, other means were being explored to identify women candidates. Tables included in the report showed that the number of women in the Professional category and above had risen from 698 to 752 between 30 June 1976 and 30 June 1977. Women accounted for 20.9 per cent of these staff in 1977 as compared with 19.9 per cent in 1976.

As for conditions of service, the report noted that the Secretary-General, pursuant to the Assembly's resolution of 29 November 1976, had established a panel to investigate allegations of discriminatory treatment. He had also directed departments to report annually on efforts to establish conditions of equality and an equitable balance between men and women, and required particular attention to be paid, in the annual review of promotion, to the selection of female staff members who were qualified for promotion as well as to their assignment to positions of greater responsibility.

Consideration by the General Assembly

During discussion of the item on the composition of the Secretariat in the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, a number of representatives, including those of Chad, Ecuador, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Japan, Spain, the USSR and Venezuela, expressed dissatisfaction at the number of Member States that were still unrepresented or under-represented. Several of these countries, as well as the Bahamas, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland and the Ukrainian SSR, among others, commented upon specific cases of inadequate representation, in particular their own.

Afghanistan called attention to the urgent need to bridge the gap between over-represented and under-represented countries, and added that, as long as Member States continued to exert pressure on the Secretariat to recruit their nationals, full equitable geographical distribution could not be expected to be attained.

The representatives of Japan and New Zealand, among others, observed that no recruitment missions had been sent to many unrepresented or under-represented Member States. On the other hand, Australia and India pointed out that missions had been sent to several States which were not under-represented. Afghanistan, Greece and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya stressed that priority in the sending of recruitment missions should be attached to unrepresented and under-represented States. The Byelorussian SSR, which supported this view, noted that many nationals of over-represented States held permanent contracts. The Ukrainian SSR said that permanent contracts should be abolished, and the USSR suggested that recruitment of Professionals from over-represented countries should be halted.

The Ukrainian SSR was particularly concerned by the constant, automatic increases in staff, which, it said, led to a reduction of the individual's workload and discouraged efforts to improve managerial techniques or increase responsibilities.

A number of delegations, including Barbados, Ghana and Trinidad and Tobago, pointed out that minimal progress had been made in increasing the number of staff from developing countries in senior and policy-making posts. Algeria and the USSR observed that some high-level posts seemed to be reserved for nationals from a certain category of countries; Algeria said that since those posts were of vital importance to developing countries, it was essential to observe the principle of rotation. Algeria and Mongolia were also among those which considered that the Secretariat should seek the consent of Governments regarding the recruitment of staff members.

The United States said that while the Committee in previous decisions had paid lip-service to the standards of efficiency, competence and integrity referred to in Article 101 of the Charter, it had tended to over-emphasize the element of geographical distribution; the issue was not national quotas but the quality and ability of the Secretariat.

The Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and the United States felt that rotation of Professional staff between offices and departments, as well as between Headquarters and the field, would enlarge the experience of the staff and enhance efficiency and morale.

The need to attract younger people to the ser-

vice of the Organization was reaffirmed by many Members, including Ghana, Japan, Nepal, Portugal and Venezuela. Barbados, Chad, Colombia and India found that little progress had been made in lowering the average age of the staff. Australia said that efforts to attain this objective depended on the willingness of the Secretariat to appoint to senior posts relatively young people who had demonstrated, through formal training and experience, that they were able to occupy responsible positions.

The difficulties encountered in increasing the proportion of young people in the Secretariat were linked by Colombia, Ghana, India, Japan, Trinidad and Tobago, and others with the practice of retaining staff members who were above the retirement age of 60. This group, as well as Mongolia, Poland, the USSR and Venezuela, was in favour of a stricter enforcement of the rule relating to retirement. Pakistan and the Philippines, on the other hand, held that the Secretary-General should be allowed flexibility in the exercise of his authority in this respect.

The representative of the Secretary-General stated that the Secretariat was facing real difficulties with respect to increasing the number of women in the staff, particularly at the senior levels. Not only were most candidates recommended by Member States men, but most women candidates known to the United Nations were qualified chiefly in social sciences and information work, fields for which there were fewer vacancies than in the administrative, economic and language fields. The assistance of Member States was urgently needed in identifying women candidates for all occupations in the Secretariat.

The representative of Austria pointed out that responsibility for putting forward women candidates did not lie with States alone; indeed the ultimate responsibility for improvements lay with the Secretary-General. Along with Sweden, Austria and others suggested means to obtain better results in the recruitment of women, including the use of contacts developed by Secretariat units with institutions, universities and other organizations and the possible provision of day-care centres for children of staff members.

Austria had serious doubts that it would be possible to comply with Assembly resolutions setting 1980 as the target date for the achievement of an equitable balance between men and women in the Secretariat. If the rate of progress continued to be below 1 per cent a year, it would take another 30 years to attain that goal. Similar views were expressed by others, including Barbados and New Zealand. Pakistan, on the other hand, believed that the difficulties with respect to the increase in the number of women in the Secretariat

referred to by the representative of the Secretary-General were indeed genuine, and that the solution to the problem might not be as simple as it appeared. Among those believing that some progress had been achieved were the Byelorussian SSR and Portugal.

The need to continue efforts to establish an equitable balance between men and women in the Secretariat was reaffirmed by many Members. Afghanistan, Ghana, Japan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, the USSR and others stressed that this objective should be attained within the principle of equitable geographical distribution. The view that priority in recruitment should be given to women from unrepresented or under-represented Member States was put forward by Mongolia, while Colombia, India and Venezuela believed that women from developing countries should also be given preference.

Following the debate, two draft resolutions were placed before the Fifth Committee, both of which were approved by consensus by the Committee and adopted by consensus by the Assembly on 11 November 1977.

The first one was sponsored by Ghana, India, Japan, Kenya and Trinidad and Tobago. Their text, as revised, incorporated or took account of oral amendments proposed by Iraq, by Panama and by Sweden.

By this text, adopted as resolution 32/17 A, the Assembly expressed the view that the Secretary-General's report did not entirely meet the requirements of previous directives, and noted his assurances that he would provide in 1978 a full report on the implementation of the Assembly's 1976 resolutions on the composition of the Secretariat and on personnel policy reforms.⁵ It urged him to intensify his efforts to implement those directives as well as previous decisions on the employment of women and on recruitment of nationals of developing and under-represented countries. It also requested him to provide full data, including comparative numerical data, on the implementation of previous resolutions, taking into account the views and suggestions expressed in the current debate. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

An oral amendment by New Zealand requesting information also on the results of recruitment missions was withdrawn and the Fifth Committee approved the text by consensus on 12 October.

The United Kingdom and the United States stated that they could not participate in the consensus on the grounds that the resolution referred to previous resolutions in which promotions

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 847-48 and 875, texts of resolutions 31/26 and 31/27 of 29 November 1976.

within the Secretariat were linked to geographical distribution.

Although the Bahamas and Barbados joined in the consensus, they said they felt the resolution was not sufficiently detailed.

A second draft resolution was submitted by these two Members and Nigeria. The text was twice revised by the sponsors, to take into account the comments of a number of Members, and further amended to incorporate an oral proposal by Ghana to add—to a provision urging greater efforts to appoint young people to senior posts—that such efforts be made in the context of the Assembly's 1976 resolution on the composition of the Secretariat (31/26).⁶ The text was then approved by consensus by the Fifth Committee on 19 October 1977.

Adopted as resolution 32/17 B, the text expressed the Assembly's belief that greater efforts could be made to recruit younger persons; the Secretary-General was asked to make greater efforts, in the context of Assembly resolution 31/26, to appoint to senior posts, through recruitment and promotion, younger people of outstanding ability and demonstrable potential, and to report separately on the recruitment of staff below 27 years of age in future reports.

The Assembly also asked the Secretary-General: to report in detail on all recruiting missions during the coming year and thereafter annually; to submit an analysis of the ages of staff on appointment and on promotion in each Professional grade and above over the past two 10-year periods, in order to formulate policy guidelines in this area; and to submit a breakdown of staff by grade and sex at the divisional level, including information on departmental efforts to establish conditions of equality and balance between men and women staff members.

The Assembly recommended that the Secretary-General draw the attention of the appointment and promotion bodies to the need to appoint, in the context of equitable geographical distribution, and promote qualified women, particularly at the senior levels. It welcomed the establishment of the panel to investigate allegations of discriminatory treatment, urged that its members be given the necessary time and facilities, and asked the Secretary-General to include an account of the panel's work in his annual report on personnel questions.

(For text of resolution 32/17 B, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Mexico said it had not opposed the resolution because of the consensus within the Committee but considered that a number of the studies proposed were excessive in scope or even unrealistic. The Byelorussian SSR said it had certain difficulties with respect to the broad terms of references given to the panel, whose membership it did not consider representative of the Secretariat staff.

The United Kingdom and the United States said they regretted that they had been unable to join the consensus, owing to references to Assembly resolution 31/26, some provisions of which they disapproved.

The sponsors considered that the United Kingdom and United States statements that they had not participated in the consensus were unconstitutional; they should rather have said they would have abstained if there had been a vote.

A draft decision submitted by Nepal proposed to ask the Secretary-General to ascertain and report on the views of the Secretariat staff on how to intensify their efforts to contribute to the attainment of the aims and objectives of the Charter, particularly the maintenance of international peace and security and the promotion of social and economic development of the developing countries, and on how staff morale could be improved to this end. The draft was withdrawn, but the text was to be included in the Fifth Committee's report to the Assembly.

Amendments to the Staff Rules

On 11 November 1977, the Assembly adopted, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, decision 32/405, by which it took note of the amendments made by the Secretary-General to the Staff Rules of the United Nations during the period from 1 July 1976 to 30 June 1977. The changes were made in consequence of an Assembly resolution of 17 December 1976,⁷ by which the Assembly amended the Staff Regulations with respect to the United Nations salary system, necessitating consequential changes in the Staff Rules. The decision had been approved without objection by the Fifth Committee on 28 September 1977.

⁶ See footnote 2.

⁷ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 855-59, text of resolution 31/141 B.

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session
Fifth Committee, meetings 4, 6, 9-11, 14, 15, 17, 20.
Plenary meeting 66.

Report of the Secretary-General
A/32/146. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/32/L.2. List of staff of United Nations Secretariat. Report of Secretary-General (covering note).

A/C.5/32/L.7. India and Trinidad and Tobago: draft resolution.

A/C.5/32/L.7/Rev.1. Ghana, India, Japan, Kenya, Trinidad and Tobago: revised draft resolution, as further orally amended by Iraq, by Panama, by Sweden and by sponsors, approved by

consensus by Fifth Committee on 12 October 1977, meeting 15. A/32/314. Report of Fifth Committee (on personnel questions), draft resolution A.

Resolution 32/17 A, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/32/314, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 11 November 1977, meeting 26.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its earlier resolutions on the composition of the Secretariat, in particular resolution 31/26 of 29 November 1976, Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the composition of the Secretariat,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. Further takes note of the assurances of the Secretary-General that he will provide to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session a full report on the implementation of the directives and provisions contained in resolutions 31/26 and 31/27 of 29 November 1976;
3. Expresses the view that the report of the Secretary-General does not entirely meet the requirements of resolution 31/26 and those of other relevant resolutions;
4. Urges the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts for the effective implementation of General Assembly resolutions 3416(XXX) and 3417 A and B (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/26 and 31/27, in all their parts, and other relevant resolutions, within the framework of Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations;
5. Requests the Secretary-General, in the submission of his report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session, to provide full data, including comparative numerical data, on the implementation of the relevant resolutions, particularly resolution 31/26, taking fully into account the views and suggestions expressed during the discussion on this item at the thirty-second session.

A/C.5/32/L.8 and Rev.1. Nepal: draft decision and revision.

A/C.5/32/L.9 and Rev.1. Barbados: draft resolution and revision.

A/C.5/32/L.9/Rev.2. Bahamas, Barbados, Nigeria: revised draft resolution, as further orally amended by Ghana and by sponsors, approved by consensus by Fifth Committee on 19 October 1977, meeting 20.

A/32/314. Report of Fifth Committee (on personnel questions), draft resolution B.

Resolution 32/17 B, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/32/314, adopted by consensus by Assembly on 11 November 1977, meeting 66.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its earlier resolutions on the composition of the Secretariat, in particular resolution 31/26 of 29 November 1976,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the composition of the Secretariat,

Noting that little progress has so far been achieved in respect of the implementation of resolution 31/26,

Reaffirming that the paramount consideration in the employment of staff at every level is the necessity for the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, and convinced that this is compatible with the principles of equitable geographical distribution,

Noting with satisfaction the indication in the Secretary-General's bulletin of 8 March 1977 that particular attention will

be paid, in the annual promotion review, to the selection of female staff members who are qualified for promotion or for assignment to positions of greater responsibility,

Believing that greater efforts can be made to recruit younger persons to the Secretariat in order to reduce the average age of appointment at the base Professional grade, in a manner compatible with the requirements of geographical distribution,

Welcoming the establishment of the panel to investigate allegations of discriminatory treatment and to recommend appropriate action in accordance with paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 31/26,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to report separately on the recruitment of young people below twenty-seven years of age in future reports on the composition of the Secretariat;

2. Urges the Secretary-General to make greater efforts, in the context of General Assembly resolution 31/26, to appoint to senior posts, both through recruitment and promotion, younger people of outstanding ability and demonstrable potential;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report on all recruiting missions undertaken from now until the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, giving details of each mission, including publicity, groups contacted, meetings held, the number interviewed by age and sex, the number of candidates added to the roster and the number of candidates appointed, and thereafter to report on this matter annually;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session an analysis of the ages of staff on appointment and on promotion in each of the Professional grades and above over the past twenty years, separately for each of the ten-year periods 1959-1968 and 1969-1978, in order to evaluate and to formulate such policy guidelines as may be necessary in this area;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a breakdown of staff composition by grade and sex at the divisional level within departments and to include information on efforts made within each department to establish conditions of equality and an equitable balance between men and women staff members;

6. Recommends that the Secretary-General should draw the attention of the appointment and promotion bodies to the special need to appoint, in the context of equitable geographical distribution, and promote qualified women, particularly at the more senior levels;

7. Urges the Secretary-General, in order to enable the members of the panel established to investigate allegations of discriminatory treatment to discharge their duties with the utmost confidentiality and expedition, to make the maximum time necessary available to them without prejudice to their other functions and to make the necessary facilities available, including direct access to files necessary to the execution of their task, with the proper safeguards;

8. Requests the Secretary-General, in his annual report on personnel questions, to include an account of the work of the panel, including the number and categories of cases dealt with, whether they were satisfactorily resolved and the main problems encountered.

Amendments to the Staff Rules

A/C.5/32/3. Report of Secretary-General.

A/32/314. Report of Fifth Committee (on personnel questions), draft decision, para. 17.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/405).

The United Nations salary system

Report of International Civil Service Commission

The International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) submitted its annual report to the General

Assembly at its 1977 session, the third such report since the establishment of the Commission in 1974. The report was also submitted to the governing

organs of the other organizations participating in ICSCs work, and to staff representatives.

The report covered the work of ICSC during its two sessions in 1977: the fifth, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 22 February to 11 March; and the sixth, held at the headquarters of the International Atomic Energy Agency at Vienna, Austria, from 16 August to 2 September. In addition, a working party composed of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and four members of the Commission met at Geneva, Switzerland, from 16 to 20 May in connexion with a survey of General Service salaries there. Also, the Commission's Advisory Committee on Post Adjustment Questions (ACPAQ) held its second session from 13 to 19 July at the headquarters of the International Civil Aviation Organization in Montreal, Canada.

The report reflected the fact that the major part of the Commission's activity in 1977 was devoted to the beginning of its study of the conditions of service of the General Service category and, in particular, to the survey of local employment conditions which it carried out in Geneva in response to an Assembly request of 22 December 1976.⁸

The report of the Commission on that survey, including the recommendation regarding the salary scale for the General Service category in Geneva, was presented separately to the executive heads of the seven organizations having their headquarters or major offices there, and reproduced in the annual report, together with the salary scales recommended by the Commission.

Other sections of the report contained information on the Commission's continuing study of a number of subjects, dealt with either in the course of the Commission's progressive assumption of the full range of functions entrusted to it by its statute or in response to an Assembly resolution of 17 December 1976.⁹ On most of these matters, ICSC indicated that it expected to submit recommendations to the General Assembly at its regular 1978 session. Only one recommendation calling for Assembly action was submitted at the 1977 session: that relating to a change in the post adjustment system¹⁰ (see below).

The Commission continued to keep under review the relationship between the level of remuneration of the comparator national civil service (currently the United States Federal Civil Service) and that of the United Nations common system, in particular with respect to any divergencies which might result from the operation of the post adjustment system. Also, in order to carry out a comparison of total compensation between the comparator civil service and the United Nations salary system at all levels, the Commission

had initiated a study of the methodology for evaluating "total compensation" (i.e. all financial benefits provided by the employer to employees), combined with a study on the comparison of the value of United Nations pension benefits with those of the comparator country's civil servants. Another study in progress concerned grade equivalencies between the comparator civil service and the United Nations system. The Commission expected to report on these studies at the Assembly's 1978 regular session. In the meantime, the comparison would continue to be made on the basis of net remuneration and of the grade equivalencies adopted by the Commission for the purposes of the 1975-1976 review.¹¹

The Commission gave priority to a 1976 request of the General Assembly¹² that the Commission report to it on the feasibility of establishing a modified system of post adjustments. It studied the possibility that the application of the post adjustment system might lead to excessive divergencies in the ratio between the remuneration paid by the United Nations and that paid by the comparator country, and particularly to an excessively wide margin if the increases in the post adjustment for New York, based on the movement of the cost-of-living index, exceeded the level of increments granted practically every year to the comparator country's civil servants.

The Commission's subsidiary body, ACPAQ, noted that, since the majority of the Commission's members had agreed in 1976 that it would not be appropriate to define a precise optimum margin, any modification in the post adjustment system which might be recommended need not be designed to maintain a rigid margin. It noted further that over a period of years—with the exception of the years of high inflation, 1973-1975—the annual increases in salaries of the comparator civil service had equalled or exceeded the rise in the cost of living. Thus the risk of a major widening of the margin as a result of the application of the post adjustment system seemed rather remote. In the circumstances, it did not appear essential to introduce major modifications.

When the Commission considered the report of ACPAQ, the representatives of the executive heads and of the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations (FICSA) recognized the need to

⁸ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 861, text of resolution 31/193 B.

⁹ Ibid., p. 860, text of resolution 31/141 A.

¹⁰ The post adjustment system was designed to maintain equality of purchasing power of United Nations salaries in the Professional and higher categories in duty stations throughout the world; consequently, it reflected changes in cost of living and in the exchange value of the United States dollar in relation to local currencies.

¹¹ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 855-59, text of resolution 31/141 B of 17 December 1976, esp. part II.

¹² Ibid., p. 849.

keep the margin under review but emphasized that attention should be given to undue narrowing as well as to undue widening of the margin. The Commission recognized that it would be possible for the margin to narrow (if, for example, the comparator civil service salaries were increased by an amount greater than the increase in the cost of living) but observed that in that case a correction, if deemed justified, could be made only by means of a revision of the base salary scale, which was within the sole competence of the General Assembly. An undue widening of the margin, on the other hand, might be corrected through the post adjustment system.

In conclusion, the Commission recalled that it had been requested by the Assembly in 1976 to keep under continual review the relationship between the level of remuneration of the comparator civil service and that of the United Nations system, and to take such urgent corrective action as it might deem necessary or to recommend action to the Assembly. The Commission was of the opinion that it already had the necessary authority and means to deal with any divergency which might appear and that no additional measures were required of the Assembly.

In continuation of its study of possible further reforms in the salary system, the Commission had requested ACPAQ to submit a full report in 1977 on the implications of basing changes in classes (the bases for cost-of-living adjustments at different duty stations) of post adjustment on index movements of 5 per cent in relation to the preceding class, rather than, as currently, on movements of five points in relation to the base 100 (currently New York, November 1973). Such a change had been recommended by the Special Committee for the Review of the United Nations Salary System, whose report had been referred to the Commission by the General Assembly.¹³ The Commission, in its 1976 report, had stated the opinion that the proposal offered definite advantages, particularly in reducing the frequency of changes of class at high index levels.

In its report, ACPAQ warned against the spiraling feature of the existing system of post adjustments under which the higher the class, the smaller the percentage movement in the cost of living required to trigger a change of class. Changes in class occurred with increasing frequency as the level rose. For some duty stations, the very high classes of post adjustment produced by the existing system had led to distortions in the functioning of the system. Moreover, the frequency of changes of class had given rise to the further criticism that the post adjustment system was excessively sensitive in compensating for cost-of-living increases. Finally, the proposed new

5 per cent rule would facilitate control over the evolution of the margin between United Nations remuneration and that of the comparator country.

Opposition to the 5 per cent method was stated by FICSA before both ACPAQ and the Commission; FICSA considered that the new system would introduce an extension of the waiting period in qualifying for a new class and that the differential treatment imposed on staff at different duty stations would be disadvantageous to those in high post adjustment areas.

The Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions, the subsidiary body of the interagency Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) which considered the matter, agreed with ACPAQ that the change was feasible but believed that any basic change in the post adjustment system should be considered with caution; it concluded that it would be preferable to retain the existing method.

The Commission observed that the main argument in favour of the change to the 5 per cent method was not the slight economy it might produce but the effect it would have of ensuring that an equal amount of movement in the cost of living would be required to produce a change of class at all levels of post adjustment. Consequently, it recommended that the General Assembly should: decide that, with effect from 1 July 1978, the system of post adjustments be revised to provide that changes in classes of post adjustment be based on index movements of 5 per cent rather than of five points; amend the Staff Regulations of the United Nations, with effect from the same date, replacing the existing schedule with new tables (reproduced below) showing the amount of post adjustment for one index point at each grade and step (the amount being identical with those currently in force) [the amount of post adjustment for a new class consisting, for example, of five points would be five times those amounts, for a class of six points, six times those amounts, and so on]; and authorize the Commission to take all necessary measures to implement the change.

The Commission also conducted a survey of the conditions of service in the General Service category at Geneva, as requested by the Assembly in 1976,¹⁴ with a view to recommending salary scales in the light of the best prevailing local conditions of employment, including conditions of service other than remuneration. The Commission took cognizance of the views of the executive heads and representatives of staff concerned at all stages of its work, from the establishment of the principle, methodology and plan of operation for the con-

¹³ See Y.U.N., 1972, pp. 681-82.

¹⁴ See footnote 8.

SCHEDULES OF POST ADJUSTMENTS (AMOUNT PER INDEX POINT IN UNITED STATES DOLLARS)

(Effective 1 July 1978)

A. Additions (where cost of living is higher than at the base)

Level		Steps												
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII
Under-Secretary-General	D	362.0												
	S	328.4												
Assistant Secretary-General	D	332.2												
	S	302.4												
Director (D-2)	D	276.8	282.8	288.8	294.8									
	S	253.8	259.0	264.4	269.6									
Principal Officer (D-1)	D	249.8	254.4	258.8	263.4	267.8	272.4	276.8						
	S	230.0	234.2	238.0	242.0	245.8	249.8	253.8						
Senior Officer (P-5)	D	228.8	232.6	236.2	239.8	243.8	247.2	251.2	255.0	258.8	262.4			
	S	211.4	214.8	218.0	221.2	224.8	227.6	231.2	234.6	237.8	241.2			
First Officer (P-4)	D	191.4	195.8	200.2	204.4	209.2	213.0	216.8	220.6	224.6	229.4	234.0	238.4	
	S	177.8	181.8	185.8	189.6	193.8	197.2	200.6	204.0	207.6	211.8	216.0	220.0	
Second Officer (P-3)	D	160.6	165.2	169.4	173.4	177.8	182.2	186.8	191.2	195.0	198.6	202.4	206.0	210.0
	S	149.8	154.0	157.8	161.4	165.4	169.4	173.6	177.6	181.0	184.2	187.8	191.0	194.6
Associate Officer (P-2)	D	133.4	137.4	141.0	144.8	148.6	152.4	156.2	159.8	163.6	167.4	171.0		
	S	125.2	128.6	132.0	135.4	139.0	142.4	145.8	149.2	152.6	156.0	159.4		
Assistant Officer (P-1)	D	106.2	109.8	113.4	117.0	120.6	124.2	128.0	131.2	134.6	138.0			
	S	99.8	103.2	106.6	110.0	113.4	116.6	120.0	123.0	126.2	129.2			

B. Deductions (where cost of living is lower than at the base)

Level		Steps												
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII
Under-Secretary-General	D	351.0												
	S	318.4												
Assistant Secretary-General	D	322.2												
	S	293.2												
Director (D-2)	D	268.4	274.2	280.0	286.0									
	S	246.0	251.2	256.4	261.4									
Principal Officer (D-1)	D	234.0	239.6	245.4	251.2	256.8	262.4	267.6						
	S	215.4	220.6	225.6	230.8	235.8	240.6	245.4						
Senior Officer (P-5)	D	210.4	215.2	219.8	224.2	228.8	233.2	237.6	242.0	246.4	250.8			
	S	194.4	198.6	202.8	206.8	210.8	214.8	218.6	222.6	226.6	230.4			
First Officer (P-4)	D	174.0	178.4	182.8	187.4	191.8	196.0	200.4	204.6	209.0	213.4	217.8	222.0	
	S	161.6	165.6	169.6	173.8	177.6	181.4	185.4	189.2	193.2	197.2	201.0	204.8	
Second Officer (P-3)	D	145.6	149.6	153.8	157.8	161.8	166.0	170.0	174.0	177.8	181.6	185.2	189.0	192.6
	S	135.8	139.6	143.4	147.0	150.6	154.4	158.0	161.6	165.0	168.4	171.8	175.2	178.4
Associate Officer (P-2)	D	120.8	124.4	127.8	131.2	134.8	138.2	141.6	145.0	148.6	152.0	155.4		
	S	113.2	116.4	119.6	122.8	126.0	129.0	132.2	135.4	138.6	141.6	144.8		
Assistant Officer (P-1)	D	95.4	98.6	102.0	105.4	108.6	112.0	115.4	118.6	122.0	125.2			
	S	89.8	92.8	96.0	99.0	102.2	105.2	108.2	111.2	114.2	117.2			

D = Rate of post adjustment applicable to staff members with a dependent spouse or child.

S = Rate of post adjustment applicable to staff members with no dependent spouse or child.

duct of the survey to the consideration of the data collected. It also took into account various comments and recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit.¹⁵

The salary scale recommended by the Commission involved an average reduction of 17 per cent compared with the existing scale. It was the Commission's expectation that appropriate transitional arrangements would be worked out for the new scale to come into force from 1 January 1978.

The representatives of the staff stated the conviction that the method used for the survey was not valid; it suffered from limitations that vitiated the quality of its data. In particular—as they had declared before the Commission's working party established to take cognizance of the views of representatives of the executive heads and of the staff at Geneva—they did not accept the method of survey (pre-selection of a sample of presumed best employers), considering it to be less valid than the method of sample survey, and took issue with how the data were applied.

Inasmuch as it had been obliged to give priority to the specific task of carrying out a survey and recommending salary scales for a particular duty station—Geneva—the Commission was able to make only a preliminary study of the general question of conditions of service of the General Service category, the broad principle determining those conditions on which ICSC was to make recommendations, and the methodology for the application of that principle. It decided therefore that it would reach its final conclusions on the general issues involved in the light of the experience it would acquire in conducting surveys in a number of headquarters' duty stations.

When the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee of the General Assembly considered the report of ICSC at the Assembly's 1977 session, it had before it: notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of ACC; a statement on the ICSC report by the United Nations Staff Council at Geneva, which also reflected the views of the staff councils and committees of the other Geneva-based organizations participating in the United Nations common system of salaries, allowances and benefits; and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ).

Regarding the recommended change in index-movement base for post adjustment classification, ACC criticized the change proposed, first, on the ground that the new system would be more difficult to understand and more complicated to operate than the current system, and that the task of making the post adjustment work under conditions of floating currencies and varying rates

of inflation would become more exacting. Moreover, because the new rule would slow down the response of the post adjustment system to changes in the cost of living, it would have the same effect on the adjustment of those pensions in payment which were governed by the movement of the weighted average of post adjustments. Since the system of adjusting pensions after award was currently under study (see sub-chapter below), it would seem inopportune to introduce a change which would adversely affect that system before the study was completed and acted upon by the General Assembly.

As for ACABQ, it noted that, should the Assembly approve the Commission's recommendation, the impact on the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 would not be significant enough to call for the revision of estimates under individual sections; ACABQ expressed its intention, however, to monitor the question in 1978 and 1979 in the light of developments in the course of the biennium.

With respect to the General Service staff at Geneva, ACABQ noted the basic agreement reached by the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the Geneva-based agencies regarding the introduction of the new salary scale, the implementation procedures outlined and the amount of savings which would result provided that arrangements were strictly adhered to. The United Nations Staff Council at Geneva, however, denounced the conclusions and recommendations of the Commission, criticizing its methodology and citing the International Labour Organisation's Recommendations on collective bargaining.

The ICSC Chairman introduced the Commission's report to the Fifth Committee on 22 November 1977. At a meeting later that day, the Secretary-General outlined, in a statement before the Committee, the implementation procedures agreed among the executive heads: staff would be placed on the new scale on 1 January 1978; staff would be given full protection with respect to attained levels of net remuneration through a personal transitional allowance, which would also safeguard their attained levels of pensionable remuneration; staff would be eligible to receive annual step increments, and increases through promotion, based on the new scale; once on the scale, any increase for cost-of-living adjustments would be subject to a corresponding reduction in the personal transitional allowance; the arrangement would remain in effect for a limited period, subject to review by the executive heads;

¹⁵ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 854.

and a new survey was to be initiated in 1979 for presentation in 1980.

Discussion was adjourned while ACABQ examined the budgetary implications and an open-ended ad hoc working group especially appointed by the Fifth Committee met to give preliminary consideration to the ICSC report. The debate was resumed in the Fifth Committee on 5 December.

Those Members—among them Belgium, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, the Philippines, Spain, the USSR and the United Kingdom—which made specific references to the new post adjustment formula supported the proposal.

With respect to the General Service staff at Geneva, the same Members, as well as Argentina, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sierra Leone, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United States, accepted the Commission's survey and its findings and rejected the staff's criticisms. Most of these Members accepted the implementation measures announced by the Secretary-General, but some—including Belgium, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States—expressed disappointment that the full implementation of the new scale would be spread over so many years and regretted the financial burden for Member States of paying transitional allowances to maintain a level of payment which had been determined to be excessive.

The USSR said it had doubts about the legality of the measures proposed by the Secretary-General, who had no right to introduce transitional allowances, since decisions with regard to allowances and benefits of staff members should be made only by the Assembly on the recommendation of ICSC.

A three-part draft resolution presented by Ghana, the Chairman of the ad hoc working group, was sponsored by 30 Member States from all regional groups except Eastern Europe.

An oral drafting amendment proposed by the Philippines was accepted by the sponsors; a second amendment was not and was withdrawn.

The Ukrainian SSR presented an amendment which would have deducted payments resulting from within-grade increments and promotions from the proposed personal transitional allowances, invoking both budgetary and legal considerations. The amendment was withdrawn after the sponsors announced that they could not accept it, mainly because it would disrupt the equilibrium of the compromise solution worked out by the Secretary-General with the other executive heads. The sponsor of the amendment announced that it would thus be unable to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

The draft resolution was approved by the Fifth Committee on 9 December 1977 by 81 votes to 8.

The text was adopted on 21 December by the General Assembly by a vote of 125 to 9, and became resolution 32/200.

By the provisions of section I, the General Assembly noted the assurance given by ICSC that it would keep under review the levels of remuneration of the comparator national civil service and of the United Nations common system—in particular with respect to any divergencies which might result from the operation of the post adjustment system—and requested the Commission to report on such review at the Assembly's 1978 regular session. The review was to include in particular the feasibility of establishing a modified system of post adjustments, and ICSC was to report on steps taken to bring about corrective action either under its own authority or by submitting a recommendation to the Assembly.

By section II, the Assembly approved, with effect from 1 July 1978, the system of post adjustments recommended by the Commission, i.e. changes in class of post adjustment were to be based on index movements of 5 per cent rather than of five points.

By section III, the Assembly noted with appreciation the report on the action taken by ICSC with respect to the salaries of the staff in the General Service category at Geneva, and the statement by the Secretary-General on the basic agreement reached by him and the executive heads of the Geneva-based agencies, as well as his intention to implement the decision; the Assembly invited the executive heads of all the other Geneva-based organizations to follow the same implementation procedure. The Assembly noted the Commission's intention to advance the date of its next survey and report on General Service salaries at Geneva so as to make the results available during 1980. It asked the Secretary-General to make maximum efforts to cover the cost of the transitional payments by savings in the implementation of the United Nations budget for 1978-1979 (at least 20 per cent of such payments were to be financed by savings), and to confine the recruitment of staff in the General Service category at Geneva to priority areas, keeping ACABQ informed of the situation there.

(For list of sponsors and text of resolution 32/200, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By another resolution (32/201) adopted on 21 December 1977, which related *inter alia* to salaries at Geneva, the Assembly recalled that, by a resolution of 22 December 1976 relating to salaries and conditions of service for Secretariat members,¹⁶ it had decided that all financial implications of a decision to raise salaries at Geneva

¹⁶ See footnote 8.

should be covered by savings in the implementation of the 1976-1977 budget, including reductions in General Service posts; it had also asked the Secretary-General to report to it in 1977 on any reduction made. Noting with deep concern that those provisions had not been implemented, the Assembly urged the Secretary-General to ensure such implementation in the preparation of the proposed budget for 1980-1981 and the performance report on the 1978-1979 budget. (For details, see p. 1009.)

Agreement between the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development

When the General Assembly discussed the draft Agreement between the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), by which IFAD was to be brought into relationship with the Organization as a specialized agency, it adopted on 13 December 1977 a resolution (32/102) bearing on co-operation between IFAD and ICSC.

Bearing in mind the principle contained in the statute of ICSC which aimed at developing a single, unified international civil service through common personnel standards, methods and arrangements, the Assembly invited IFAD, when constituted, to participate in the United Nations common system for the regulation and co-ordination of the conditions of employment of staff and, in particular, to accept the ICSC statute. (For details, see p. 787.)

Compensation for full-time ICSC Commissioners

In accordance with a decision taken by the General Assembly in 1974 endorsing administrative and budgetary arrangements for the International Civil Service Commission¹⁷ the remuneration paid to the two full-time officers of the Commission, i.e. its Chairman and Vice-Chairman, was to be a fixed amount to which the post adjustment system did not apply and which was there-

fore to be reviewed by the Assembly at appropriate intervals.

On the proposal of ICSC, endorsed by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, the Secretary-General in his projected budget proposals for 1978-1979 provided for an increase of \$9,000 in the amount of the officers' honoraria established in 1974, to \$54,000 per annum as from 1 January 1978. That proposal was favourably commented upon by ACABQ and accepted by the Fifth Committee.

On 17 December 1977, the United States introduced, and the Fifth Committee approved by consensus, a draft decision by which the Committee recommended that the General Assembly consider the Secretary-General's proposals and ACABQ's comments on a priority basis at its 1978 regular session, without prejudice to the possibility of retroactive action on these proposals. The Secretary-General was also to be asked to prepare, in the context of a comprehensive study of honoraria (see p. 1061), a study of the conditions of service and compensation appropriate for those officers serving the General Assembly, other than Secretariat officials, whose terms and conditions of selection, duties and responsibilities precluded active engagement by governmental, intergovernmental and other specified entities.

The United States text took into account, or included, oral amendments proposed by Ghana, by Japan, by Turkey and by the United Republic of Cameroon.

On 21 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted the Fifth Committee's recommendation without a vote, incorporating it as section XI of its 11-part resolution 32/212.

(For text of section XI of resolution 32/212, see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

¹⁷ See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 875-78, text of resolution 3357(XXIX) of 18 December 1974.

Documentary references

Report of International Civil Service Commission

General Assembly—32nd session
Fifth Committee, meetings 23, 25, 47, 48, 56, 59, 60.
Plenary meeting 110.

A/32/8/Add.16. Report of ACABQ.

A/32/30. Report of ICSC.

A/32/362. Comments of ACC. Note by Secretary-General (covering note).

A/C.5/32/48. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting statement by United Nations Staff Council at Geneva).

A/C.5/32/50. Statement by Chairman of ICSC in Fifth Committee on 22 November 1977, meeting 47.

A/C.5/32/51. Statement by Secretary-General to Fifth Committee on 22 November 1977, meeting 48.

A/C.5/32/L.35. Bangladesh, Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Venezuela, Zaire: draft resolution, as orally amended by Philippines and sponsors, approved by Fifth Committee on 9 December 1977, meeting 60, by 81 votes to 8.

A/C.5/32/L.38. Ukrainian SSR: amendment to 30-power draft resolution, A/C.5/32/L.35.

A/32/447. Report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 32/200, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/32/447, adopted by Assembly on 21 December 1977, meeting 110, by 125 votes to 9.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the third annual report of the International Civil Service Commission, the notes by the Secretary-General thereon and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

I

1. Notes the assurance given by the International Civil Service Commission that, in compliance with the request made in section I, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution 31/141 B of 17 December 1976, it will continue to keep under continual review the relationship between the levels of remuneration of the comparator national civil service and of the United Nations common system, in particular with respect to any divergencies which might result from the operation of the post adjustment system;

2. Requests the Commission to inform the General Assembly at its thirty-third session of the results of the review, which should include in particular the feasibility of establishing a modified system of post adjustments, taking into account the views expressed in paragraph 229 of its second annual report, and to report on such steps as it may have taken to bring about appropriate corrective action either under the authority and with the means already at its disposal or by submitting a recommendation to the Assembly;

II

1. Decides that, with effect from 1 July 1978, the system of post adjustments shall be revised to provide that changes in class of post adjustment are based on index movements of 5 per cent rather than of five points;

2. Amends the Staff Regulations of the United Nations, with effect from 1 July 1978, by replacing the schedules of post adjustments provided for in paragraph 9 of annex I to the Regulations by the schedules reproduced in the annex to the present resolution;

3. Authorizes the International Civil Service Commission, acting under article 11 of its statute, to take all measures necessary for the implementation of this change;

III

1. Notes with appreciation the report on the action taken by the International Civil Service Commission, under article 12, paragraph 1, of its statute and in compliance with General Assembly resolution 31/193 B of 22 December 1976 with respect to the salaries of the staff in the General Service category at Geneva;

2. Notes with appreciation the statement by the Secretary-General on the basic agreement reached by him and the executive heads of the Geneva-based agencies on accepting the report of the Commission, its findings and recommendations, as well as the basic agreement reached by them on the transitional arrangements required;

3. Also notes with appreciation the Secretary-General's intention to implement the decision reached under the authority vested in him by paragraph 7 of annex I to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations;

4. Invites the executive heads of all the other Geneva-based organizations to follow the same implementation procedure, subject to their respective constitutional requirements;

5. Notes the intention of the Commission to advance the date of its next survey and report on General Service salaries at Geneva so as to make its results available to the executive heads during the year 1980, and to inform the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session of the action taken in this regard;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to make maximum efforts to cover the cost of the transitional payments by savings in the implementation of the United Nations budget for 1978-1979, to

confine, to this end, the recruitment of staff in the General Service category at Geneva to the areas of priority importance and to keep the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions currently informed of the situation there so as to enable the latter to monitor and comment on it, as required, in the context of the performance reports on the budget for 1978-1979, on the understanding that at least 20 per cent of the transitional payments shall be financed by such savings.

ANNEX

Schedules of post adjustments (amount per index point in United States dollars)

(Effective 1 July 1978)

[For schedules of post adjustments, see TABLES on p. 990.]

Compensation for full-time ICSC Commissioners

General Assembly-32nd session
Fifth Committee, meetings 67, 72.
Plenary meeting 110.

A/32/8/Add.11. Revised estimates under section 22.L.1 (ICSC) and income section 2 (General income). Report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/32/28. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/32/L.46. United States: draft decision, as orally amended by Ghana, by Japan, by Turkey, by United Republic of Cameroon and by sponsor, approved by consensus, as section XI of draft resolution X, by Fifth Committee on 17 December 1977, meeting 67.

A/C.5/32/L.49 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2. Draft report of Fifth Committee (on proposed programme budget for biennium 1978-1979), paras. 201-206, and draft resolution X (section XI, para. 1).

A/32/490. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution X, section XI.

Resolution 32/212, section XI, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/32/490, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 December 1977, meeting 110.

The General Assembly

XI

Conditions of service and compensation for officers other than Secretariat officials serving the General Assembly

1. Decides to consider on a priority basis at its thirty-third session the proposals of the Secretary-General with regard to compensation for the two full-time Commissioners of the International Civil Service Commission and the relevant comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions without prejudice to the possibility of retroactive action on these proposals;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, with such advice as he deems desirable, to prepare, in the context of the comprehensive study of the question of honoraria, a study of the conditions of service and compensation appropriate for those officers other than Secretariat officials serving the General Assembly whose terms and conditions of selection, duties and responsibilities preclude active engagement by governmental, intergovernmental or other specified entities.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS for page references to texts of sections I-X of resolution 32/212.]

The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

In 1977, 12 organizations were members of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund. They were: the United Nations (including the Registry of the International Court of Justice); the International Atomic Energy Agency; the International Labour Organisation; the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; the World Health Organization; the International Civil Aviation Organization; the International Telecommunication Union; the World Meteorological Organization; the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization; the World Intellectual Property Organization; and the Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization.

During the year ending 31 December 1977, the number of participants in the Fund increased from 42,917 to 43,176.

The principal of the Fund increased during the year from \$1,243,267,659 to \$1,409,091,888. The income of the Fund from interest and dividends during the year, less investment management costs, was \$63,476,000.

As at 31 December 1977, 4,071 retirement benefits, 3,630 early and deferred retirement benefits, 1,405 widow's and widower's benefits, 278 disability benefits, 2,654 children's benefits, and 29 secondary dependant's benefits were in payment by the Fund.

The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board held its twenty-third session at Nairobi, Kenya, under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Programme, from 18 to 29 July 1977. Its subsequent report to the General Assembly contained: the audited accounts of the Fund for the year ended 31 December 1976, together with the report of the Board of Auditors on the annual audit of the Fund; a summary of the Fund's investments as at that date; various statistical tables reflecting the operation of the Fund during the year; and recommendations to the Assembly with respect to the future operation of the Emergency Fund, the administrative expenses for 1978 (including supplementary expenses for 1977), admission of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) as a member organization of the Pension Fund, concurrence in a proposed agreement for the transfer of pension rights between the Fund and the Commission of the European Communities, and continuation of temporary measures applicable to current pensioners.

The report gave an account, at the same time, of decisions taken or recommendations made by

the Board within its own authority under the regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, including those relating to the annual review of the Fund's investment position and investment policy, the results of the actuarial valuation of the Fund as at 31 December 1976, the implementation of an Assembly decision of 22 December 1976¹⁸ on temporary measures for the relief of existing pensioners in respect of loss of purchasing power of their pensions, voluntary deposits, the maximum length of contributory service, and the further study being given to the question of pension adjustment pending submission of new proposals to the regular 1978 session of the Assembly.

Finally, the report annexed a draft resolution for adoption by the Assembly containing provisions relating to: (i) approval of the administrative expenses of the Fund; (ii) continuation of the Emergency Fund; (iii) admission of IFAD to membership; (iv) transfer of pension rights between the Commission of the European Communities and the Fund; and (v) further implementation of temporary measures applicable to existing pensioners.

The Joint Staff Pension Board's proposed text was subsequently modified to incorporate a recommendation of the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) to decrease the administrative expenses for 1978 by \$9,800, and to concur with ACABQ's comments and recommendations on those expenses as detailed in its report.

With the amendments recommended by ACABQ and after discussion of the pension system in the Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, the text emerged as a draft resolution with five operative parts corresponding to those recommended by the Board in its draft text.

The Fifth Committee approved the modified text as a whole by consensus on 25 November 1977; on 5 December, it further amended the section relating to administrative expenses.

The Assembly approved the resolution as a whole without vote on 9 December 1977 as its resolution 32/74. (For details, see sections below; for texts of preamble and sections I to V of resolution 32/74, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

A two-part draft resolution on Fund investments in transnational corporations and in developing countries was also approved by the Fifth Committee and adopted by the Assembly on 9 December 1977 as resolutions 32/73 A and B. The

¹⁸ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 866-68, text of resolution 31/196, esp. section VII.

Assembly also took note of reports on the implications of extending Pension Fund coverage to certain former staff members of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). (For details, see sections below.)

Annual report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board

Extension of temporary adjustment measures

In accordance with a 1976 decision of the General Assembly¹⁹ to authorize supplementary adjustment payments during 1977—in a total amount not to exceed \$500,000, under certain prescribed conditions—to compensate pensioners whose pensions in their country of residence had declined in purchasing power to a significant extent, the Board gave details in its report of the criteria established in order to determine those qualified to receive the supplements, as well as of the payments being made. However, in the light of problems which had arisen in establishing the entitlements, in particular with respect to pensioners who had opted for the system of weighted average of post adjustments and those in receipt of "flat-rate" benefits, the Board reported that completion by the end of 1977 of all payments authorized under the resolution would not be possible. It thus proposed that outstanding payments should be continued in 1978, and that any balance remaining after completion of these payments should be utilized to make additional payments, *pro rata*, in respect of similar losses during that year.

The Fifth Committee approved the Board's recommendation, including it as section V of the draft resolution it approved on 25 November and submitted to the Assembly for adoption. The Assembly adopted the resolution as a whole on 9 December as resolution 32/74.

(For text of section V of resolution 32/74, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Emergency Fund

The Board reported that it believed that the Emergency Fund, established in 1973 for the purpose of alleviating individual hardship among pensioners, continued to be justified even though the total amount disbursed had been relatively small, and recommended that its authorization to supplement voluntary contributions to the Fund, up to an annual amount of \$100,000, should be continued for a further one-year period. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions concurred in the Board's recommendation. The Fifth Committee raised no objection and forwarded the recommendation as

embodied in a section of the draft resolution it approved on 25 November; the Assembly adopted it as section II of its resolution 32/74.

(For text of section II of resolution 32/74, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Administrative expenses

The Joint Staff Pension Board, in its report, estimated administrative expenses (including those chargeable to investments) at \$3,373,200 (net) for 1978 and supplementary expenses at \$49,800 (net) for 1977. These were expenses for the administration of the Fund which, under its Regulations, are a charge on the Fund itself and require approval by the General Assembly. The Board's recommendation for approval of its estimates was embodied in section I of the draft resolution which it submitted to the Assembly for adoption.

The Board also recommended the incorporation of certain posts currently financed under temporary assistance into the regular establishment, which, however, would not increase the expenses of the Fund.

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions observed that the estimates for 1978 showed an increase over the two preceding years, in part due to the proposed establishment of one Professional and three General Service posts, and in part to certain reclassifications proposed in both of these categories. On the understanding that the introduction of a new mechanization process which had prompted the increases should at the same time result in staff economies, ACABQ recommended that one new post in the General Service category not be approved. It also recommended postponement of a decision on the incorporation of the temporary assistance posts into the regular establishment, pending action by the Assembly at its regular 1978 session on the dual pension-adjustment system, as the posts in question related essentially to that operation. Subject to its amendment, which would result in an over-all reduction of \$9,800, ACABQ recommended approval of the 1978 expenses and had no objection to the supplementary estimates submitted for 1977.

The Fifth Committee decided without objection on 5 December 1977, on an oral proposal by its Chairman, to revise the Board's draft resolution in accordance with ACABQ's recommendations by reducing the amount requested for 1978 and by adding an operative paragraph concurring with the relevant comments and recommendations of ACABQ. The Assembly adopted the Fifth Com-

¹⁹ Ibid.

mittee's proposed text of section I when, on 9 December, it adopted resolution 32/74 as a whole.

(For text of section I of resolution 32/74, see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

Transfer of pension rights

The Board submitted, as an addendum to its report, a proposed agreement with the Commission of the European Communities for the transfer of pension rights, reciprocally, between participants in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and officials of the Communities, under certain conditions, and invited the General Assembly's concurrence in the agreement.

The agreement was dealt with directly by the Fifth Committee. During the discussion, the representative of the USSR expressed concern that, should the agreement be entered into, additional liabilities might result for Member States. The USSR subsequently stated that it would not object to approval of the agreement by the Assembly, provided that its comments were taken into account and that any possible negative effects of the agreement would not lead to an increase in the contributions of Member States.

The Fifth Committee then decided to recommend that the Assembly concur in the agreement and a proposal to that effect was included as section IV of the draft resolution it approved by consensus on 25 November 1977 and referred to the Assembly. The Assembly adopted the text as section IV of resolution 32/74, which it adopted as a whole on 9 December.

(For text of section IV of resolution 32/74, see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

Other matters

The Board reported on the results of the actuarial valuation of the Fund as at 31 December 1976, which had shown an imbalance of \$211 million. The 1976 actuarial valuation, however, was prepared in accordance with a new procedure and based upon different actuarial assumptions from the previous (1974) valuation. Nevertheless, on the advice of the Committee of Actuaries, the Board concluded that the actuarial status of the Fund was reasonably satisfactory and recommended to the General Assembly that there was no need at that time to invoke article 27 of its Regulations requiring member organizations to make good the deficiency. It accepted, at the same time, the advice of the Committee of Actuaries that no significant liberalization should be made in the benefit provisions of the Fund unless additional financing became available.

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions noted the Board's views and endorsed its recommendations on the status

of the Fund and the level of benefits, expressing agreement with the Committee of Actuaries on the Fund's status.

While some Members of the Fifth Committee expressed concern at the imbalance shown in the valuation, it was generally agreed that the situation did not, for the time being, require resort to article 27 of the Regulations. However, no further liberalization of benefits could be considered at that time.

On the question of a unified system of pension adjustment, which the Assembly had in 1976 requested the Board to study further and submit new recommendations thereon in 1978,²⁰ the Board reported that it had noted the various considerations raised in the discussions in Assembly organs in 1976, and the guidelines contained in the Assembly's 1976 resolution covering the Board's report of that year—in particular, that any new scheme of adjustment should not increase the current or future liabilities of Member States—and was carrying the study forward with all possible expedition.

The Board reported that it had studied also, in consultation with the Committee of Actuaries, the question of the voluntary deposits still held in the Fund under the scheme available for this purpose. The scheme, which had been discontinued in 1970, enabled participants to make deposits, supplementary to their regular contributions, in order to increase benefits ultimately payable to them. The Board had reached the conclusion that because of the relatively low rate of interest (3.25 per cent) payable on these deposits, it was reasonable to return them, before separation, to any participant who so desired. It proposed to advise the participants concerned accordingly.

On the subject of the maximum length of contributory service—and its relationship to the conditions of regular, early and deferred retirement—the Board reported that, because the cost factors of any such proposals needed to be considered in conjunction with those of the revised system of adjustments to benefits in payment, currently under study, it had decided to defer definitive recommendations to the Assembly until 1978, when the cost aspects of the pension adjustment scheme would be more precisely known.

During discussion of the Board's report in the Fifth Committee, the representative of the United States proposed that the Board be requested at its next session to consider deleting from the Fund's Regulations the provisions for one-third lump-sum commutations of retirement benefits into cash, and for the payment of pensions to survivors without reducing the annuitant's pension,

²⁰ Ibid., esp. section I.

since these provisions did not appear in the United States Federal Civil Service retirement system. The Chairman of the Board agreed that the Board would study these two points, in the light of the current examination by the International Civil Service Commission of the relationship between total compensation for the international civil service and that of the United States Civil Service, and report its conclusions to the Assembly at the 1978 session. The representative of the United States drew attention again to his proposal when the pension item reached the Assembly, in order to ensure that the importance which his Government attached to the question was reflected in the record.

Investments in transnational corporations and in developing countries

In response to a request from the General Assembly at its 1976 session,²¹ the Secretary-General submitted in 1977 a report on United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund investments in transnational corporations and in developing countries.

The report stated that, in the appraisal of investments for the Fund, the considerations applied were those which seemed pertinent to the attainment of the principal investment objectives of safety, profitability, liquidity and convertibility. Bearing in mind that all investments, whether in developed or developing countries, must be made within the context of a prudent over-all investment strategy, the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Investments Committee, would continue to explore opportunities to invest directly in developing countries and to diversify the Pension Fund portfolio in a manner considered most likely to preserve and increase the Fund's assets.

This report, together with the Board's views on Pension Fund investments in developing countries and investments in general contained in its own report, were noted by ACABQ. The Advisory Committee also noted the Board's request that a study of the adequacy of existing advisory arrangements for investment in both developing and developed countries be made before the Board's 1979 session, in the context of a comprehensive examination of investment policies and practices, including the desirability of strengthening the staff engaged in investment activities. At the same time, ACABQ recalled its earlier observation that the Secretary-General should be guided in his choice of investments exclusively by the soundness of the investment itself. The Advisory Committee found the objectives and investment criteria set forth in the Secretary-General's report to be compatible with that view. It noted the Board's endorsement of those criteria as satisfactory for its purposes; it

also noted the Board's belief that they could be applied equally to investments in both developed and developing countries and that, where the criteria were equally satisfied, priority should be given to investment in developing countries.

When the matter reached the Fifth Committee, considerable discussion took place, some Members holding the view that the resolution on Fund investments of the previous year had not been adequately complied with by the Secretary-General. The representative of Cuba accordingly introduced a draft resolution which *inter alia* called for compliance with that resolution and, requested that no further investments in transnational corporations be made.

Other Members of the Committee, however, including Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States, felt that the resolution as proposed would severely curtail the freedom of the Secretary-General in his choice of investment possibilities.

The Federal Republic of Germany and New Zealand were among those which had some reservations regarding the references to investments in transnational corporations; an end to Pension Fund investments in such corporations would entail the loss of one of the Fund's main investment opportunities.

As ultimately adopted—after being revised three times to take into account proposals and comments of Member States—the resolution, co-sponsored by Madagascar and Mexico, recorded the Assembly's request that the Secretary-General redouble his efforts in consultation with the Investments Committee to ensure that—subject to careful observance of the requirements of safety, profitability, liquidity and convertibility, and in strict conformity with the Fund's Regulations—a larger proportion of the investment of the resources of the Fund would be made in developing countries. A report was to be submitted to the 1978 regular session of the Assembly on the implementation of this resolution.

The resolution was approved by the Fifth Committee on 15 November 1977 by 92 votes to 0, with 22 abstentions, and was forwarded for approval to the Assembly. The Assembly adopted the text on 9 December as resolution 32/73 A, by 94 votes to 0, with 15 abstentions.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

During the debate in the Fifth Committee, a number of speakers—among them Algeria, Chad, Ethiopia, the Philippines, Togo and Zambia—expressed concern over the fact that there ap-

²¹ Ibid., p. 868, text of resolution 31/197 of 22 December 1976.

peared to be little, if any, investment of the Fund's resources in Africa. The representative of Nigeria introduced a draft resolution—sponsored also by Algeria, Burundi, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Togo, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia—by which, in essence, the Assembly would request the Secretary-General to initiate negotiations with financial institutions in Africa, in particular the African Development Bank, with a view to direct investment there of some of the portfolio of the Fund. This was amended orally, on the proposal of the Federal Republic of Germany, to delete the specific reference to the African Development Bank, and, on the proposal of Japan, to add the words "on safe and profitable terms" with reference to direct investments in Africa. The resolution, as thus amended, was approved by consensus on 15 November by the Fifth Committee and adopted by the Assembly on 9 December, without a vote, as resolution 32/73 B.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Questions relating to participation in the Pension Fund

Admission of IFAD to membership

The Board reported on an application it had received from the Preparatory Commission of the International Fund for Agricultural Development for admission to membership in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund under the Regulations of the Pension Fund and recommended that it should be so admitted with effect from the date on which it became a specialized agency of the United Nations. This recommendation was submitted as section III of a draft resolution proposed by the Board for adoption by the Assembly. The Board also proposed certain interim arrangements to cover any interval which might occur between the establishment of IFAD and such admission.

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions queried the interpretation to be placed on the words "participates in the common system of salaries, allowances and other conditions of service of the United Nations and the specialized agencies" in article 3 (b) of the Regulations of the Pension Fund.²² It appeared that if the draft relationship agreement negotiated by the Economic and Social Council with IFAD were to be approved (see p. 785), IFAD would become the first specialized agency which need not participate fully in the common system. The Advisory Committee was of the opinion that action by the Assembly would therefore involve a pronouncement on the eligibility for admis-

sion of such an agency under article 3 (b) of the Fund's Regulations, as well as on whether IFAD, if deemed eligible nevertheless, should as a matter of policy be admitted to the Pension Fund.

In the Fifth Committee, the representative of France proposed, but subsequently withdrew, a clause to be added to section III of the Board's draft resolution to the effect that IFAD should be required to participate in the common system of the international civil service as a condition of admission. The representative of Madagascar proposed an amendment which would have had the effect of inviting IFAD, once constituted, to join the Pension Fund, rather than deciding to admit IFAD to membership on the date it became a specialized agency (see p. 787). This amendment was not accepted. Section III, together with the draft resolution as a whole, was approved by consensus by the Fifth Committee on 25 November 1977, essentially as submitted by the Board, and subsequently adopted by the General Assembly as section III of its resolution 32/74, adopted as a whole, without vote, on 9 December.

(For text of section III of resolution 32/74, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The International Fund for Agricultural Development became a specialized agency on 15 December 1977 and was admitted to the Pension Fund on 1 January 1978.

Participation of certain UNRWA staff for the period 1950-1960

The Secretary-General submitted in 1977 a report on the implications of extending Pension Fund coverage for service with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East during the period 1950 to 1960 to certain former staff members who would have been eligible for coverage under a 1975 decision²³ had they not recently retired. The report was limited to meeting a request for information²⁴ and made no proposals as to how the question of equity should be decided.

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was of the opinion that the implications were broader than the Secretary-General had indicated: the potential group of retirees who would be affected would be greater than the 25 identified as having "recently" retired, and,

²² Article 3 (b) of the Fund's Regulations reads as follows: "Membership in the Fund shall be open to the specialized agencies referred to in Article 57, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations and to any other international, intergovernmental organization which participates in the common system of salaries, allowances and other conditions of service of the United Nations and the specialized agencies."

²³ For text of Article 57 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

²⁴ See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 930-31.

²⁵ Ibid., p. 931.

in a broader context, extending eligibility to retired staff could have implications beyond the specific UNRWA question and could lead to the establishment of the principle that former staff members were affected by Assembly decisions traditionally taken with only serving staff in mind.

On 21 December 1977, the Assembly took note of the reports of the Secretary-General and of ACABQ when it adopted, without vote, section III of its 11-part resolution 32/212 on questions relating to the programme budget for the 1978-

1979 biennium. The text was based on a proposal by the United States, which amended its original proposal taking note of the Secretary-General's report by adding a provision taking note of ACABQ'S report as well, and by deleting—as suggested by France and Pakistan—a provision to take no further action on the matter. The Committee then approved the draft on 2 November by consensus.

(For text of section III of resolution 32/212, see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

Documentary references

Annual report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board

General Assembly—32nd session
Fifth Committee, meetings 34, 36, 38, 39, 42, 45, 49, 50, 55, 56.
Plenary meeting 99.

A/32/9 and Add.1. Report of United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board.

A/32/9, Annex V. Draft resolution, proposed by Board for action by General Assembly, approved by consensus by Fifth Committee on 25 November 1977, meeting 50, and as orally amended by Fifth Committee Chairman (section I) on 5 December 1977, meeting 56.

A/32/319. Report of ACABQ.

A/32/421. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 32/74, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/32/421, adopted without vote by Assembly on 9 December 1977, meeting 99.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to the General Assembly and to the member organizations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund for 1977 and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

I

Administrative expenses

1. Approves expenses, chargeable directly to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, totalling \$3,363,400 (net) for 1978 and supplementary expenses totalling \$49,800 (net) for 1977 for the administration of the Fund, as estimated in annex III to the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board;

2. Concurs with the comments and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in paragraphs 2 to 9 of its report;

II

Emergency Fund

Authorizes the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to supplement the voluntary contributions to the Emergency Fund, for a further period of one year, by an amount not exceeding \$100,000;

III

Admission to membership of the International Fund for Agricultural Development

Decides to admit the International Fund for Agricultural Development to membership in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, in accordance with article 3 of the Regulations of

the Fund, with effect from the date on which it becomes a specialized agency;

IV

Transfer of pension rights

Concurs in the agreement approved by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board with the Commission of the European Communities under article 13 of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund with respect to continuity of pension rights between the Commission and the Fund;

V

Temporary measures applicable to existing pensioners

Authorizes the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to continue to implement in 1978 the payments to existing pensioners authorized in section VII of General Assembly resolution 31/196 of 22 December 1976, in accordance with paragraph 68 of the report of the Board.

Investments in transnational corporations and in developing countries

General Assembly—32nd session
Fifth Committee, meetings 34, 36, 38, 39, 42.
Plenary meeting 99.

A/32/9. Report of United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, Chapter IV D.

A/32/319. Report of ACABQ, section (e).

A/C.5/32/25. United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund investments in transnational corporations and in developing countries. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/32/L.14. Cuba: draft resolution.

A/C.5/32/L.14/Rev.1,2. Cuba and Mexico: revised draft resolution.

A/C.5/32/L.14/Rev.3. Cuba, Madagascar, Mexico: revised draft resolution, approved by Fifth Committee on 15 November 1977, meeting 42, by 92 votes to 0, with 22 abstentions.

A/32/421. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution I A.

Resolution 32/73 A, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/32/421, adopted by Assembly on 9 December 1977, meeting 99, by 94 votes to 0, with 15 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in its resolution 31/197 of 22 December 1976 it requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the resources which the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund holds invested in shares of transnational corporations are invested on safe and profitable terms and, to the greatest extent practicable, in sound investments in developing countries,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund investments in transnational corporations and in developing countries,

Noting that since the adoption of resolution 31/197 United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund investments in transnational corporations have risen to \$772 million in bonds and equities as at 31 March 1977, while direct bond investments in the developing countries have only increased to \$22 million,

Recalling that the third preambular paragraph of resolution 31/197 took into account that investments by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund in shares of transnational corporations might contradict the objectives and purposes of the organizations of the United Nations system,

Recalling also the resolutions adopted by the United Nations and other international organizations concerning the new international economic order and the transnational corporations,

Noting with satisfaction the decision of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board that, where investments in the developed and the developing world equally satisfy the criteria of safety, profitability, liquidity and convertibility, priority should be given to investment in developing countries,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to redouble his efforts in consultation with the Investments Committee, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 31/197, to ensure that, subject to careful observance of the requirements of safety, profitability, liquidity and convertibility, and in strict conformity with the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, a larger proportion of the investment of the resources of the Fund is made in developing countries;

2. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

A/C.5/32/L.16. Algeria, Burundi, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Togo, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia: draft resolution, as orally amended by Federal Republic of Germany, by Japan and by sponsors, approved by consensus by Fifth Committee on 15 November 1977, meeting 42.

A/32/421. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution I B.

Resolution 32/73 B, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/32/421, adopted without vote by Assembly on 9 December 1977, meeting 99.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board and of the Secretary-General with regard to the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund in transnational corporations and in developing countries,

Recalling that in its resolution 3527(XXX) of 16 December 1975 it requested the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to increase the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund directly in developing countries on safe and profitable terms,

Noting that the efforts of the Secretary-General to increase the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund in developing countries as indicated in his report do not cover the continent of Africa,

Requests the Secretary-General to initiate negotiations with financial institutions in Africa with a view to investing some of the portfolio of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund directly in Africa on safe and profitable terms and to report on the matter to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session.

Questions relating to participation in the Pension Fund

General Assembly—32nd session

Fifth Committee, meetings 31, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 42, 50, 72.
Plenary meetings 99, 110.

A/32/9. Report of United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, Chapter IV C.

A/32/9, Annex V. Draft resolution (section III), proposed by Board for action by General Assembly, approved by consensus by Fifth Committee on 25 November 1977, meeting 50.

A/32/319. Report of ACABQ, section (c).

A/32/421. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution II, section III.

Resolution 32/74, section III, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/32/421, adopted as part of draft resolution as a whole adopted by Assembly without vote on 9 December 1977, meeting 99.

The General Assembly,

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III

Admission to membership of the International Fund for Agricultural Development

Decides to admit the International Fund for Agricultural Development to membership in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, in accordance with article 3 of the Regulations of the Fund, with effect from the date on which it becomes a specialized agency;

[For full text of Assembly resolution 32/74, see above, under REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION BOARD.]

A/32/8/Add.2. Implications of extending Pension Fund coverage to certain former staff members for service with UNRWA during period 1950 to 1960 inclusive. Report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/32/14. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/32/L.49 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2. Draft report of Fifth Committee (on proposed programme budget for biennium 1978-1979), paras. 31-38, and draft resolution X (section III, as orally proposed by United States and as orally amended by ACABQ and Fifth Committee Chairmen and sponsor, approved by consensus by Fifth Committee on 2 November 1977, meeting 33).

A/32/490. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution X, section III.

Resolution 32/212, section III, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/32/490, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 December 1977, meeting 110.

The General Assembly

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Implications of extending to certain former staff members coverage by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund for service with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

1. Takes note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the implications of extending to certain former staff members coverage by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund for service with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East during the period 1950 to 1960 inclusive;

2. Takes note also of the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS for page references to texts of sections I, II and IV-XI of Assembly resolution 32/212.]

Other administrative and personnel questions

Administrative and management control

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) considered the Secretary-General's proposed arrangements for a merger of the Administrative Management Service (AMS) and the Internal Audit Service into a combined Internal Audit and Management Improvement Service²⁵ in connexion with its review of the budget estimates for 1978-1979, which provided for a 2.5 per cent reduction in over-all staff resources for the combined service. In its review, ACABQ recalled General Assembly resolution 31/94 C of 14 December 1976,²⁶ which reflected the Assembly's conviction of the need for an effective and continuing management improvement programme, and requested the Secretary-General to strengthen the existing role and functions of AMS. The Advisory Committee also recalled that a unit providing expert management advice had existed in one form or another since 1946 and that the Secretary-General was of the opinion that there was a continuing need for such expert and independent advice. The Committee's report to the 1976 session of the General Assembly had expressed a similar view and indicated that, in the interest of safeguarding its independence, AMS should be directly responsible to the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management, acting on behalf of the Secretary-General.

With these considerations in mind, ACABQ felt that the maintenance of a capable management improvement service, as intended in Assembly resolution 31/94 C, might require a different arrangement from that proposed by the Secretary-General; the concept of a small corps of experts whose independence and effectiveness was assured through a line of direct responsibility to the Under-Secretary-General might become more difficult to sustain within a combined service.

The majority of the Members that spoke on the subject in the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee—including France, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, the Philippines, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States—were in favour of retaining the units as two separate and independent services. Brazil and Japan, however, were among those that felt a merger would enhance the efficiency of the two services by permitting more co-ordinated mutual support and closer integration of their activities.

On 17 December 1977, the Fifth Committee, without a vote, decided, on the basis of an oral proposal by Japan after consultations with inter-

ested delegations, to recommend that the General Assembly should: (a) take note of the observations of ACABQ and the views expressed in the Fifth Committee, which the Secretary-General was invited to take into account, and meanwhile to maintain the present organizational arrangements; and (b) decide to consider in 1978 the questions raised by ACABQ and by Member States, in the context of the review of the question of administrative and management control of the United Nations, it being understood that all options on the matter would be open to the Assembly.

The Fifth Committee's recommendation was subsequently approved without a vote by the Assembly on 21 December 1977, and included as section X of its 11-part resolution 32/212.

(For text of section X of resolution 32/212, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

First-class travel

On 21 December 1977, on the recommendation of its Fifth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 32/198, by which it set out the conditions under which first-class air travel would be authorized for official travel in the Organization.

When the Fifth Committee considered the subject, it had before it a report of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) on first-class travel in the United Nations organizations which dealt with the current use of first-class travel by air in the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency and nine specialized agencies, and concluded that there was a need for further economy and a more uniform approach in this area. The Inspectors recommended that first-class air travel be authorized only (a) for presidents or chairmen of legislative or governing bodies, (b) for executive heads of organizations, and, in exceptional cases, when an executive head decided that officials accompanying him should travel first class, (c) for medical reasons, or (d) when the executive head determined that because of age and/or position a non-staff member should travel first class.

The Fifth Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the joint comments of the interagency Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) on the report of JIU. With reference to travel of secretariat officials, ACC was doubtful whether any revisions of the standards of accommodation adopted by the

²⁵ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 872-74.

²⁶ Ibid., pp. 875-76, text of resolution 31/94 C.

General Assembly in 1973²⁷ was warranted. The Secretary-General proposed that the current entitlement to first-class travel for Assistant Secretaries-General and above be maintained, as determined in 1973.

In its related report, ACABQ saw no reason to question the Secretary-General's conclusions and felt that if reimbursements by the Organization were limited to economy-class travel, the real savings to the membership would be minimal, for individual States would then have to pay the difference between economy-class and first-class travel when the latter was prescribed by national practice.

Introducing a text which they said represented a compromise between the complete abolition of first-class travel for United Nations officials (except the Secretary-General) and the continuation of the current practice, Barbados, Canada, Nepal, Panama, Senegal and the United States proposed *inter alia*: that first-class travel be authorized for (a) the Secretary-General and one representative of each Member State attending regular, special or emergency special sessions of the General Assembly, and (b) other persons previously entitled under resolutions of 20 December 1966²⁸ and 18 December 1973;²⁹ and that those chairmen of intergovernmental committees currently entitled to travel paid by the United Nations were to be entitled to first-class travel only when the duration of the particular flight exceeded nine hours (by the most direct and economical route), including scheduled stops for such purposes as change of planes or refuelling, but excluding travel time to and from airports. The Secretary-General would be authorized to exercise his discretion in making exceptions, on a case-by-case basis, and would be asked to report annually on implementation of the resolution and savings achieved, noting all exceptions and reasons therefor.

Egypt, Jordan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Niger, the Syrian Arab Republic and Togo also introduced a draft resolution by which *inter alia* the Secretary-General would have been requested to study ways and means of implementing more economy in travel appropriations (i.e. authorization of strictly necessary travel, possibility of chartered flights, excursion tickets, etc.) and report to the Assembly's regular 1978 session.

On 19 December 1977, the Committee rejected, by 47 votes against to 36 in favour, with 18 abstentions, a motion by the Niger to give priority in the vote to the latter draft resolution. It then approved the other six-power draft resolution by a recorded vote of 64 to 12, with 26 abstentions. The sponsors of the second draft subsequently withdrew it.

When the Assembly considered the draft resolu-

tion on 21 December, Uruguay, on behalf of some members of the group of Latin American States, introduced an oral amendment which would have had the effect of adding to those entitled to first-class travel the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, the Under-Secretaries-General and the Assistant Secretaries-General. Saudi Arabia, Spain and the United Kingdom spoke in support of the amendment, which was rejected by the Assembly by a vote of 57 against to 56 in favour, with 21 abstentions. The Fifth Committee's recommended text was then adopted by a recorded vote of 98 to 7, with 130 abstentions, as Assembly resolution 32/198.

(For text of resolution and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Immediately following the vote in the Assembly, Saudi Arabia orally proposed a draft resolution by which the Assembly would decide that delays—such as those caused by weather conditions and engine problems which might delay air travellers from taking off or landing—should be taken into account by having them added to the travel period of less than eight hours so that a rectification could be made accordingly by enabling the Secretary-General to take administrative action until the question could be brought up by the Assembly at its next session. The proposal was not put to the vote, on the understanding that the Secretary-General might take the considerations advanced in the Saudi Arabian proposal into account in implementing resolution 32/198 which the Assembly had just adopted.

Status of classification projects

In accordance with a 1974 decision of the General Assembly³⁰ and a resolution of 22 December 1976,³¹ studies were undertaken of the classification of posts in the Secretariat at the Professional level for all offices and at the General Service level for the United Nations Office at Geneva.

The Secretary-General's note submitted to the Assembly's 1977 session on the status of these classification projects was an interim report, prepared in response to interest expressed in the Fifth Committee, the purpose of which was to inform the Assembly of the forms of the classification systems being established for the above-mentioned categories before the systems were implemented. A full report was to be submitted to the regular 1978 session pursuant to a 1976 General Assembly resolution.³²

²⁷ See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 831, text of resolution 3198(XXVIII) of 18 December 1973.

²⁸ See Y.U.N., 1966, p. 948, text of resolution 2245(XXI).

²⁹ See footnote 27.

³⁰ See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 900-1.

³¹ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 861, text of resolution 31/193 B.

³² *Ibid.*, p. 875, text of resolution 31/27 of 29 November 1976.

On 21 December 1977, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of its Fifth Committee, decided without a vote to take note of the Secretary-General's note on the status of classification projects. The text of this decision became section VII of an 11-part Assembly resolution

(32/212). The Fifth Committee had approved the recommendation on 19 December, without objection, on an oral proposal by its Chairman.

(For text of section VII of resolution 32/212, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Documentary references

Administrative and management control

General Assembly—32nd session
Fifth Committee, meetings 51, 55, 57, 61, 67, 72.
Plenary meeting 110.

A/32/6, Vol. II. Proposed programme budget for biennium 1978-1979, Vol. II (Sections 11 to 26 and income sections 1 to 3), Part VIII, section 22 E.

A/32/8 and Corr.1. First report of ACABQ on proposed programme budget for biennium 1978-1979, Chapter II, para. 22.55.

A/C.5/32/L.49 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2. Draft report of Fifth Committee (on proposed programme budget for biennium 1978-1979), paras. 197-200, and draft resolution X (section X, as orally proposed by Japan, approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 17 December 1977, meeting 67).

A/32/490. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution X, section X.

Resolution 32/212, section X, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/32/490, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 December 1977, meeting 110.

The General Assembly

X

Proposed arrangement for a combined Internal Audit and Management Improvement Service

1. Takes note of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in paragraph 22.55 of its first report on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979, as well as the views expressed in the Fifth Committee on the question of the proposed arrangements for a combined Internal Audit and Management Improvement Service in the Secretariat, which the Secretary-General is invited to take into account, and decides, in the meantime, to maintain the present organizational arrangements;

2. Decides to return to and consider the questions raised by the Advisory Committee and by delegations at its thirty-third session in the context of the review of the question of administrative and management control of the United Nations, provided for under General Assembly resolution 31/94 C of 14 December 1976, it being understood that all options will be open to the Assembly when it considers the matter at that time;

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS for page references to texts of sections MX and XI of Assembly resolution 32/212.]

First-class travel

General Assembly—32nd session
Fifth Committee, meetings 13, 14, 47, 53, 58, 61, 66, 69.
Plenary meeting 110.

A/32/272 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1. Report of JIU on first-class travel in United Nations organizations. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report); comments of ACC.

A/32/384. Report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/32/6. Reports of JIU. Note by Secretary-General (trans-

mitting report of JIU on its activities, 1 July 1976-30 June 1977, Chapter G (g)).

A/C.5/32/L.43. Barbados, Canada, Nepal, United States: draft resolution.

A/C.5/32/L.43/Rev.1. Barbados, Canada, Nepal, Panama, Senegal, United States: revised draft resolution, approved by Fifth Committee on 19 December 1977, meeting 69, by recorded vote of 64 to 12, with 26 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Iran, Ivory Coast, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo.

Abstaining: Australia, Bahrain, Congo, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sri Lanka, Turkey, Uganda.

A/C.5/32/L.44. Egypt, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Niger, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo: draft resolution.

A/32/489. Report of Fifth Committee (on JIU), draft resolution I.

Resolution 32/198, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/32/489, adopted by Assembly on 21 December 1977, meeting 110, by recorded vote of 98 to 7, with 30 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Argentina, Brazil, Iran, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Niger, Togo.

Abstaining: Bahrain, Bolivia, Chile, Egypt, Greece, Guatemala, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1798(XVII) of 11 December 1962, 2128(XX) of 21 December 1965 and 2245(XXI) of 20 December 1966 regarding the system of travel and subsistence allowances to members of organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations,

Recalling further its resolution 3198(XXVIII) of 18 December 1973 on the standards of accommodation for official travel of United Nations staff,

Aware of the desirability for economy in the conduct of operations of the United Nations,

Conscious of the considerable cost differential between first-class, economy class and other air fares,

Desiring to achieve substantial savings by reducing as far as possible the amount expended on travel by the United Nations,

1. Notes the report on first-class travel in the United Nations organizations submitted by the Joint Inspection Unit and the comments thereon of the Administrative Committee on Coordination as well as the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

2. Decides that the principle of seeking the most economical air-fare structures shall be implemented as follows:

(a) The Secretary-General and one representative of each Member State attending regular, special or emergency special sessions of the General Assembly shall be entitled to first-class travel;

(b) Other persons previously entitled to first-class travel under General Assembly resolutions 2245(XXI) and 3198(XXVIII) and those chairmen of intergovernmental committees at present entitled to travel paid by the United Nations shall be entitled to first-class travel only when the duration of a particular flight exceeds nine hours (by the most direct and economical route), including scheduled stops for such purposes as change of planes or refuelling, but excluding travel time to and from airports;

(c) Payment by the United Nations for travel expenses in all other cases shall be limited to the least costly air-fare structure

regularly available, or its equivalent, by recognized public carrier via the shortest and most direct route;

3. Authorizes the Secretary-General to exercise his discretion in making exceptions in the most exigent circumstances to allow first-class travel on a case-by-case basis;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on the implementation of the present resolution, noting all exceptions made under paragraph 3 above, the reasons therefor and the savings achieved through utilization of economy and other air fares.

Status of classification projects

General Assembly—32nd session

Fifth Committee, meetings 69, 72.

Plenary meeting 110.

A/C.5/32/57. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/32/L.49 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2. Draft report of Fifth Committee (on proposed programme budget for biennium 1978-1979), paras. 113-115, and draft resolution X (section VII, as orally proposed by Fifth Committee Chairman, approved without objection by Fifth Committee on 19 December 1977, meeting 69).

A/32/490. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution X, section VII.

Resolution 32/212, section VII, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/32/490, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 December 1977, meeting 110.

The General Assembly

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VII

Status of classification projects

Takes note of the note by the Secretary-General on the status of classification projects;

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[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS for page references to texts of sections I-VI and VIII-XI of Assembly resolution 32/212.]

Chapter II

Budgetary arrangements**The United Nations programme budget****Programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979**

On 21 December 1977, at its thirty-second session, the General Assembly voted appropriations totalling \$985,913,300, to meet the expenses of the United Nations for the biennium 1978-1979. It also approved estimates of income in the amount of \$174,118,200 (which included \$154,304,600 to be derived from staff assessment on wages and salaries).

In accordance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, for each of the two years of the financial period the contributions of Member States were to be assessed on the basis of half the appropriations approved by the Assembly for the biennium, except that certain adjustments would be made, mainly with respect to miscellaneous income and credits in the Tax Equalization Fund.

Accordingly, the gross amount to be contributed by Member States for 1978 was set by the Assembly at \$498,512,650; this amount included supplementary appropriations for 1976-1977 totalling \$5,556,000 and took into account certain revisions to the income estimates for 1976-1977 as well as contributions of new Member States for those years. The gross assessment on Member States was to be offset by their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund in a total amount of \$84,812,500.

These decisions were embodied in a three-part Assembly resolution (32/213 A-C). (For texts and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Assembly's action was taken on the recommendation of its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, on the basis of reports of the Secretary-General and recommendations thereon by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ).

The original expenditure estimates for the biennium 1978-1979 submitted by the Secretary-General amounted to \$941,702,000. The Advisory Committee recommended expenditure estimates amounting to \$914,992,000, a reduction of \$26,710,000 from the Secretary-General's esti-

mates. Income estimates originally submitted by the Secretary-General were \$166,477,000; the Advisory Committee recommended a reduction of \$704,000 in these estimates. The final figures approved by the Assembly—\$985,913,300 for expenditure and \$174,118,200 for income—were the consequence of revisions made subsequent to the submission of the initial estimates as well as inclusion of additional appropriations to meet the financial implications of decisions taken by the Assembly during its 1977 session.

The estimates were voted on, section by section, in first and second readings in the Fifth Committee.

The total budget appropriations for 1978-1979 were approved by that Committee in second reading on 20 December 1977 by a recorded vote of 89 to 9, with 6 abstentions; the income estimates were approved on the same date by a recorded vote of 102 to 0; and the resolution on financing of appropriations for 1978 was approved, also on 20 December, by a recorded vote of 90 to 0, with 15 abstentions. All three resolutions were then voted on as a whole and approved by a recorded vote of 90 to 9, with 6 abstentions.

The Assembly adopted the resolution on appropriations by a recorded vote of 119 to 9, with 6 abstentions, that on income estimates without a vote, and that on financing appropriations for 1978 by a recorded vote of 122 to 0, with 13 abstentions.

In the course of the general discussion of the Secretary-General's proposed programme budget estimates for the 1978-1979 biennium, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR reiterated their objections to the inclusion in the regular budget of provision for the payment of amortization costs in respect of the 1966 United Nations bond issue. They stated that they were unwilling to contribute to these costs since the bonds were used for financing United Nations peace-keeping operations in the [former] Congo and in the Middle East which, in their opinion, were carried out in violation of the Charter of the United Nations; the majority of these Members stated that the related

costs should be borne by those countries which they considered had imposed the operations on the Organization.

The USSR and others said they could not be responsible for the implications of the second Egyptian-Israeli agreement,¹ concluded outside the framework of the Geneva Peace Conference, and therefore would not pay that part of the contribution to the United Nations Emergency Force which was intended to cover expenses incurred in connexion with that agreement.

Afghanistan reiterated its view that the cost of peace-keeping operations should not be met through the regular budget, and that the costs related to the repayment of the bonds should be apportioned on the basis of a different scale from that used for regular budget expenditure.

Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and others objected to the inclusion in the regular budget of provision for technical assistance. They believed that, in keeping with Article 17 of the United Nations Charter,² the regular budget should be used exclusively for administrative purposes and that technical assistance costs should be met entirely by voluntary contributions. Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic and the USSR reiterated their intention to pay their share of these costs in their national currencies as in previous years.

France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States also opposed the practice of funding the technical assistance programme from assessed contributions, believing that technical assistance should be financed by voluntary contributions.

Almost all who spoke in the general debate on the budget expressed concern over rising expenditures caused by inflation; the Secretary-General's proposed estimates for the biennium included an amount of over \$56 million to meet the projected impact of inflation over the two-year period. A number of Members, among them Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, said they could not support the Secretary-General's proposal and believed that he should instead take effective measures to absorb the impact of inflation through economies. Moreover, several of these States said they believed that the losses incurred should be borne by those developed countries where United Nations offices were located, since, in their opinion, those countries were responsible for inflation and benefited from the income generated by the presence of those offices.

A number of other representatives, including those of France, the Federal Republic of Germany,

Japan, New Zealand, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela, expressed reservations or concern with regard to the automatic inclusion in the budget of provision for inflationary costs—i.e. "full budgeting," where provision was included in the budget estimates for inflation costs projected over the two-year budgetary period—and were prepared to consider some system of "semi-full budgeting."

There was also considerable reservation expressed with regard to the Secretary-General's proposal to transfer a number of staff posts previously funded from extrabudgetary (voluntary) resources to the regular-budget staff establishment. Concern in that connexion was voiced by, among others, Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Ghana and Spain. Japan, as well as the German Democratic Republic, the Ukrainian SSR and others, believed that such action should be limited to cases for which there was clear legislative authorization. The USSR, moreover, suggested that it might consider withholding the amount to be used to cover those transfers from its assessed contribution to the regular budget.

Israel objected to the inclusion in the budget of funds to support a number of what it called biased committees, conferences and reports. It particularly saw as unjustifiable the expenditure for the Economic Commission for Western Asia; Israel, it observed, was expected to contribute to the funding of a commission from which it was illegally barred.

Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for 1978-1979

The General Assembly, in adopting resolution 32/214 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1978-1979, established the conditions under which the Secretary-General was authorized to enter into commitments to meet any unforeseen expenses which might arise during the biennium and for which no provision had been made in the biennial budget. The Assembly approved this resolution on 21 December 1977 by a recorded vote of 123 to 9, with 3 abstentions, on the recommendation of its Fifth Committee—which had approved the text on 20 December by a recorded vote of 91 to 10, with 3 abstentions, on a proposal of the Secretary-General.

The resolution adopted by the Assembly followed the same pattern as that adopted in 1975 for the previous biennium³ except for certain adjustments in the amounts paid for the mainte-

¹ See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 213.

² For text of Article 17 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

³ See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 951-52, text of resolution 3540(XXX) of 17 December 1975.

nance in office of judges of the International Court of Justice who were not re-elected (an increase of \$5,000—to \$75,000), and for the payment of pensions and travel and removal expenses of retiring judges, travel and removal expenses of new members of the Court in 1978 and pension payments of retiring judges in 1979 (not to exceed \$130,000 in either case, compared with previous amounts of \$113,000 in 1976 and \$137,000 in 1977, respectively).

(For voting details and text of resolution 32/214, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Fifth Committee, on 22 November 1977, decided, without objection, to postpone to the regular 1978 session consideration of a report by the Secretary-General in which he had proposed to revise the financial regulation of the United Nations dealing with the question of commitments for future financial periods as well as for the current biennium. In this context, he had also proposed a rewording of the first paragraph in the resolution on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses which would require that the concurrence of ACABQ be secured in all commitments to meet unforeseen and extraordinary expenditure (including future periods), except for the prescribed and limited areas in which its concurrence was not required during a current biennium—i.e. for the maintenance of peace and security not exceeding a total of \$2 million and for certain expenses of the Court. (See also p. 1057.)

Working Capital Fund for 1978-1979

On 21 December 1977, the General Assembly established the level of the Working Capital Fund for the 1978-1979 biennium at \$40 million, the same level as for the 1976-1977 biennium.

The Assembly, by resolution 32/215, also set forth terms under which Member States would make advances to the Fund, the credits and advances to be set off against these amounts (the credit amount to Members resulting from transfers in 1959 and 1960 from the surplus account to the Fund was adjusted to \$1,025,092, compared to \$1,079,158 for the previous biennium),⁴ and the conditions under which the Secretary-General was authorized to make advances from the Fund to finance certain expenditures.

The resolution was adopted by the Assembly by a recorded vote of 122 to 0, with 13 abstentions. The Fifth Committee had approved the text of the resolution, submitted by the Secretary-General, on 20 December 1977 by a recorded vote of 92 to 0, with 14 abstentions.

(For voting details and text of resolution 32/215, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Federal Republic of Germany said it did not find it easy to continue to agree to the recon-

stitution of the Fund, whose resources were continually being depleted to fill the gap created by the withholding of contributions.

Budget and programme performance

On 21 December 1977, the General Assembly, acting on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, adopted resolutions 32/202 A and B by which it approved, respectively, final budget appropriations for the 1976-1977 biennium amounting to \$789,488,900 (representing an increase of \$5,556,000 over the amount appropriated by its resolution of 22 December 1976)⁵ and revised estimates of income in the amount of \$135,158,000 (representing an increase of \$8,270,700 over the original estimates).⁶

The Fifth Committee acted on the basis of a budget and programme performance report of the Secretary-General and recommendations of ACABQ. The purpose of the Secretary-General's report was to indicate the main programme and budget developments during the 1976-1977 biennium and to provide a reassessment of total anticipated resource requirements and estimates of income, based on expenditure trends up to the time the estimates were prepared, and the best available projections for the balance of the financial period.

The report annexed: a summary of revised estimates for 1976-1977 by budget section and by main determining factor (i.e. inflation, exchange-rate fluctuations, decisions of policy-making organs and various other changes); the distribution of estimated additional requirements or decreases by budget section and by main object of expenditure (i.e. salaries and staff costs, travel, printing and other contractual expenses, operating expenses, supplies and equipment, and other costs); detailed revised estimates of expenditure and income for 1976-1977; a summary of revised adjusted estimates for the biennium, by section, including estimated additional requirements due to revaluation of the Swiss franc; and an analysis of additional requirements attributed to decisions of policy-making organs.

In its related report, ACABQ made a number of observations on the revised appropriations, but raised no objections to the Secretary-General's proposals. It noted, however, that, although his report contained information on programme developments in the biennium, it did not respond to the provision of the General Assembly's resolution of 17 December 1975 by which the Assembly decided that budget performance reports should include information on the staff and resources

⁴ Ibid., p. 952, text of resolution 3541(XXX) of 17 December 1975.

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 883-85, text of resolution 31/207 A.

⁶ Ibid., pp. 885-86, text of resolution 31/207 B.

released as a result of the completion, reduction, reorganization, merging, elimination or otherwise of United Nations programmes, projects and activities⁷ (see also the section immediately below).

On an oral suggestion by its Chairman put forward on 20 December, the Fifth Committee followed the practice established in 1975 of not voting on each section, but voting only on the global expenditure amount and income amount indicated in the ACABQ report. The revised appropriation for 1976-1977 was approved by 77 votes to 8, with 3 abstentions; the revised income estimate was approved without vote.

The Assembly adopted the final budget appropriations for 1976-1977, as resolution 32/202 A, by 122 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions. The final income estimates for the biennium were adopted without vote as resolution 32/202 B.

(For texts of resolutions, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Also on 21 December 1977, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, took note of the final performance report on the programme budget for the 1976-1977 biennium of the joint International Trade Centre (ITC) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (see also p. 490), submitted separately from the Secretary-General's final performance report for that biennium.

In addition, the Assembly decided that the Secretary-General, in the context of budget performance reports, should ensure that important elements thereof requiring detailed consideration by the Fifth Committee were reported on separately; these special reports should be circulated sufficiently in advance to permit adequate consideration. The Secretary-General should also ensure that final performance reports were made available not later than the end of the first week of December each year.

The decision on future budget performance reports was proposed to the Fifth Committee by Ghana and approved without vote by the Committee on 20 December 1977. The Committee Chairman orally proposed taking note of the report on ITC, which the Committee approved without objection on the same date.

The Assembly adopted the recommendations, also without objection, as decision 32/449.

Presentation of the budget

On 21 December 1977, the General Assembly adopted three resolutions dealing with the form and substance of the United Nations programme budget, its presentation, and performance reports on the budget.

By the first of these—resolution 32/211—the Assembly among other things requested the Secretary-General, with reference to the preparation of his budget estimates, *inter alia* to make a study of ways to resolve such matters as: (a) the need to identify in the budget those programmes, projects and activities that were obsolete, of marginal usefulness or ineffective; (b) the method to be used for determining the amount which would correspond to "maintenance of programmes" and the composition of that amount; and (c) the advantages or disadvantages of semi-full budgeting, as opposed to full budgeting where provision was automatically included in the estimates for such elements as inflation projected over the two-year budgetary period. The Assembly considered that other problems of major importance concerned the best way of dealing with inflationary trends and currency instability, refinement of the methods of calculating absolute and real growth of the budget, and the need for an in-depth study of problems relating to the implementation of the budget. These and other points of interest and agreement, and suggested areas of study, with a view to improving budgetary procedures, had been expressed in statements in the Fifth Committee and in the reports of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) (see p. 1043) and ACABQ.

The study, as well as ACABQ'S observations and recommendations on the Secretary-General's conclusions, were to be considered prior to the preparation of the 1980-1981 programme budget.

The resolution was introduced in the Fifth Committee by Argentina, Australia, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Mauritania, New Zealand, Pakistan, Portugal, Venezuela and Zaïre. The sponsors accepted oral amendments proposed by Austria, Poland and the USSR; they did not, however, accept an amendment by Austria to request the Secretary-General to submit the requested study results through both ACABQ and CPC for observations and recommendations. The Committee, on 15 December 1977, approved the resolution, as amended, by consensus. The General Assembly adopted the text without vote. (For text of resolution 32/211, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By the second resolution—32/201—the Secretary-General was urged, when preparing his budget estimates for the 1980-1981 biennium and the performance report on the budget for 1978-1979, to ensure the implementation of General Assembly resolutions adopted on 17 December

⁷ See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 951, text of resolution 3534(XXX).

1975,⁸ and 14 December 1976.⁹ These resolutions dealt with the responsibility of the Secretary-General to identify in his budget performance reports those programmes, projects or activities that were completed, obsolete, of marginal usefulness or ineffective, indicating the consequent release or possible release of staff or resources. The General Assembly also noted with deep concern that its resolution of 22 December 1976¹⁰—by which, *inter alia*, it had decided that all financial implications of a decision to raise salaries at the Geneva Office of the United Nations should be covered by savings in the budget for the 1976-1977 biennium, including reductions in General Service posts—had not been implemented.

The above resolution (32/201) was introduced in the Fifth Committee by the USSR during the consideration of the final performance report of the budget for the 1976-1977 biennium (see section above) and was approved by the Committee on 20 December 1977 without vote. The General Assembly adopted the resolution without objection. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The third resolution under this heading—resolution 32/210—concerned the form of presentation of the United Nations budget. The Assembly thereby requested the Secretary-General to endeavour, in preparing the budget for the 1980-1981 biennium, to improve its form, content and structure, taking into account comments made in the Fifth Committee during discussion of the proposed programme budget for 1978-1979 and, in particular, to provide the following information, as far as practicable, in a summary of the budget: the same sort of information as in the foreword [which contained a summary of the basic features of the budget] and tabular annexes of the 1978-1979 budget; additional information, including that proposed by ACABQ in the chapter of its report which analysed the budget; and expenditures by programme and subprogramme in absolute figures, by programme and organizational unit, and by programme and object of expenditure.

Resolution 32/210 was introduced in its draft form in the Fifth Committee by the representative of Cuba, who noted that a number of comments on the form of the budget had been made during the Committee's general debate on the presentation of the budget, which had not yet arrived at the stage of true programme budgeting; his draft, he said, aimed at encouraging the Secretariat to take a further step towards that goal.

An oral amendment by the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany was accepted by Cuba; adding the words "as far as practicable,"

he said, would enable the Controller to determine how far he could implement the resolution and the Committee could pass judgement on the result.

The Committee on 15 December 1977 approved the draft resolution by 36 votes to 7, with 35 abstentions. The General Assembly adopted the text by a recorded vote of 123 to 1, with 11 abstentions. (For text of resolution 32/210, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Machinery dealing with formulation, review and approval of programmes and budgets

Enlargement of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

On 14 December 1977, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions from 13 to 16 members and, accordingly, to amend the applicable rules of procedure of the Assembly with effect from 1 January 1978.

The draft resolution on which the Assembly acted was sponsored in the Fifth Committee by Algeria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Pakistan, Panama, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia.

The sponsors accepted a United Kingdom oral amendment to a preambular paragraph by which the Assembly—rather than expressing its desire that the application of the principle of equitable geographical distribution should be strengthened by increased participation of developing countries in the Advisory Committee—would express itself mindful of the rule of procedure dealing with the composition of ACABQ (rule 156) and desirous, accordingly, of increasing the participation of members from developing countries in that Committee.

The Fifth Committee decided, without objection, that revised wording proposed by the Controller for rules 155 (relating to appointment of ACABQ), 156 and 157 (on the functions of ACABQ) should be added to the last operative paragraph of the draft resolution. It then approved the resolution as amended, without objection, on 13 December 1977; the Assembly adopted it in like manner as resolution 32/103. (For text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 888-89, text of resolution 31/93.

¹⁰ Ibid., p. 861, text of resolution 31/193 B.

Review of intergovernmental and expert machinery dealing with the formulation, review and approval of programmes and budgets

On 22 November 1977, the Fifth Committee decided without vote to postpone to the regular 1978 session its consideration of the item concerning the review of intergovernmental and expert machinery dealing with the formulation, review and approval of programmes and budgets. The Assembly took note of the action on 21 December without adopting a formal decision.

Consideration of the item had also been postponed by the Fifth Committee in 1976, although the Economic and Social Council had taken several decisions relating to this question.¹¹ Certain aspects of the question were also dealt with in 1977, in the context of the Council's and the Assembly's consideration of the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (see p. 1043).

Also, on 20 December 1977, in adopting resolution 32/197, the Assembly endorsed the conclusions and recommendations in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System; section VI of the text annexed to the resolution contained a number of recommendations designed to enhance the effectiveness of the planning, programming, budgetary and evaluation processes within the system, with special reference to the responsibilities and methods of work of CPC.

(For further details, see p. 431; refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS for text of Assembly resolution 32/197.)

Other matters pertaining to the United Nations budget

Cost of United Nations services to activities financed from extrabudgetary funds

On 22 November 1977, the Fifth Committee postponed to the regular 1978 session its consideration of two reports of the Secretary-General, as well as the related report of ACABQ, on the cost of United Nations services to activities financed from extrabudgetary funds. One of the Secretary-General's reports had been submitted in 1976;¹² the second brought up to date the information on developments during the intervening period.

The Secretary-General recalled that the question of what programme support costs should be borne by the regular budget was still unresolved, although the Assembly had endorsed the principle that a certain amount in support of extrabudgetary activities should be borne by the regular budget. He differentiated between several kinds

of services provided to extrabudgetary activities: direct services in support of the administrative structure of such activities, mainly the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which were identifiable and towards which progress had been made in establishing a basis of cost sharing; costs of supporting substantive services financed by extrabudgetary resources—relatively small in the total context of the subject; and overhead costs of technical co-operation activities—the most expensive type of support costs, on which a clear decision, he said, would benefit the United Nations and all executing agencies.

The Committee adopted a United Kingdom oral proposal that—since the problem was being discussed by the intergovernmental Working Group on Overhead Costs, of the Governing Council of UNDP—consideration of the question should be postponed, on the understanding that an ultimate decision on the subject would rest with the governing bodies of the executing agencies, and primarily with the General Assembly, and that the subject would be given priority consideration at the 1978 regular session.

The Assembly took note of the Fifth Committee's action on 21 December without adopting a formal decision.

Revised estimates for the Office of Financial Services

On 19 December 1977, the Fifth Committee, on an oral proposal by the USSR given final expression by the Chairman, decided without objection to postpone to the 1978 session consideration of the proposals in a report of the Secretary-General on revised estimates under the budget section relating to the Office of Financial Services for the 1978-1979 biennium, on the understanding that the item would be given priority at the Assembly's 1978 regular session.

The Secretary-General's report, which had not yet been considered by ACABQ, dealt with recommendations of the Board of Auditors; it proposed additional appropriations for the Office of Financial Services pursuant to proposals made by the Board as a result of its 1977 general evaluation of the financial management and control systems of the Organization.

The Assembly took note of this action on 21 December, when it approved the Fifth Committee's report on the proposed programme budget for 1978-1979, but did not adopt a formal decision.

¹¹ Ibid., pp. 878-79.

¹² Ibid., p. 881.

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A/C.5/32/11, A/32/8/Add.12. Revised estimates under section 23 A (Department of Conference Services). Technological innovations in production of publications and documentation of United Nations. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/32/15, A/32/8/Add.3. Restructuring of Office of Under-Secretaries-General for Special Political Affairs. Revised estimates under sections 1 (Over-all policy-making, direction and co-ordination), 2 (Political and Security Council affairs), 22 (Administration, management and general services) and 25 (Staff assessment) and income section 1 (Income from staff assessment). Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/32/16 and Corr.1,2, A/32/8/Add.7. Revised estimates resulting from decisions of Economic and Social Council at its 62nd and 63rd sessions. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/32/18, A/32/8/Add.8. Revised estimates under section 11 B: International Trade Centre. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/32/19 and Add.1, A/32/8/Add.10. United Nations accommodations in Nairobi. Revised estimates under sections 13 (UNEP), 25 and 26 (Construction, alteration and major maintenance of premises) and income section 1. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/32/26 and Corr.1, A/32/8/Add.14. Implications of recommendations of CPC. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/32/28, A/32/8/Add.11. Revised estimates under expenditure section 22 L (ICSC) and income section 2 (General income). Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/32/32. Revised estimates under section 26 B (Alterations and improvement of premises at Geneva) resulting from decisions of Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD at first part of its 9th special session, Geneva. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/32/35. Revised estimates under section 22 J.3 (Staff training activities, regional commissions). Programme for training English and French translators at ECA. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/32/37, A/32/8/Add.25. Revised estimates under sections 22 F (Electronic Data Processing and Information Systems

Service) and 26 B (Alteration and improvement, Headquarters) and income section 2. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/32/39 and Corr.1, A/32/8/Add.19. Revised estimates under sections 4 (Policy-making organs) and 25 and income section 1 in respect of United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/32/44. Revised estimates under income sections 1 and 3 C.2 (Visitors' Service, Geneva). Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/32/45, A/32/8/Add.23. Revised estimates under sections 8 (ECLA) and 25 and income section 1. Incorporation into regular budget of infrastructure posts of Latin American Demographic Centre. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/32/49 and Corr.1. Financing of emergency relief assistance and technical co-operation activities. Trust Fund for Strengthening UNDRD. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/32/53. Revised estimates under sections 5 A (Department of Economic and Social Affairs) and 22. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/32/56, A/32/8/Add.18. Revised estimates under section 26 B. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/32/60. Revised estimates under income section 2. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/32/66. Revised estimates under sections 22 B.1 (Office of Financial Services) and 25 and income section 1. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/32/67, A/32/8/Add.26. Revised estimates under sections 22 G (Administrative and Financial Services, Geneva), 22 J.2 (Staff training activities, Geneva) and 25 and income section 1. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/32/73, A/32/8/Add.21. Revised estimates under sections 1, 22 and 25 and income section 1. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/32/77. Revised estimates under section 26 C (Major maintenance of premises, United Nations Office at Geneva). Report of Secretary-General.

DECISIONS ON BUDGET FOR 1978-1979

A/C.5/32/L.49 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2. Draft report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution I A (in A/C.5/32/L.49/Add.1), prepared on basis of recommendations of Secretary-General as modified by ACABQ and Fifth Committee, approved by Fifth Committee on 20 December 1977, meeting 72, as follows:

draft resolution I A, by recorded vote of 89 to 9, with 6 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR

Abstaining: Cuba, France, Israel, Italy, Romania, United States;

draft resolutions I A to C as a whole, by recorded vote of 90 to 9, with 6 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR

Abstaining: Cuba, France, Israel, Italy, Romania, United States.

A/32/490. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution XI A.

Resolution 32/213 A, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/32/490, adopted by Assembly on 21 December 1977, meeting 110, by recorded vote of 119 to 9, with 6 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR

Abstaining: Cuba, France, Israel, Italy, Romania, United States.

A. BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE BIENNium 1978-1979

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1978-1979:

1. Appropriations totalling \$US 985,913,300 are hereby voted for the following purposes:

Section	(US dollars)
PART I. Over-all policy-making, direction and co-ordination	
1. Over-all policy-making, direction and co-ordination	20,109,300
Total, PART I	20,109,300

Budgetary arrangements

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Section	(US dollars)	Section	(US dollars)
PART II. Political and peace-keeping activities		PART VIII. Common services	
2. Political and Security Council affairs, peace-keeping activities	48,096,600	21. Public information	37,260,000
Total, PART II	48,096,600	22. Administration, management and general services	161,252,500
		23. Conference and library services	150,126,000
		Total, PART VIII	348,638,500
PART III. Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization activities		PART IX. Special expenses	
3. Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization	9,732,600	24. United Nations bond issue	16,817,000
Total, PART III	9,732,600	Total, PART IX	16,817,000
PART IV. Economic, social and humanitarian activities		PART X. Staff assessment	
4. Policy-making organs (economic and social activities)	5,803,100	25. Staff assessment	151,018,000
5A. Department of Economic and Social Affairs	43,926,900	Total, PART X	151,018,000
5B. Transnational corporations	6,196,300	PART XI. Cap/fa/ expenditures	
5C. Department of Economic Co-operation and Development*	333,600	26. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises	46,004,900
5D. Department of Technical Co-operation for Development*	37,500	Total, PART XI	46,004,900
5E. Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters*	22,700	GRAND TOTAL	985,913,300
5F. Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation	482,500		
6. Economic Commission for Europe	19,014,200		
7. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	19,404,800		
8. Economic Commission for Latin America	24,370,900		
9. Economic Commission for Africa	23,679,000		
10. Economic Commission for Western Asia	10,566,000		
11A. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	37,758,600		
11B. International Trade Centre	6,504,800		
12. United Nations Industrial Development Organization	60,114,700		
13A. United Nations Environment Programme	8,766,400		
13B. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)	5,101,500		
14. International drug control	5,312,200		
15. Regular Programme of Technical Assistance	23,055,800		
16. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	19,711,700		
17. Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator	2,826,700		
Total, PART IV	322,989,900		
PART V. Human rights			
18. Human rights	7,577,700		
Total, PART V	7,577,700		
PART VI. International Court of Justice			
19. International Court of Justice	6,126,700		
Total, PART VI	6,126,700		
PART VII. Legal activities			
20. Legal activities	8,802,100		
Total, PART VII	8,802,100		

2. The Secretary-General shall be authorized to transfer credits between sections of the budget with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

3. The total net provision made under the various sections of the budget for contractual printing shall be administered as a unit under the direction of the United Nations Publications Board;

4. The appropriations for technical assistance programmes under section 15 shall be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, except that the definition of obligations and the period of validity of obligations shall be subject to the following procedures:

(a) Obligations for personal services established in the current biennium shall be valid for the succeeding biennium, provided that appointments of the experts concerned are effected by the end of the current biennium and that the total period to be covered by obligations established for these purposes against the resources of the current biennium shall not exceed twenty-four man-months;

(b) Obligations established in the current biennium for fellowships shall remain valid until liquidated, provided that the fellow has been nominated by the requesting Government and accepted by the Organization and that a formal letter of award has been issued to the requesting Government;

(c) Obligations in respect of contracts or purchase orders for supplies or equipment recorded in the current biennium will remain valid until payment is effected to the contractor or vendor, unless they are cancelled;

5. In addition to the appropriations voted under paragraph 1 above, an amount of \$27,000 is appropriated for each year of the biennium 1978-1979 from accumulated income of the Library Endowment Fund for the purchase of books, periodicals, maps and library equipment and for such other expenses of the Library at the Palais des Nations as are in accordance with the objects and provisions of the endowment.

* Provisional title.

A/32/34 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Report of Ad Hoc Committee on Restructuring of Economic and Social Sectors of United Nations System.

A/C.5/32/86 and Corr.1 and Amend.1.2, A/32/8/Add.30. Administrative and financial implications of draft report of Ad Hoc Committee on Restructuring of Economic and Social Sectors of

United Nations System. Statements by Secretary-General and Chairman of ACABQ.

A/32/480/Add.1. Report of Second Committee (part II) (on assessment of progress made in implementation of General Assembly resolutions 2626(XXV), 3202(S-VI), 3281(XXIX) and 3362(S-VII)).

A/C.5/32/L.45. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Second Committee in A/32/480/Add.1. Draft report of Fifth Committee, draft decision, para. 15.

A/32/485/Add.1. Report of Fifth Committee (part II), draft decision, para. 16.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/450 A).

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None;

draft resolutions I A-C as a whole by recorded vote of 90 to 9, with 6 abstentions [for recorded vote, see above, vote on draft resolution I A in document A/C.5/32/L.49/Add.1].

A/32/490. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution XI B.

Resolution 32/213 B, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/32/490, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 December 1977, meeting 110.

B. INCOME ESTIMATES FOR THE BIENNIUM 1978-1979

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1978-1979:

1. Estimates of income other than assessments on Member States totalling \$US 174,118,200 are approved as follows:

Income section	(US dollars)
PART I. Income from staff assessment	
1. Income from staff assessment	154,304,600
Total, PART I	154,304,600
PART II. Other income	
2. General income	12,807,000

Income section (US dollars)

3. Revenue-producing activities	7,006,600
Total, PART II	19,813,600
GRAND TOTAL	174,118,200

2. The income from staff assessment shall be credited to the Tax Equalization Fund in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955;

3. Direct expenses of the United Nations Postal Administration, services to visitors, catering and related services, television services and the sale of publications, not provided for under the budget appropriations, shall be charged against the income derived from those activities.

A/C.5/32/L.49 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2. Draft report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution I C (in A/C.5/32/L.49/Add.1), prepared on basis of recommendations of Secretary-General as modified by ACABQ and Fifth Committee approved by Fifth Committee on 20 December 1977, meeting 72, as follows:

draft resolution I C, by recorded vote of 90 to 0, with 15 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United States;

draft resolutions I A-C as a whole, by recorded vote of 90 to 9, with 6 abstentions [for recorded vote, see above, vote on draft resolution I A in document A/C.5/32/L.49/Add.1].

A/32/490. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution XI C.

Resolution 32/213 C, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/32/490, adopted by Assembly on 21 December 1977, meeting 110, by recorded vote of 122 to 0, with 13 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi,

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

Against: None

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Israel, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United States.

C. FINANCING OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1978

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the year 1978:

1. Budget appropriations totalling \$US 498,512,650 consisting of \$US 492,956,650, being one half of the appropriations approved for the biennium 1978-1979 under resolution A above, together with supplementary appropriations for 1976-1977 totalling \$US 5,556,000 shall be financed in accordance with regulations 5.1 and 5.2 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations as follows:

(a) \$9,906,800 being half of the estimated income other than staff assessment approved for the biennium 1978-1979 under resolution B above;

(b) \$610,500 being the increase in the revised income other than staff assessment for 1976-1977;

(c) \$224,151 being contributions of new Member States for 1976-1977;

(d) \$487,771,199 being the assessment on Member States in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/39 of 2 December 1977 on the scale of assessments for the years 1978 and 1979.

2. There shall be set off against the assessment on Member States, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund in the total amount of \$US 84,812,500 consisting of:

(a) \$77,152,300 being half of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the biennium 1978-1979 under resolution B above;

(b) \$7,660,200 being the increase in the revised income from staff assessment for 1976-1977.

UNFORESEEN AND EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES FOR 1978-1979

A/C.5/32/L.49 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2. Draft report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution II (in A/C.5/32/L.49/Add.1), prepared on basis of recommendations of Secretary-General, approved by Fifth Committee on 20 December 1977, meeting 72, by recorded vote of 91 to 10, with 3 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo,

Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR

Abstaining: Cuba, Israel, Italy.

A/32/490. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution XII.

Resolution 32/214, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/32/490, adopted by Assembly on 21 December 1977, meeting 110, by recorded vote of 123 to 9, with 3 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR

Abstaining: Cuba, Israel, Romania.

The General Assembly

1. Authorizes the Secretary-General, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and subject to the Financial Regulations of the United Nations and the provisions of paragraph 3 below, to enter into commitments in the biennium 1978-1979 to meet unforeseen and extraordinary expenses arising during that biennium, provided that the concurrence of the Advisory Committee shall not be necessary for:

(a) Such commitments, not exceeding a total of \$US 2 million in any one year of the biennium 1978-1979, as the Secretary-General certifies relate to the maintenance of peace and security;

(b) Such commitments as the President of the International Court of Justice certifies relate to expenses occasioned by:

(i) The designation of ad hoc judges (Statute of the Court, Article 31), not exceeding a total of \$100,000;

(ii) The appointment of assessors (Statute, Article 30), or the calling of witnesses and the appointment of experts (Statute, Article 50), not exceeding a total of \$50,000;

(iii) The holding of sessions of the Court away from The Hague (Statute, Article 22), not exceeding a total of \$150,000;

(iv) The maintenance in office of judges who have not been re-elected (Statute, Article 13, paragraph 3), not exceeding a total of \$75,000 in 1978;

(v) The payment of pensions and travel and removal expenses of retiring judges, and travel and removal expenses of new members of the Court, not exceeding a total of \$130,000 in 1978, and the payment of pensions of retiring judges not exceeding a total of \$130,000 in 1979;

2. Resolves that the Secretary-General shall report to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and to the General Assembly at its thirty-third and thirty-fourth sessions all commitments made under the provisions of the present resolution, together with the circumstances relating thereto, and shall submit supplementary estimates to the Assembly in respect of such commitments;

3. Decides that if, as a result of a decision of the Security Council, commitments relating to the maintenance of peace and security should arise in an estimated total exceeding \$10 million before either the thirty-third or the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, a special session of the Assembly shall be convened by the Secretary-General to consider the matter.

A/C.5/32/34 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/32/L.49 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2.

Draft report of Fifth Committee, paras. 8-11, and draft decision, para. 238 (a).

A/32/490. Report of Fifth Committee, draft decision, para. 255 (a).

WORKING CAPITAL FUND FOR 1978-1979

A/C.5/32/L.49 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2. Draft report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution III (in A/C.5/32/L.49/Add.1), prepared on basis of recommendations of Secretary-General, approved by Fifth Committee on 20 December 1977, meeting 72, by recorded vote of 92 to 0, with 14 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

A/32/490. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution XIII.

Resolution 32/215, as recommended by Fifth Committee, adopted by Assembly on 21 December 1977, meeting 110, by recorded vote of 122 to 0, with 13 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco,

Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: None

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

The General Assembly

Resolves that:

1. The Working Capital Fund shall be established for the biennium 1978-1979 in the amount of \$US 40 million;

2. Member States shall make advances to the Working Capital Fund in accordance with the scale adopted by the General Assembly for contributions of Member States to the budget for the biennium 1978-1979;

3. There shall be set off against this allocation of advances:

(a) Credits to Member States resulting from transfers made in 1959 and 1960 from surplus account to the Working Capital Fund in an adjusted amount of \$1,025,092;

(b) Cash advances paid by Member States to the Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1976-1977 under General Assembly resolution 3541 (XXX) of 17 December 1975;

4. Should the credits and advances paid by any Member State to the Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1976-1977 exceed the amount of that Member State's advance under the provisions of paragraph 2 above, the excess shall be set off against the amount of the contributions payable by the Member State in respect of the biennium 1978-1979;

5. The Secretary-General is authorized to advance from the Working Capital Fund:

(a) Such sums as may be necessary to finance budgetary appropriations pending the receipt of contributions; sums so advanced shall be reimbursed as soon as receipts from contributions are available for the purpose;

(b) Such sums as may be necessary to finance commitments which may be duly authorized under the provisions of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, in particular resolution 32/214 of 21 December 1977 relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses; the Secretary-General shall make provision in the budget estimates for reimbursing the Working Capital Fund;

(c) Such sums as, together with net sums outstanding for the same purpose, do not exceed \$200,000, to continue the revolving fund to finance miscellaneous self-liquidating purchases and activities; advances in excess of the total of \$200,000 may be made with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(d) With the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, such sums as may be required to finance payments of advance insurance premiums where the period of insurance extends beyond the end of the biennium in which payment is made; the Secretary-General shall make provision in the budget estimates of each biennium, during the life of the related policies, to cover the charges applicable to each biennium;

(e) Such sums as may be necessary to enable the Tax Equalization Fund to meet current commitments pending the accumulation of credits; such advances shall be repaid as soon as credits are available in the Tax Equalization Fund;

6. Should the provision in paragraph 1 above prove inadequate to meet the purposes normally related to the Working Capital Fund, the Secretary-General is authorized to utilize, in the biennium 1978-1979, cash from special funds and accounts in his custody, under the conditions approved in General Assembly

resolution 1341 (XIII) of 13 December 1958, or the proceeds of loans authorized by the Assembly.

ST/ADM/SER.B/228. Assessment of Member States' advances to Working Capital Fund and contributions to United Nations regular budget for 1977, and of new Member States' contributions for 1975 and 1976.

ST/ADM/SER.B/232. Assessment of Member States' advances to Working Capital Fund and contributions to United Nations regular budget for 1978, and of new Member States' contributions for 1976 and 1977.

Budget and programme performance

General Assembly—32nd session
Fifth Committee, meeting 71.
Plenary meeting 110.

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1975-1976

A/C.5/32/80 and Add.1. Budget and programme performance of United Nations for biennium 1976-1977. Report of Secretary-General.

A/32/491 and Corr.1. Report of ACABQ.

A/32/488. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution II, prepared on basis of recommendations of Secretary-General and ACABQ, approved (revised appropriations and income estimates) by Fifth Committee on 20 December 1977, meeting 71, as follows: revised gross expenditure in part A, by 77 votes to 8, with 3 abstentions; revised income estimates in part B, without vote.

Resolution 32/202 A and B, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/32/488, adopted by Assembly on 21 December 1977, meeting 110, as follows: part A, by 122 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions; part B, without vote.

A. FINAL BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE BIENNIUM 1976-1977

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1976-1977:

1. The amount of \$US 783,932,900, appropriated by its resolution 31/207 A of 22 December 1976, shall be increased by \$US 5,556,000 as follows:

Section	Amount appropriated by resolution 31/207 A	Increase or (decrease) (US dollars)	Final appropriation
PART I. Over-all policy-making, direction and co-ordination			
1. Over-all policy-making, direction and co-ordination	21,188,900	617,800	21,806,700
Total, PART I	21,188,900	617,800	21,806,700
PART II. Political and peace-keeping activities			
2. Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities	47,086,400	(493,900)	46,592,500
Total, PART II	47,086,400	(493,900)	46,592,500
PART III. Political, trusteeship and decolonization activities			
3. Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization activities	8,160,000	(832,000)	7,328,000
Total, PART III	8,160,000	(832,000)	7,328,000
PART IV. Economic, social and humanitarian activities			
4. Policy-making organs (economic and social activities)	3,464,100	(80,500)	3,383,600
5A. Department of Economic and Social Affairs	41,514,500	(1,168,200)	40,346,300
5B. United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations	2,993,800	(355,100)	2,638,700
6. Economic Commission for Europe	15,202,100	1,491,500	16,693,600
7. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	15,238,500	194,500	15,433,000
8. Economic Commission for Latin America	18,336,200	543,200	18,879,400
9. Economic Commission for Africa	18,975,500	(1,103,300)	17,872,200
10. Economic Commission for Western Asia	9,826,200	(188,300)	9,637,900
11. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	48,449,300	(653,400)	47,795,900
12. United Nations Industrial Development Organization	46,087,100	(73,700)	46,013,400
13A. United Nations Environment Programme	6,047,000	(1,500)	6,045,500
13B. Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements	957,500	98,400	1,055,900
14. International narcotics control	4,361,900	177,900	4,539,800
15. Regular programme of technical assistance	20,092,900	(843,000)	19,249,900
16. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	15,945,400	332,100	16,277,500
17. Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator	1,551,000	(19,200)	1,531,800
Total, PART IV	269,043,000	(1,648,600)	267,394,400

Administrative and budgetary questions

Section	Amount appropriated by resolution 31/207 A	Increase or (decrease) (US dollars)	Final appropriation
PART V. Human rights			
18. Human rights	6,422,000	(48,500)	6,373,500
Total, PART V	6,422,000	(48,500)	6,373,500
PART VI. International Court of Justice			
19. International Court of Justice	5,179,700	41,500	5,221,200
Total, PART VI	5,179,700	41,500	5,221,200
PART VII. Legal activities			
20. Legal activities	8,031,000	(420,600)	7,610,400
Total, PART VII	8,031,000	(420,600)	7,610,400
PART VIII. Common services			
21. Public information	30,241,100	171,800	30,412,900
22. Administration, management and general services	136,229,100	2,017,900	138,247,000
23. Conference and library services	108,534,600	(1,386,500)	107,148,100
Total, PART VIII	275,004,800	803,200	275,808,000
PART IX. Special expenses			
24. United Nations bond issue	17,199,000	(175,000)	17,024,000
Total, PART IX	17,199,000	(175,000)	17,024,000
PART X. Staff assessment			
25. Staff assessment	108,570,900	7,229,100	115,800,000
Total, PART X	108,570,900	7,229,100	115,800,000
PART XI. Capital expenditures			
26. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises	18,047,200	483,000	18,530,200
Total, PART XI	18,047,200	483,000	18,530,200
GRAND TOTAL	783,932,900	5,556,000	789,488,900

2. The Secretary-General shall be authorized to transfer credits between sections of the budget with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

3. The total net provision made under the various sections of the budget for contractual printing shall be administered as a unit under the direction of the United Nations Publications Board;

4. The appropriations for technical assistance programmes under section 15 shall be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, except that the definition of obligations and the period of validity of obligations shall be subject to the following procedures:

(a) Obligations for personal services established in the current biennium shall be valid for the succeeding biennium, provided that appointments of the experts concerned are effected by the end of the current biennium and that the total period to be covered by obligations established for these purposes against the resources of the current biennium shall not exceed twenty-four man-months;

(b) Obligations established in the current biennium for fellowships shall remain valid until liquidated, provided that the fellow has been nominated by the requesting Government and accepted by the Organization and that a formal letter of award has been issued to the requesting Government;

(c) Obligations in respect of contracts or purchase orders for supplies or equipment recorded in the current biennium will remain valid until payment is effected to the contractor or vendor, unless they are cancelled;

5. In addition to the appropriations voted under paragraph 1. above, an amount of \$27,000 is appropriated for each year of the biennium 1976-1977 from the accumulated income of the Library Endowment Fund for the purchase of books, periodicals, maps and library equipment and for such other expenses of the Library at the Palais des Nations as are in accordance with the objects and provisions of the endowment.

B. FINAL INCOME ESTIMATES FOR THE BIENNIUM 1976-1977

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1976-1977:

1. The estimates of income other than assessments on Member States approved by its resolution 31/207 B of 22 December 1976 shall be increased by \$US 8,270,700 as follows:

Income section	Amount approved by resolution 31/207 B	Increase or (decrease) (US dollars)	Revised estimates
PART I. Income from staff assessment			
1. Income from staff assessment	110,149,800	7,660,200	117,810,000
Total, PART I	110,149,800	7,660,200	117,810,000
PART II. Other income			
General income	10,188,500	(64,800)	10,123,700
Revenue-producing activities	6,549,000	675,300	7,224,300
Total, PART II	16,737,500	610,500	17,348,000
GRAND TOTAL	126,887,300	8,270,700	135,158,000

2. The income from staff assessment shall be credited to the Tax Equalization Fund in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955;

3. Direct expenses of the United Nations Postal Administration, services to visitors, catering and related services, television services and the sale of publications, not provided for under the budget appropriations, shall be charged against the income derived from those activities.

PERFORMANCE REPORTS ON THE PROGRAMME BUDGET

A/C.5/32/82. Performance report on programme budget for biennium 1976-1977. Joint UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/32/L.48. Ghana: draft decision.

A/32/488. Report of Fifth Committee, draft decision, para. 14.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/449).

Presentation of the budget

General Assembly—32nd session

Fifth Committee, meetings 16, 65, 71, 72.

Plenary meeting 110.

A/32/8 and Corr.1. First report of ACABQ on proposed programme budget for biennium 1978-1979.

A/32/38. Report of CPC on work of its 17th session, Headquarters, New York, 9 May and 23 May-17 June 1977.

A/C.5/32/L.37. France: draft resolution.

A/C.5/32/L.37/Rev.1. Argentina, Australia, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Italy, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, New Zealand, Pakistan, Portugal, Venezuela, Zaire: revised draft resolution, as orally amended by Austria, by Poland, by USSR and by sponsors, approved by consensus by Fifth Committee on 15 December 1977, meeting 65.

A/C.5/32/L.49 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2. Draft report of Fifth Committee, paras. 231-237, and draft resolution IX.

A/32/490. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution IX.

Resolution 32/211, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/32/490, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 December 1977, meeting 110.

The General Assembly,

Having noted that, during the consideration of the item entitled "Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979," and

especially during the general debate in the Fifth Committee on that item, important problems of principle and method were raised,

Having observed that there is a large measure of agreement concerning the interest in some of these problems and the need to study them further with a view to improving budgetary procedures in the light of the views expressed in the Fifth Committee,

Recalling, in that connexion, the statement made by the Chairman of the Fifth Committee at the Committee's 16th meeting, as well as the relevant comments of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in its report on the work of its seventeenth session and the relevant passages of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

1. Considers that the most important of the aforementioned problems relate to:

(a) The need to apply effectively the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 3534(XXX) of 17 December 1975 and 31/93 of 14 December 1976 concerning programmes, projects and activities that are obsolete, of marginal usefulness or ineffective;

(b) The need to assess more accurately the resources required for programme implementation and especially the method to be followed in determining the amount corresponding to "maintenance of programmes" and the composition of that amount;

(c) The best way of dealing with inflationary trends and currency instability in a biennial programme budget;

(d) Refinement of the methods of calculating absolute and real growth of the budget;

(e) The need for a study in depth of problems relating to the implementation of the budget;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to make a study of the aforementioned matters and to submit to the General Assembly, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, a report which shall contain proposals relating to:

(a) The aforementioned provisions of General Assembly resolutions 3534(XXX) and 31/93;

(b) The method to be followed in making a satisfactory determination of the amount corresponding to "maintenance of programmes" and the composition of that amount, for example by proposing the adoption of a zero base for the calculation of some elements thereof, and in making a more accurate assessment of staff costs;

(c) A study of the advantages and disadvantages of "semi-full budgeting" and the methods used or proposed to apply this system; and requests the Advisory Committee to submit its observations and recommendations on the Secretary-General's conclusions to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session;

3. Decides to consider at its thirty-third session the reports of the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as a preliminary to the preparation of the programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981.

A/C.5/32/L.47. USSR: draft resolution, approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 20 December 1977, meeting 71.
A/32/488. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 32/201, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/32/488, adopted without objection by Assembly on 21 December 1977, meeting 110.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3534(XXX) of 17 December 1975, in which it requested the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, to include in the performance reports on the United Nations programme budgets relevant information on the staff and resources released as a result of the completion, reduction, reorganization, merging, elimination or otherwise of United Nations programmes, projects or activities,

Recalling also its resolution 31/93 of 14 December 1976, in which it stressed the responsibility of the Secretary-General to draw to the attention of the competent intergovernmental bodies activities that are obsolete, of marginal usefulness or ineffective, indicating the resources which could be released so that the bodies concerned may take the necessary action,

Recalling further its resolution 31/193 B of 22 December 1976, in which, *inter alia*, it decided that all financial implications of a decision to raise salaries at Geneva should be covered by savings in the implementation of the United Nations budget for 1976-1977, including reductions in General Service posts, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session on such reductions as may have been made,

Noting with deep concern that the above-mentioned provisions of its resolutions 3534(XXX), 31/93 and 31/193 have not been implemented,

Urges the Secretary-General to ensure the implementation of the above-mentioned provisions of General Assembly resolutions 3534(XXX) and 31/93 in the preparation of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981 and the performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979.

A/32/6 and Corr. 1,2, Vols. I and II. Proposed programme budget for biennium 1978-1979.

A/C.5/32/L.33. Cuba: draft resolution, as orally amended by Federal Republic of Germany and sponsor, approved by Fifth Committee on 15 December 1977, meeting 65, by 36 votes to 7, with 35 abstentions.

A/C.5/32/L.49 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2. Draft report of Fifth Committee, paras. 226-230, and draft resolution VIII.

A/32/490. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution VIII.

Resolution 32/210, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/32/490, adopted by Assembly on 21 December 1977, meeting 110, by recorded vote of 123 to 1, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Empire, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador,

Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: United States

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Malaysia, New Zealand, Oman, Singapore.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979,

Taking into account that, by its resolution 3043(XXVII) of 19 December 1972, it approved on an experimental basis the new form of presentation of the United Nations budget directed towards the establishment of programme budgeting,

Recalling the statement in the second preambular paragraph of that resolution that the new form of presentation constitutes a useful basis for proceeding towards the introduction of a system of programme budgeting in the United Nations,

Recalling also the decision in that resolution to keep under continuous review the progress achieved in the implementation by the Secretary-General of the new form of presentation of the United Nations budget,

Recognizing that an over-all view of the programme budget is essential for a global analysis thereof,

Requests the Secretary-General to endeavour, in preparing the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981, to improve its form, content and structure, taking into account the opinions expressed and suggestions made in the Fifth Committee during the general debate on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979, and in particular to submit a summary of the proposed budget containing, *inter alia*, the following information as far as practicable:

(a) The information contained in the foreword and annexes of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979;

(b) Additional relevant information, including that proposed in chapter I of the first report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979;

(c) Expenditure by programme and subprogramme in absolute figures;

(d) Expenditure by programme and organizational unit;

(e) Expenditure by programme and object of expenditure.

Machinery dealing with formulation, review and approval of programmes and budgets

General Assembly—32nd session
Fifth Committee, meetings 47, 55, 57, 62.
Plenary meeting 102.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS

A/C.5/32/78. Administrative and financial implications of 20-power draft resolution, A/C.5/32/L.26.

A/C.5/32/L.26. Algeria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Pakistan, Panama, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia,

Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia: draft resolution, as orally amended by United Kingdom, by Controller and by sponsors, approved without objection by Fifth Committee on 13 December 1977, meeting 62.

A/32/454. Report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 32/103, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/32/454, adopted without objection by Assembly on 14 December 1977, meeting 102.

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolution 14(l) of 13 February 1946 on the establishment of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and its resolutions 1659(XVI) of 28 November 1961 and 2798(XXVI) of 13 December 1971 on the enlargement of the Committee,

Noting that the membership of the United Nations has increased substantially since the adoption of the resolutions enlarging the Advisory Committee,

Mindful of rule 156 of its rules of procedure and desiring, accordingly, to increase the participation of members from developing countries in the Advisory Committee,

1. Decides to increase the membership of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions from thirteen to sixteen members;

2. Decides to amend, with effect from 1 January 1978, rules 155 to 157 of its rules of procedure to read as follows:

"Rule 155

"The General Assembly shall appoint an Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions consisting of sixteen members, including at least three financial experts of recognized standing.

"Rule 156

"The members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, no two of whom shall be nationals of the same State, shall be selected on the basis of broad geographical representation, personal qualifications and experience and shall serve for a period of three years corresponding to three calendar years. Members shall retire by rotation and shall be eligible for reappointment. The three financial experts shall not retire simultaneously. The General Assembly shall appoint the members of the Advisory Committee at the regular session immediately preceding the expiration of the term of office of the members or, in case of vacancies, at the next session.

"Rule 157

"The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions shall be responsible for expert examination of the

programme budget of the United Nations and shall assist the Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee). At the beginning of each regular session at which the proposed programme budget for the following biennium is to be considered, it shall submit to the General Assembly a detailed report on the proposed programme budget for that biennium. It shall also submit, at such times as may be specified in the applicable provisions of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, a report on the accounts of the United Nations and all United Nations entities for which the Secretary-General has administrative responsibility. It shall examine on behalf of the General Assembly the administrative budgets of specialized agencies and proposals for financial and budgetary arrangements with such agencies. It shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to it under the Financial Regulations of the United Nations."

REVIEW OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND EXPERT MACHINERY DEALING WITH THE FORMULATION, REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF PROGRAMMES AND BUDGETS
A/32/390. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/426).

Other matters pertaining to the United Nations budget

General Assembly—32nd session
Fifth Committee, meetings 45, 47, 69, 72.
Plenary meeting 110.

COST OF UNITED NATIONS SERVICES TO ACTIVITIES FINANCED FROM EXTRABUDGETARY FUNDS
A/32/8/Add.9. Services provided by United Nations to activities funded from extrabudgetary resources. Report of ACABQ.
A/C.5/32/29 and Corr.1. Further report of Secretary-General.
A/C.5/32/L.49 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2. Draft report of Fifth Committee, paras. 54-58, and draft decision, para. 238 (c).
A/32/490. Report of Fifth Committee, draft decision, para. 255 (c).

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR THE OFFICE OF FINANCIAL SERVICES
A/C.5/32/66. Revised estimates under sections 22 B.1 (Office of Financial Services) and 25 (Staff assessment) and income section 1 (Income from staff assessment). Report of Secretary-General.
A/C.5/32/L.49 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2. Draft report of Fifth Committee, paras. 211-214, and draft decision, para. 238 (d).
A/32/490. Report of Fifth Committee, draft decision, para. 255 (d).

Financial emergency of the United Nations

On 14 December 1977, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, adopted resolution 32/104 dealing with the financial emergency of the United Nations.

The deficit of the United Nations, which in 1977 amounted to approximately \$120 million, had arisen as a result of a number of factors which had been outlined in the report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations,¹³ submitted to the 1976 session of the Assembly but deferred to the 1977 session for consideration.¹⁴

The Negotiating Committee, created in 1975 for the purpose of bringing about a comprehensive settlement of the critical financial situation of the Organization,¹⁵ reported that it had been unable to reach a consensus on a solution to the financial difficulties of the Organization because of the fundamental objections of certain Member States to some of the elements of the guidelines put forward towards a comprehensive settlement.

¹³ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 889-91.

¹⁴ Ibid., p. 891, text of resolution 31/191 of 22 December 1976.

¹⁵ See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 957, text of resolution 3538(XXX) of 17 December 1975.

During discussion in the Fifth Committee at the 1977 session, the Chairman of the Negotiating Committee explained that his Committee had not held any meetings during 1977 because of an apparent absence of any prospects of success. Accordingly, the report it had made to the preceding session remained unchanged.

A number of Fifth Committee Members—including Australia, Canada, Chile, Ghana, Ireland, Japan and Venezuela—agreed to the concept of collective responsibility for the expenses of the Organization; Canada stated that the financial integrity of the United Nations depended on the willingness of Member States to uphold the Charter of the United Nations.

The USSR and the United States agreed, but for different reasons, that the late payment of assessed contributions, identified by the Negotiating Committee as one of the causes of the liquidity crisis, had nothing to do with the financial emergency. The United States and others claimed that the emergency was caused solely by the withholding of assessments and the making of payments in non-convertible currencies for technical assistance expenditures under the regular budget.

The USSR, as well as the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia and some other States, in accordance with their long-standing position of principle, maintained that the problem existed largely as a result of peace-keeping activities undertaken by the United Nations in contravention of the Charter, for which they refused to share financial responsibility for a deficit of \$86 million.

Ghana spoke in favour of charging interest on assessed contributions which were late; Benin could not support that idea.

Another reason for the Organization's financial difficulties, according to the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia and the USSR, was the unjustifiably rapid growth of the budget.

The Byelorussian SSR and the USSR stated that they could not accept the continued inclusion of technical assistance programmes in the regular budget, which meant financing them in United States dollars, since they maintained that the budget was intended to cover only administrative costs. They also considered that national currencies paid in respect of this expenditure were not put to sufficient use and that there was therefore no justification for including the unused balance of such contributions either as sums due or as part of the deficit. Czechoslovakia expressed similar views. The German Democratic Republic felt that the United Nations Development Programme, financed by voluntary contributions, should be made responsible for all technical assistance. Although the German

Democratic Republic was prepared to contribute to economic and social development, it opposed compelling Member States to grant aid in a pre-determined fashion. Canada, too, was among those which believed that the regular programme of technical assistance should be financed from voluntary contributions; Benin, however, said it was glad that such assistance was included in the regular budget.

Regarding the United Nations bonds issued in connexion with peace-keeping operations, the Byelorussian SSR, China, the German Democratic Republic, the USSR and others reiterated their opinion that provision for amortization costs should not be included in the budget. The Byelorussian SSR and the USSR also felt that developed countries holding bonds should waive their right to repayment and that developing countries holding bonds should be reimbursed by means of voluntary contributions. Canada expressed the view that removal from the regular budget of expenditure related to the bonds was hardly consistent with the position according to which the amortization constituted a legitimate expense of the Organization. Nevertheless, Canada was prepared to support such a measure provided that all bond-holders were reimbursed, fully and on a regular basis, for the amounts and in the time originally provided.

With reference to a proposal contained in the Negotiating Committee's guidelines regarding the holding of a pledging conference to enable States to make voluntary contributions to liquidate the Organization's deficit, the United States said it would not be interested in participating in such a conference unless there was prior assurance that those responsible for creating the deficit would make appropriately substantial payment of their arrearages, discontinue withholdings and make all payments in usable currencies. Chile and Sierra Leone welcomed convening such a conference.

Italy and the United Kingdom were among those which stressed the importance of voluntary contributions to remedy the financial emergency. Denmark, however, said that, without a willingness of all Members to carry their fair share of the burden, to count on voluntary contributions to cover the deficit would be wishful thinking.

Some Member States, including Australia, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan and Sierra Leone, felt that the mandate of the Negotiating Committee should be extended. Canada stated that it could accept the guidelines set out in the Committee's report despite difficulties it had with certain provisions. Venezuela, however, expressed the view that the Committee's mandate should not be extended until the major countries involved had

agreed on a solution to the crisis. The Federal Republic of Germany, too, said that, until Member States decided to apply the rules in force or alter them, there would be no point in extending the mandate.

China reiterated its opposition to the peace-keeping operations of the United Nations, which, it maintained, constituted interference in the internal affairs of countries by the two super-powers and for which it refused to assume any obligations. It also repeated its position of principle regarding the unpaid assessments of the "Chiang Kai-shek clique"—which amounted to over \$16 million and was one of the elements included in the deficit; the unpaid assessments had nothing to do with the Chinese Government and it therefore bore no responsibility for them. Czechoslovakia, the Byelorussian SSR and the USSR agreed saying that those responsible for that debt were those who had tried to keep that regime in the United Nations.

Turkey said it would like a solution to be found on the basis of prompt and full payment of assessed contributions, charging interest for unpaid assessments, reorganization of the payment time-table, establishment of a proper instalment pattern, short-term action with regard to the Working Capital Fund, authorization to borrow from trust funds or other resources, authorization to liquidate accumulated non-convertible currencies and establishment of an atmosphere conducive to voluntary contributions.

Japan and the United States were convinced that replenishing or increasing the Working Capital Fund could be only a stop-gap measure; the long-term solution to the financial emergency required a comprehensive approach.

Saudi Arabia recalled its proposal for a tax

on the value of a State's arms production to resolve the financial crisis.¹⁶ Another solution, it believed, would be to call on Governments to levy a small value-added type of tax for the benefit of the United Nations.

On 9 December 1977, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution—on behalf also of Australia, Canada, Denmark, Indonesia, Ireland, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey and Uruguay—which the Fifth Committee approved on the same day by consensus and which the Assembly subsequently adopted without a vote as resolution 32/104.

By the preambular paragraphs, the Assembly *inter alia* reaffirmed the collective responsibility of Member States for the financial security of the United Nations and their determination to arrive at a lasting solution to the Organization's financial problems, keeping in mind the positions of principle of Member States. It then, by the operative provisions, *inter alia*: took note of the report of the Negotiating Committee and the views of Member States in the Fifth Committee; expressed concern that the Negotiating Committee had not been able to reach a consensus on a solution; urged all Member States, especially those whose efforts could promote an accord, to negotiate with the aim of bringing about a lasting solution; and requested the Negotiating Committee to keep the financial situation under review, to continue its efforts towards arriving at a comprehensive settlement and to submit a further report to the regular 1978 session, if necessary.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

¹⁶ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 891.

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session
Fifth Committee, meetings 32, 33, 35, 37, 39, 60.
Plenary meeting 102.

A/31/37. Report of Negotiating Committee on Financial Emergency of United Nations.

A/C.5/32/L.36. Australia, Canada, Denmark, Indonesia, Ireland, Pakistan, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uruguay: draft resolution, approved by consensus by Fifth Committee on 9 December 1977, meeting 60.
A/32/435. Report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 32/104, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/32/435, adopted without vote by Assembly on 14 December 1977, meeting 102.

The General Assembly,
Reaffirming the collective responsibility of Member States for the financial security of the United Nations,
Recalling the Secretary-General's statements of 25 September 1975 and 14 April 1976 in which he drew attention to the serious financial situation of the United Nations,

Noting with concern that the short-term deficit of the Organization has continued to grow,

Recalling its resolutions 3049(XXVII) of 19 December 1972, 3538(XXX) of 17 December 1975 and 31/191 of 22 December 1976,

Bearing in mind the need to implement without further delay the consensus of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations adopted by the General Assembly on 1 September 1965,

Reaffirming the determination of Member States to arrive at a lasting solution of the financial problems of the Organization,

Mindful of the positions of principle of Member States,

1. Takes note of the report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations, including the guidelines submitted by the Chairman of the Committee for discussion and negotiation, as contained in paragraph 18 of the report, and of the views expressed by Member States in the Fifth Committee;

2. Expresses concern that the Committee was unable to reach a consensus on a solution to the financial problems of the Organization;

3. Urges all Member States, particularly those among them

whose efforts can promote an accord, to negotiate with the aim of bringing about a lasting solution to the financial problems of the United Nations;

4. Requests the Committee to keep the financial situation of the United Nations under review and to continue its efforts to bring about a comprehensive settlement of the financial problems of the Organization;

5. Further requests the Committee to submit, if necessary, a supplementary report on further developments to be considered at the thirty-third session of the General Assembly;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to provide, at the thirty-third session, detailed information regarding the extent, rate of increase and composition of the deficit of the Organization, as well as voluntary contributions received from Member States and other sources;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session the item entitled "Financial emergency of the United Nations: report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations."

The effect of currency instability on budgets of the organizations of the United Nations system

Impact of inflation on budgets

The Secretary-General submitted to the 1977 General Assembly session a report on the impact of inflation on budgets of the organizations of the United Nations system. The report was submitted pursuant to an Assembly decision of 17 December 1975¹⁷ by which he was requested to consult with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) with a view to reaching a common methodology among the United Nations organizations for estimating the cost of inflation on proposed programme budgets and for including such costs in those budgets.

In his report, the Secretary-General stated that ACC, in its annual report for 1976-1977 (see p. 773), had informed the Economic and Social Council that a common methodology for estimating costs due to inflation, aimed at ensuring that proposed programme increases or decreases could be distinguished from increased budgetary provisions required to meet the impact of inflation, had been worked out. In this connexion, ACC recalled that it had already taken a position in favour of full budgeting, under which expenditure estimates included provision for all foreseeable cost changes resulting from the projection of trends up to the end of the period covered, thus avoiding or minimizing the need for supplementary estimates. A summary of ACC action leading up to its recommendation was annexed to the Secretary-General's report.

During the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee's consideration of the report, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) stated that his Committee had concluded that the report was not an adequate response to the request made by the Fifth Committee on the question of inflation. The Advisory Committee felt that the report should be considered as an interim submission and that the Secretary-General might submit another report in 1978 or 1979 taking into account any guidelines which the Fifth Committee might give.

The representatives of Pakistan and Turkey favoured full budgeting, whereby the estimated inflation rates were compounded over the two-year cycle, rather than semi-full budgeting, requiring further calculations at the end of a year, which they felt would in effect worsen the Organization's financial problems.

The representative of Australia questioned the methodology used by the Secretary-General in calculating the cost of inflation. With regard to semi-full budgeting, he suggested that if the Fifth Committee approved appropriations that were 10, 15 or 20 per cent lower than the estimates for inflation, it would provide an incentive for the Secretariat to make better use of resources without adversely affecting programme implementation.

The representative of the USSR observed that the Secretary-General's report contained no information regarding steps taken by the Secretariat to make economies and thus counteract the effect of inflation. Moreover, the information supplied concerning the question of arriving at a common methodology to be applied throughout the system to deal with the impact of inflation on budgets was incomplete and fragmentary.

When the Chairman of the Fifth Committee suggested that the Committee approve the recommendations of ACABQ, the USSR proposed, and the Committee accepted, that specific mention be made that the opinions expressed in the Fifth Committee at the current session be taken into account.

The Chairman's suggestion, as amended, was approved without vote on 28 October 1977 and forwarded to the General Assembly.

Thus, on 21 December, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee and without a vote, took note of the report of the Secretary-General, considering it to be an interim report, and asked him to report in 1978 on progress achieved on the question, taking into account views expressed in the Fifth Committee

¹⁷ See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 960.

at the Assembly's 1977 session. The Assembly incorporated this decision as section II of its 11-part resolution 32/212. (For text of section II, See **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

Effects of inflation and monetary instability

Also on 21 December 1977, the General Assembly took note of a decision by the Fifth Committee to postpone to the regular 1978 session its consideration of a draft resolution proposed by Cuba on the effects of inflation and monetary instability, intended to establish a special procedure for covering losses resulting from inflation.

By the operative paragraphs of that text, the Assembly would have decided that the losses sustained by the United Nations as a result of inflation and monetary instability in the developed countries in which it had headquarters would be covered in the following way:

(a) 80 per cent of such losses would be borne by those countries in proportion to the expenditures incurred there; and

(b) 20 per cent would be borne by the other countries, pro-rated in shares determined by the scale of assessments approved by the Assembly for the corresponding period.

Losses sustained as a result of internal inflation in, and readjustments and fluctuations in the exchange rates of the currencies of, the developing countries in which the United Nations had headquarters would be absorbed by the United Nations regular budget.

The provisions of the resolution were not to apply to developed countries in which the United Nations had headquarters and which made voluntary contributions in order to offset United Nations losses sustained as a result of inflation and monetary instability, provided that those contributions were at least equivalent to the amount that would be payable by them as a result of their own internal inflation and readjustments and fluctuations in the exchange rates of their currencies.

Based on an oral proposal by the Federal Republic of Germany, the Fifth Committee's

recommendation was approved on 12 December 1977 by 56 votes to 20, with 15 abstentions. The Assembly took note of the Committee's action without adopting a formal decision.

Budgetary provision for inflation and exchange-rate movements

On 21 December 1977, the General Assembly took note of another decision of the Fifth Committee to postpone to 1978 its consideration of a revised draft resolution sponsored by Australia and Singapore dealing with budgetary provision for inflation and exchange-rate movements.

By the operative paragraphs, the Assembly would have decided that, in issuing allotments to programme managers, the Secretary-General should during 1978-1979 and subsequent biennia satisfy himself that movements in inflation and currency exchange rates were in accordance with budget projections, and if the actual rates were favourable by comparison reduce the allocations accordingly.

If additional allocations were requested by programme managers because of higher rates of inflation or unfavourable movements in exchange rates, the Secretary-General should ascertain whether savings were possible from other sources and reduce the allocations accordingly.

If proposals for additional appropriations were made to cover higher rates of inflation or less favourable exchange rates than those budgeted for at various duty stations, detailed information should be provided on: (a) savings resulting from lower inflation rates or favourable currency variations at other duty stations; and (b) attempts to cover these additional costs by means of savings from other sources, for example, economies achieved in executing programmes or the completion of programmes earlier than anticipated.

Cuba orally proposed that the draft resolution be deferred, and the Committee agreed on 14 December 1977 by 37 votes to 28, with 18 abstentions. The Assembly took note of the action without adopting a formal decision.

Documentary references

Impact of inflation on budgets

General Assembly—32nd session
Fifth Committee, meetings 27, 29, 72.
Plenary meeting 110.

A/C.5/32/5. Report of Secretary-General.
A/C.5/32/L.49 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2. Draft report of Fifth Committee (on proposed programme budget for biennium 1978-1979), paras. 27-30, and draft resolution X (section II, as orally suggested by Fifth Committee Chairman and as orally amended by USSR, approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 28 October 1977, meeting 29).

A/32/490. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution X, section II.

Resolution 32/212, section II, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/32/490, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 December 1977, meeting 110.

The General Assembly

...

II

Impact of inflation on the budgets of the organizations of the United Nations system

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the

impact of inflation on the budgets of the organizations of the United Nations system;

2. Considers the report of the Secretary-General to be an interim report;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session on the progress achieved with respect to the question of the impact of inflation on the budgets of the organizations of the United Nations system, taking into account the views expressed in the Fifth Committee during its consideration of this question at the thirty-second session;

...

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS for page references to texts of sections I and III-XI of Assembly resolution 32/212.]

Effects of inflation and monetary instability

General Assembly—32nd session
Fifth Committee, meetings 61, 72.
Plenary meeting 110.

A/C.5/32/L.27. Cuba: draft resolution.

A/C.5/32/L.49 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2. Draft report of Fifth Committee (on proposed programme budget for biennium 1978-1979), paras. 216-218, and draft decision, para. 238 (e).

A/32/490. Report of Fifth Committee, draft decision, para. 255 (e).

Budgetary provision for inflation and exchange-rate movements

General Assembly—32nd session
Fifth Committee, meetings 63, 67-69, 72.
Plenary meeting 110.

A/C.5/32/L.32. Australia: draft resolution.

A/C.5/32/L.32/Rev.1. Australia and Singapore: revised draft resolution.

A/C.5/32/L.49 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2. Draft report of Fifth Committee (on proposed programme budget for biennium 1978-1979), paras. 219-221, and draft decision, para. 238 (f).

A/32/490. Report of Fifth Committee, draft decision, para. 255 (f).

Scale of assessments for apportionment of United Nations expenses

The expenses of the United Nations are apportioned among Member States on the basis of a percentage scale of assessments adopted by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Committee on Contributions. The scale is normally approved for a three-year period. However, on 14 December 1976, the Assembly adopted the scale proposed by the Committee for 1977, 1978 and 1979 for the year 1977 only.¹⁸ At the same time it decided that the scale should be reviewed by an enlarged Committee on Contributions during 1977, following which a report was to be submitted to the Assembly.

The enlarged Committee met in April and August 1977. Its report to the Assembly's 1977 session contained the Committee's studies on criteria for the measurement of capacity to pay, together with a draft resolution on a scale of assessments for 1978 and 1979, on rates of assessment for States admitted to membership in the Organization during the 1976 session (Angola, Samoa and Seychelles), and on rates of assessment for States not Members of the United Nations for contributions towards United Nations activities in which they participated.

In referring to the draft resolution proposed by the Committee on Contributions, its Chairman explained to the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee that, as Viet Nam had been admitted to membership in the Organization on 20 September 1977, the recommended rates of assessment for it in the draft resolution as a non-member State should be deleted, pending reconsideration of the matter by the Committee in 1978. Following a representation made by the representative of Viet Nam as to rates of assess-

ment for 1976 recommended by the Committee for the former Republic of South Viet-Nam and for the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam as non-member States, the Fifth Committee decided that these rates should also be deleted from the draft resolution, pending reconsideration of the matter by the Committee on Contributions. The Fifth Committee then, on 24 October 1977, approved the amended text by a roll-call vote of 90 to 2, with 12 abstentions. The text was adopted by the General Assembly on 2 December by a recorded vote of 101 to 1, with 12 abstentions, as resolution 32/39.

(For text of resolution and voting details, see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

The Chairman of the Committee on Contributions, in introducing the report of his Committee and in describing the studies it had undertaken, stated that the Committee had always striven to formulate its recommendations with impartiality and objectivity and with full recognition of the importance of a fair and equitable scale. It had been guided in these efforts by the principles and directives enunciated by the Assembly. However, the diverse and often conflicting views voiced during the debate in the Fifth Committee the previous year, particularly as to the intrinsic meaning of capacity to pay, had made the Committee's task one of great difficulty.

Recognizing that it was difficult to measure capacity to pay merely by statistical means and that it was impossible to arrive at any definite formula, it had been decided that comparative estimates of national income appeared *prima facie*

¹⁸ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 901-2, text of resolution 31/95 B.

to be the fairest guide. It had also been stated, however, that national income failed to take full account of economic realities and that the time had come to redefine the criteria used for the measurement of relative capacity to pay. Thus, at its most recent session, a major proportion of the Committee's time had been allocated to a search for ways and means of improving the statistical measurement of capacity to pay.

For example, the Committee had explored in depth the possibility of combining with national income other economic and social indicators, with a view to establishing a composite indicator which would reflect the relative level of development of countries or their socio-economic status. However, many problems were associated with the establishment of a composite indicator, such as the selection of indicators, the weight to be attached to each and the lack of adequate data for the broad spectrum of the membership (particularly for indicators such as national wealth and net national welfare). On the other hand, the almost universal adoption of standardized systems of national accounts, their regular publication and the general international understanding that the aggregate of national income portrayed the totality of the national production of goods and services had compelled the Committee to conclude that, in the current stage of statistical science, national income represented the only single indicator which could be statistically compiled for all countries and, therefore, utilized as the principal measure of capacity to pay.

Referring to the criticism levelled against the Committee's recommendations of the previous year, to the effect that they had failed to take account of sharp declines in export prices of countries with commodity-oriented economies and of the increasing price of imports, the Chairman drew attention to the fact that, as was true of any other element affecting a country's economy, such factors formed an intrinsic determinant of its national income and were thus automatically taken into account in compiling national income data.

Having agreed that its current recommendations would be based principally on the relative national incomes of Member States, the Committee had given consideration to expressing such income in constant, rather than in current, prices in order to eliminate distortions resulting from inflation. Conceptual and practical difficulties, however, barred the use of constant prices. As an alternative to converting income expressed in national currencies into a common currency unit—the United States dollar—it had also examined the possibility of using purchasing-power parities or conversions into a common unit

comprising a basket of currencies. Again, both alternatives posed complex problems in view of the widely varying economic systems and stages of development of the membership as a whole, but the Committee had agreed to explore the subject in greater depth at its next session.

Much of the debate at the previous session, the Chairman continued, had been centred on the avoidance of extreme variations between scales. In connexion with a proposal that individual increases be limited to a fixed percentage, the Committee had been unable to develop a workable method of applying universally fixed limitations that would operate not only downward but also upward. It had turned its attention, therefore, to the effect of substituting a variety of base periods for the three years it normally used for the formulation of scales. The scale for 1977, it was recalled, had been based on statistics relating to 1972-1974, a period when the economies of many countries had suffered severe reverses and when the monetary system and price mechanism of the market economies had experienced serious disturbances. Following a review of a number of possibilities, the Committee had agreed that its recommendations for a scale for 1978-1979 would be based on averages of national income for the seven years 1969-1975, a time span which, it determined, would serve best to temper the variations characteristic of the 1977 scale. In keeping with normal practice, it had also paid particular attention to the least developed and most seriously affected countries and others generally considered to be developing.

The scale recommended for 1978-1979 incorporated the new floor of 0.01 per cent. The resulting averages had been adjusted by the application of the lower per capita income allowance formula (based on an upper limit of \$1,800 per capita income and a maximum deduction of 70 per cent), which had transferred 5.81 per cent of the scale from low to higher per capita income countries. Wherever possible, downward adjustments had been made in the rates of developing countries designated by the World Bank (the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) as having had to devote a substantial portion of foreign earnings to the servicing of external public debt and which had suffered exceptional difficulties such as natural disasters and wars. Representations of Member States and the special circumstances of other States had been carefully considered by the Committee and, again, downward adjustments had been made to the extent possible.

The Chairman added that with the best of intentions it was not easy to formulate a scale which was acceptable to and met the changing economic circumstances of all Members. However,

the Committee's proposals, which had not met with the unqualified and unreserved approval of all its members, represented an intensive effort to bridge the gap between opposing and often mutually incompatible views.

With regard to a request by a Member State to appear before the Committee on Contributions, the Committee had held the view that, if representatives of Member States were given the opportunity of appearing before it, not only would this call for longer sessions but it also would raise constitutional problems in that the Committee would be transformed into a negotiating body.

In the ensuing debate in the Fifth Committee, the Committee on Contributions was commended by a number of Members for the scope and depth of its report and for its efforts in seeking a solution to a technically complex and politically sensitive problem. Some States, such as the Byelorussian SSR, Costa Rica, Democratic Yemen, Greece, Mongolia, Somalia, Turkey, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, had no difficulty in endorsing the Committee's recommendations, which they felt were well-founded. Others, such as Argentina, Austria, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Malaysia and Pakistan, supported the new scale in the interests of a consensus or compromise. Still others, notably Australia, the Central African Empire, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Nigeria, the United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom, were prepared to accept the scale with certain reservations. Poland and Singapore, on the other hand, were among those which maintained that appropriate recognition had not been given to capacity to pay; accordingly, they were unable to accept the recommendations made. The United States observed that Member States should accept the responsibilities as well as the benefits of the United Nations and that it was unable to vote for a scale of assessments which accorded insufficient responsibilities to those countries whose incomes had risen dramatically.

In referring to the statistical measurement of capacity to pay, a number of representatives, including those of Argentina, Brazil, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Mongolia, the Philippines and the United Kingdom, shared the view of the Committee on Contributions that, pending the availability of a uniform body of statistics on national wealth, national income should continue to be utilized as the principal measure of capacity to pay. It was suggested by Portugal, Romania and others, however, that while it had not been possible to combine national income with other economic and social indicators, such other indicators should be given greater weight in the granting of relief. The representative of Spain, on the

other hand, stated that it should not be impossible to establish a composite indicator which would combine net national income with certain other economic and social indicators, duly selected, weighted and examined so as to eliminate any considerations which might militate against a fair evaluation of capacity to pay. The matter, he felt, was one which should be explored in greater depth by the Committee on Contributions.

In Cuba's view, Members' capacity to pay in foreign currencies should also be examined. Some States, such as Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the United Arab Emirates, reiterated their concern that national income failed to take account of the level of a country's development or of its dependence on one non-renewable national resource.

At the same time, some States, such as Argentina, Brazil, Poland and Yugoslavia, believed that the low per capita allowance should be adjusted so that its corrective function might be more pronounced.

The decision of the Committee on Contributions to continue its use of national income in current prices was supported by some States, such as the Byelorussian SSR, Turkey and the USSR, in the light of the difficulties involved in the use of constant prices. Others, including Cuba, Japan, the Netherlands, Sierra Leone and the United Kingdom, welcomed the study which the Committee intended to undertake on the conversion of national currencies into a common unit. As was pointed out by the Netherlands, the practice of converting national income into United States dollars produced anomalies because of fluctuations in exchange rates and variations in national inflationary trends. Conversion into a common unit comprising a basket of currencies and the introduction of purchasing-power comparability might achieve some of the refinements required.

Referring to the use by the Committee on Contributions of a seven-year rather than a three-year base period for the formulation of the new scale, several States, such as Costa Rica, Greece, Japan, Mauritania, Sierra Leone, Turkey and Yugoslavia, supported the use of the extended statistical base, which they were satisfied had served to reduce to some extent the sudden and sharp increases which had been characteristic of the previous scale. Others, such as Australia, Belgium, Ireland, Italy, the Ivory Coast and the United Kingdom, pointed out that the extended base imposed a considerable time-lag between the years comprising the base period and the year in which Member States would be required to pay their contributions. In fact, contributions would be based in part on economic conditions prevailing as much as 10 years earlier, thus

imparting undue weight on the rates of assessment of countries with deteriorating economies and insufficient emphasis on the rates of those with rapidly expanding economies. Moreover, as was pointed out by Spain, distortions had been created by the reuse of statistics which had formed the basis of previous scales.

While Canada was not convinced that assessments should be shielded from capacity to pay, the Federal Republic of Germany indicated that it was prepared, in a spirit of compromise, to accept the extended base, considering it preferable to absolute or percentage limitations on changes in the rates of assessment between successive scales. This view was not shared by Iraq, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Singapore or the United Arab Emirates, in whose opinions the recommendations before the Fifth Committee were not sufficiently responsive to the Assembly's resolution of 14 December 1976.⁹

In response to a question raised by Italy as to whether the extended seven-year base period would be retained in formulating future scales, the Chairman of the Committee on Contributions explained that, since there had been divisions of opinion on the matter within the Committee, it was impossible to prejudice any recommendations it might make in the future.

In the view of the Ukrainian SSR, the Committee's action in doubling the base period for the formulation of the new scale should not establish a precedent for the future. Similarly, Australia and Zambia believed that in the future the base period should be no longer than three years and that capacity to pay should be measured in terms of the current capacity of States to pay.

Argentina, on the other hand, maintained that once it was decided to adopt a seven-year base, the same approach should be continued until the reasons which had prompted its adoption no longer existed. The United Kingdom stressed that whatever base period was chosen, it should become a constant feature of future scales in order to avoid arbitrary and irrational results. In the opinion of Greece and the Philippines, the matter was one which should be left to the discretion of the Committee on Contributions.

Referring to the question of the continuing disparity or widening gap between the economies of developed and developing countries, some Members, including Argentina, Brazil, Iraq and Yugoslavia, reiterated their position that, as long as that gap persisted, the total share of the scale borne by developed countries should not decrease at the expense of developing countries. The opposite view was posited by others, who expressed their concern over the growing imbalance between the financial responsibilities shared

by Member States and their participation in the decision-making process. For example, the Federal Republic of Germany stated that it was not in the best interests of the Organization for each country or group of countries to attempt to reduce their contributions to the extent possible. Nor was it equitable, in the view of the Ivory Coast, for the scale to be formulated on the basis of groups of States. In Japan's opinion, it was unsound and contrary to the principle of collective financial responsibility for a small number of countries to finance such a large share of the Organization's budget. As was pointed out by the United States, 27 developed countries would pay 89.04 per cent in the proposed scale—a situation which might have serious consequences for the financial sovereignty of the Organization.

As to the classification of "developing" countries, Argentina and Sierra Leone noted that the economic organs of the United Nations had sufficient experience to allow them to define the term "developing." In that connexion, the representative of Iraq recalled that he had indicated at the preceding session that developing countries were those belonging to the "Group of 77."

In the context of the debate on the methods used by the Committee on Contributions to formulate the proposed scale, the treatment of certain developing countries gave rise to misgivings on the part of some Member States. For example, Australia, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States, whose views were shared by Ireland and to some extent by France, noted that—aside from the systematic relief afforded low per capita income countries through the application of the low per capita allowance formula, the ad hoc adjustments for countries with very low per capita income and the benefits conferred on countries with rapidly rising economies as a consequence of the extension of the base period to seven years—further downward adjustments had been made to the rates of assessment of the more prosperous developing countries with sizable amounts of foreign currencies, to the detriment of other countries with severely depressed economies. In their opinion, those adjustments were at variance with the principles of capacity to pay and the sovereign equality of all Member States proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations.

Australia believed that the assessments of all countries should flow from the statistical data and that the best defence against allegations of capricious action was for the Committee on Contribu-

⁹ Ibid., p. 901, text of resolution 31/95 A.

tions to inform the Fifth Committee of the extent of, and reasons for variations from, the rate derived from the statistics and the application of the low per capita allowance. In response to Australia's question as to the extent of further discretionary adjustments made by the Committee on Contributions, its Chairman stated that they had amounted to substantially less than 1 per cent in the new scale.

During the course of the debate, dissatisfaction was expressed by the representatives of a number of Member States as to the rates of assessment recommended for their countries in the new scale. Angola, for example, stated that the statistical base related to a period which preceded its independence. It was a newly independent country with a massive task of reconstruction, yet its assessment was twice that of some countries in far more favourable economic circumstances. The representative of Angola requested, therefore, that his country's case be re-examined, as did the representative of Bangladesh, who pointed out that his country's rate of assessment would be four times that of other countries most seriously affected by economic crises.

As the representative of Italy pointed out, the weight of the indicators corresponding to 1973 to 1975—years in which his country had faced a critical economic situation—had been diluted by being encompassed by the new broader seven-year statistical base. Furthermore, there was a contradiction in that the international community was requesting the Italian Government to reduce its public expenditures on the one hand and to pay an increased assessment on the other.

The representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya also maintained that his country was over-assessed in the new scale; account had not been taken of the fact that, although his country's national income had risen steadily in recent years, it had incurred a considerable trade deficit as a result of the sharp rise in the cost of imported goods and services necessary to its development.

The Netherlands representative recalled his Government's previously expressed doubts about the continuing upward trend of its assessment. He was not convinced that the rate had been calculated correctly or that it reflected his country's capacity to pay.

Pakistan stated that, while the increase in its proposed rate of assessment, occurring at a time when its per capita income had decreased, might be due largely to the extension of the base period, such extension ignored the serious reverses suffered by Pakistan in the past year.

The representative of Poland said that the Committee on Contributions had failed to take account of the extent of Poland's access to foreign currency or its less favourable terms of trade; moreover, Poland's national income, for the purpose of the formulation of the scale, had been converted into dollars in an over-simplified manner.

In expressing serious reservations concerning the prolongation of the base period, the representative of Portugal was unable to understand why the Committee on Contributions had not taken account of the economic hardships experienced by his country during the past two years, hardships which had erased the gains of the previous five years; the proposed reduction of 0.01 percentage points was purely symbolic, he said.

The representative of Singapore, objecting to the rate of assessment proposed for his country, stated that, in measuring Singapore's capacity to pay, the Committee on Contributions had taken into account neither the appreciation against the United States dollar of the Singapore dollar nor his country's abnormally high rate of inflation, which had artificially inflated its income in current prices. Moreover, Singapore's trade balance showed a large deficit.

The indisputable deterioration in the economy of Spain in recent years had been negated by the use of the seven-year statistical base, the representative of that State pointed out. The rate of assessment recommended for his country was thus not a reflection of its real capacity to pay.

In referring to the serious economic and financial difficulties of his country and to the consequences of war, the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic stated that his country, in addition to being a developing country, had also been classified a geographically disadvantaged country at the sixth session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea in June/July 1977. He trusted that the Committee on Contributions would bear these facts in mind in establishing the Syrian rate of assessment.

Responding to those representatives who had expressed the view that the proposed rates of assessment for their countries did not reflect their capacity to pay, the Chairman of the Committee on Contributions assured them that their views would be brought to the attention of his Committee at its next session.

A table showing the percentage scales of assessment and net contributions payable for 1978, with comparable percentages and amounts for 1977, appears below.

PERCENTAGE SCALES OF ASSESSMENT FOR UNITED NATIONS BUDGETS
AND NET CONTRIBUTIONS PAYABLE FOR 1977, AND 1978 AND 1979

(Contribution amounts in US dollars)

MEMBER STATE	FOR 1977		FOR 1978 AND 1979		MEMBER STATE	FOR 1977		FOR 1978 AND 1979	
	Percent- age scale of assess- ment ^a	Net con- tribution to United Nations regular budget ^b	Percent- age scale of assess- ment ^c	Net con- tribution to United Nations regular budget ^a		Percent- age scale of assess- ment ^d	Net con- tribution to United Nations regular budget ^e	Percent- age scale of assess- ment ^f	Net con- tribution to United Nations regular budget ^g
Afghanistan	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296	Indonesia	0.14	453,249	0.14	564,142
Albania	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296	Iran	0.43	1,545,550	0.40	1,599,835
Algeria	0.10	346,035	0.10	402,958	Iraq	0.10	358,035	0.08	314,367
Angola ^d	—	—	0.02	88,591	Ireland	0.15	507,053	0.15	604,438
Argentina	0.83	2,805,691	0.84	3,388,853	Israel	0.24	823,284	0.23	922,805
Australia	1.52	5,170,134	1.54	6,213,564	Italy	3.30	11,035,158	3.38	13,652,004
Austria	0.63	2,157,621	0.64	2,582,936	Ivory Coast	0.02	67,607	0.02	80,591
Bahamas	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296	Jamaica	0.02	67,607	0.02	80,591
Bahrain	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296	Japan	8.66	29,877,840	8.64	34,807,632
Bangladesh	0.04	119,214	0.04	161,184	Jordan	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296
Barbados	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296	Kenya	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296
Belgium	1.07	3,624,976	1.08	4,355,954	Kuwait	0.16	568,856	0.15	600,438
Benin	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296	Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296
Bhutan	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296	Lebanon	0.03	101,410	0.03	120,888
Bolivia	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296	Lesotho	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296
Botswana	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296	Liberia	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296
Brazil	1.04	3,623,565	1.04	4,190,771	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.17	598,660	0.16	640,734
Bulgaria	0.13	435,446	0.14	568,142	Luxembourg	0.04	135,214	0.04	161,184
Burma	0.02	63,607	0.01	36,296	Madagascar	0.02	67,977	0.01	36,296
Burundi	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296	Malawi	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296
Byelorussian SSR	0.40	1,328,140	0.41	1,656,131	Malaysia	0.09	312,232	0.09	362,663
Canada	2.96	9,925,904	3.04	12,281,945	Maldives	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296
Cape Verde	0.02	75,607	0.01	36,296	Mali	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296
Central African Empire	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296	Malta	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296
Chad	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296	Mauritania	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296
Chile	0.09	284,232	0.09	362,663	Mauritius	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296
China	5.50	18,591,931	5.50	22,162,729	Mexico	0.78	2,604,674	0.79	3,187,374
Colombia	0.11	352,194	0.11	443,254	Mongolia	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296
Comoros	0.02	75,607	0.01	36,296	Morocco	0.05	165,018	0.05	201,480
Congo	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296	Mozambique	0.02	75,607	0.02	80,591
Costa Rica	0.02	67,607	0.02	80,591	Nepal	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296
Cuba	0.13	447,446	0.11	435,254	Netherlands	1.38	4,720,885	1.42	5,738,013
Cyprus	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296	New Zealand	0.28	946,498	0.26	1,039,692
Czechoslovakia Democratic Kampuchea	0.87	2,932,905	0.84	3,372,853	Nicaragua	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296
Democratic Yemen	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296	Niger	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296
Denmark	0.63	2,129,621	0.64	2,582,936	Nigeria	0.13	451,446	0.13	523,847
Dominican Republic	0.02	67,607	0.02	80,591	Norway	0.43	1,453,550	0.45	1,821,315
Ecuador	0.02	67,607	0.02	80,591	Oman	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296
Egypt	0.08	254,428	0.08	322,367	Pakistan	0.06	170,821	0.07	286,071
El Salvador	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296	Panama	0.02	67,607	0.02	80,591
Equatorial Guinea	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296	Papua New Guinea	0.02	75,607	0.01	36,296
Ethiopia	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296	Paraguay	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296
Fiji	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296	Peru	0.06	198,821	0.06	241,775
Finland	0.41	1,381,944	0.44	1,785,018	Philippines	0.10	306,035	0.10	402,958
France	5.66	19,052,788	5.82	23,516,196	Poland	1.40	4,788,492	1.39	5,597,126
Gabon	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296	Portugal	0.20	696,071	0.19	761,621
Gambia	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296	Qatar	0.02	67,607	0.02	80,591
German Democratic Republic	1.35	4,615,474	1.33	5,351,351	Romania	0.26	862,892	0.24	959,101
Germany, Federal Republic of	7.74	26,419,917	7.70	31,011,820	Rwanda	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296
Ghana	0.02	59,607	0.02	80,591	Samoa ^d	—	—	0.01	44,296
Greece	0.39	1,346,337	0.35	1,394,355	Sao Tome and Principe ^e	0.02	75,607	0.01	36,296
Grenada	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296	Saudi Arabia	0.24	883,284	0.23	922,805
Guatemala	0.02	63,607	0.02	80,591	Senegal	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296
Guinea	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296	Seychelles ^f	—	—	0.01	44,296
Guinea-Bissau	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296	Sierra Leone	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296
Guyana	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296	Singapore	0.08	286,428	0.08	322,367
Haiti	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296	Somalia	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296
Honduras	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296	South Africa	0.40	1,312,140	0.42	1,700,426
Hungary	0.34	1,153,320	0.33	1,325,764	Spain	1.53	5,388,699	1.53	6,165,269
Iceland	0.02	67,607	0.02	80,591	Sri Lanka	0.02	63,607	0.02	80,591
India	0.70	2,166,245	0.68	2,732,119	Sudan	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296
					Surinam	0.02	75,607	0.01	36,296
					Swaziland	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296

FOR 1977					FOR 1978 AND 1979				
MEMBER STATE	Percent- age scale of assessment ^a	Net con- tribution to United Nations regular budget ^b	Percent- age scale of assessment ^a	Net con- tribution to United Nations regular budget ^b	MEMBER STATE	Percent- age scale of assessment ^a	Net con- tribution to United Nations regular budget ^b	Percent- age scale of assessment ^a	Net con- tribution to United Nations regular budget ^b
Sweden	1.20	4,016,422	1.24	5,012,688	United Republic of Cameroon	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296
Syrian Arab Republic	0.02	67,607	0.02	80,591	United Republic of Tanzania	0.02	71,727	0.01	38,023
Thailand	0.10	334,035	0.10	402,958	United States	25.00	99,397,207	25.00	121,942,800
Togo	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296	Upper Volta	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296
Trinidad and Tobago	0.02	67,607	0.03	124,888	Uruguay	0.04	127,214	0.04	161,184
Tunisia	0.02	67,607	0.02	80,591	Venezuela	0.40	1,384,140	0.39	1,567,539
Turkey	0.30	1,023,951	0.30	1,214,185	Yemen	0.02	67,607	0.01	36,296
Uganda	0.02	69,383	0.01	36,296	Yugoslavia	0.38	1,300,534	0.39	1,575,539
Ukrainian SSR	1.50	4,986,526	1.53	6,177,269	Zaire	0.02	72,543	0.02	83,170
USSR	11.33	37,643,377	11.60	46,851,209	Zambia	0.02	67,607	0.02	80,591
United Arab Emirates	0.08	294,428	0.07	278,071					
United Kingdom	4.44	14,660,759	4.52	18,245,733		100.00	352,901,765	100.00	424,171,439

^a As approved by the General Assembly on 14 December 1976 (resolution 31/95 B).

^b The amounts listed represent net contributions after allowing for credits for the Tax Equalization Fund and other revenues and after adjustment for advances to the Working Capital Fund.

^c As approved by the General Assembly on 2 December 1977 (resolution 32/39); also applies to contributions for 1979.

^d General Assembly resolution 32/39 of 2 December 1977 provides that in respect of Seychelles, Angola and Samoa, which became Members of the United Nations on 21 September, 1 December and 15 December 1976, respectively, those Member States contribute one ninth of their 1976 percentage assessments and the whole of their 1977 percentage assessments applied to the same basis of assessment for the years 1976 and 1977 respectively as for other Member States:

Net contribution (in US dollars)	
1976	1977
Angola	7,110
Samoa	7,110
Seychelles	7,110
21,330	202,821

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session
Fifth Committee, meetings 16, 18, 22-24.
Plenary meetings 1, 16, 90.

A/32/11 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2. Report of Committee on Contributions.

A/32/11, Chapter IX. Draft resolution, recommended by Committee on Contributions for adoption by General Assembly, as orally amended by Chairman of Committee on Contributions and by Fifth Committee Chairman, approved by Fifth Committee on 24 October 1977, meeting 24, by roll-call vote of 90 to 2, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Singapore

Abstaining: Angola, Bangladesh, Belgium, Italy, Luxem-

bourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, United States.

A/32/224 and Add.1. Letters of 20 September and 3 October from Secretary-General to President of General Assembly.

A/32/332. Report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 32/39, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/32/332, adopted by Assembly on 2 December 1977, meeting 90, by recorded vote of 101 to 1, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Against: Singapore

Abstaining: Bangladesh, Belgium, Italy, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, United States.

The General Assembly

Resolves that:

(a) The scale of assessments for the contributions of Member States to the United Nations budget for the financial years 1978 and 1979 shall be as follows:

[See table above, PERCENTAGE SCALES OF ASSESSMENT FOR UNITED NATIONS BUDGETS AND NET CONTRIBUTIONS PAYABLE FOR 1977, AND 1978 AND 1979.]

(b) Subject to rule 160 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the scale of assessments given in subparagraph (a) above shall be reviewed by the Committee on Contributions in 1979 when a report shall be submitted to the Assembly for consideration at its thirty-fourth session;

(c) Notwithstanding the terms of regulation 5.5 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the Secretary-General shall be empowered to accept, at his discretion and after consultation with the Chairman of the Committee on Contributions, a portion of the contributions of Member States for the calendar years 1978 and 1979 in currencies other than United States dollars;

(d) For the year 1976, Seychelles, Angola and Samoa, which became Members of the United Nations on 21 September, 1 December and 15 December 1976, respectively, shall contribute amounts equal to one ninth of 0.02 per cent;

(e) For the year 1977, Seychelles, Angola and Samoa shall contribute amounts equal to 0.02 per cent;

(f) The contributions of the three new Member States for 1976 and 1977 shall be applied to the same basis of assessment as for other Member States, except that in the case of appropriations approved under General Assembly resolution 3374 B (XXX) of 28 November 1975, under section II of Assembly resolution 3374 C (XXX) of 2 December 1975 and under Assembly resolutions 31/5 C and D of 22 December 1976 for the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, the contributions of those States, in accordance with the group of contributors to which they may be assigned by the Assembly, shall be calculated in proportion to the calendar year;

(g) Subject to rule 160 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, States which are not Members of the United Nations but which participate in certain of its activities shall be called upon to contribute towards the 1978 and 1979 expenses of such activities on the basis of the following rates:

Non-member State	Per cent
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.05
Holy See	0.01
Liechtenstein	0.01
Monaco	0.01
Nauru	0.01
Republic of Korea	0.13
San Marino	0.01
Switzerland	0.96
Tonga	0.01

the following countries being called upon to contribute:

- (i) To the International Court of Justice: Liechtenstein, San Marino, Switzerland;
- (ii) To the international control of narcotic drugs: Holy See, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Republic of Korea, Switzerland, Tonga;
- (iii) To the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific: Republic of Korea;
- (iv) To the Economic Commission for Europe: Switzerland;
- (v) To the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Holy See, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Republic of Korea, San Marino, Switzerland;
- (vi) To the United Nations Industrial Development Organization: Liechtenstein, Monaco, Republic of Korea, Switzerland;
- (h) Angola, which became a Member of the United Nations on 1 December 1976 but which participated in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development with effect from 19 May 1976, shall be called upon to contribute towards the 1976 expenses of the Conference at the rate of one half of 0.02 per cent;
- (i) Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph (f) of General Assembly resolution 3062(XXVIII) of 9 November 1973 and subparagraph (h) of Assembly resolution 31/95 B of 14 December 1976, the Holy See, by virtue of its change in status from representative to observer to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization with effect from December 1975, shall not be called upon to contribute towards the expenses of that organization for the calendar years 1976 and 1977.

Other documents

- A/INF/32/3. Collection of contributions during period 1 January-19 September 1977. Report of Secretary-General.
- ST/ADM/SER.B/228. Assessment of Member States' advances to Working Capital Fund and contributions to United Nations regular budget for 1977, and of new Member States' contributions for 1975 and 1976.
- ST/ADM/SER.B/229. Status of contributions as at 31 December 1976.
- ST/ADM/SER.B/230. Status of contributions as at 30 June 1977.
- ST/ADM/SER.B/232. Assessment of Member States' advances to Working Capital Fund and contributions to United Nations regular budget for 1978, and of new Member States' contributions for 1976 and 1977.
- ST/ADM/SER.B/233. Status of contributions as at 31 December 1977.
- ST/ADM/SER.B/234. Assessment of contributions by non-member States towards 1976 expenses of United Nations activities in which they participate.

Chapter III

Other administrative and budgetary questions**Pattern of United Nations conferences**

The preparation of the detailed calendar of conferences and meetings of United Nations bodies continued in 1977 to be the responsibility of the 22-member Committee on Conferences, which included such a calendar, for the first time covering a biennium (1978-1979), in its 1977 report to the General Assembly. The Assembly decided at its 1977 session to retain the Committee, which had been established in 1974 on an experimental basis,¹ and at the same time redefined its terms of reference.²

In preparing the calendar of conferences, the Committee benefited from the fact that the Economic and Social Council, by its decision 281 (LXIII) of 4 August 1977, had already approved a provisional calendar of conferences for itself and its subsidiary bodies, which comprised a large part of the total programme of meetings.

By the same decision—which the Council approved, without a vote, on the recommendation of its sessional Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee—the Council also adopted, on a regular basis, a biennial cycle of meetings to correspond to the programme budget cycle. By other provisions, the Council authorized its standing Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, in exceptional circumstances, to hold brief extraordinary meetings during Council sessions in years when the Committee would not normally meet. The Council also took note with satisfaction of a United Nations Development Programme recommendation that the Assembly authorize a change in the basic pattern of sessions of the Governing Council: beginning in 1978, on an experimental basis, one annual session was proposed, with a three-day meeting in January to consider and approve country and intercountry programmes and projects.

The Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee had amended and approved the provisional calendar, item by item, without objection on 1 and 2 August 1977 (subject to pending recommendations of the Economic Committee on items still under consideration), and on 2 August approved the text of the decision without vote,

as proposed by its Chairman, with oral drafting amendments by Mexico.

The Committee on Conferences and the Economic and Social Council also approved a number of intersessional departures from the previously approved calendars for 1977 and 1978. Thus, by decision 211(ORG-77), the Council, without objection on 14 January 1977, approved a change of venue for the 1977 regular session of the Committee on Natural Resources, to accommodate the sixth session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, and postponed to April the second session of the Intergovernmental Working Group on a Code of Conduct for Transnational Corporations, to allow Governments more time to prepare views.

By decision 213(LXII), approved without vote on 19 April, the Council approved date changes for 1977 meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) and for the Joint Meetings of CPC and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, authorized a change of venue for a working group of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, and authorized a resumed session of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group on the Problem of Corrupt Practices. By the same decision, but on 5 May 1977, the Council also approved a date change for a working group of the Statistical Commission and provided for the 1978 session of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and for the 1977 and 1978 sessions of its subgroups. These decisions were either recommended by the Secretariat and approved directly by the Council or recommended by the Economic Committee, which had approved the last two provisions, concerning the Statistical Commission and the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, without objection and by consensus on 21 and 22 April, as proposed by

¹ See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 922-23, text of resolution 3351(XXIX) of 18 December 1974.

² Ibid.

the Commission and by the Committee of Experts, respectively.

On 4 August, by decision 280(LXIII) adopted without vote, the Council authorized changes in meeting dates for the Preparatory Committee for the 1978 United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries and for the 1978 sessions of the Intergovernmental Working Group on a Code of Conduct for Transnational Corporations; it also deferred to 1978 for further review the scheduled 1977 session of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. These decisions were proposed by the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee Chairman and, orally, by Uganda, respectively, and approved without vote by that Committee on 2 August.

By decision 279(LXIII), also adopted on 4 August, by 33 votes to 4, with 6 abstentions, the Council requested its subsidiary bodies, before submitting proposed calendar changes to the Council, to seek the advice of the Committee on Conferences, through the Bureau of the Council. Canada had proposed this decision in the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee and accepted drafting changes by Algeria and the Philippines; the Committee approved it on 2 August by 26 votes to 4, with 5 abstentions.

After discussion of the report of the Committee on Conferences in the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, during which a number of changes were made in the calendar for 1978-1979, the Assembly on 9 December adopted without vote a four-part resolution (32/71), proposed by the Committee on Conferences, by which inter alia it approved the calendar proposed by that Committee. It also called for a minimum of intersessional departures from that calendar, urged all bodies to conclude their work within the allotted time, and adopted guidelines proposed by the Committee on Conferences for reducing the wastage resulting from cancellation of scheduled meetings.

The guidelines embodied: (i) circulation, before sessions, of the agenda and time-table for the consideration of items; (ii) including in meeting programmes alternative agenda items that could be discussed; (iii) more precise scheduling of speakers; (iv) advance circulation of documentation; (v) leaving at least one of the final days of each session without meetings, to prepare draft reports, resolutions and decisions; (vi) identification of overlapping committee memberships to reduce the likelihood of conflicting meeting schedules; and (vii) advance notification of all conference resources available to each body, as well as periodic sessional reports of the use being made of those resources.

The Fifth Committee agreed without vote to an oral drafting amendment by New Zealand. The text also incorporated an amendment by the USSR—approved by the Fifth Committee by 51 votes to 7, with 18 abstentions—that the Assembly decide that sessions of the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space be held alternately at Geneva and New York. The decision to vote on the USSR amendment before voting on a Canadian sub-amendment followed a procedural debate concerning the order of voting; the Committee therefore did not vote on the Canadian amendment to the USSR text to refer the question of venue back to the Committee on Conferences.

One section (section II) of resolution 32/71 concerned meeting records (see following subchapter).

The Fifth Committee approved the text on 2 November 1977 by consensus.

(For text of resolution 32/71, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Fifth Committee also endorsed by consensus, on 2 November 1977, three additional recommendations of the Committee on Conferences not included in its draft resolution; these the Assembly adopted without vote on 9 December as decision 32/420. Noting that the meetings schedule at Geneva was sometimes below capacity in December and January, the Assembly proposed that the same arrangement approved for New York should be applied at Geneva, i.e. allowing for more meetings during off-peak periods and for fewer during peak periods. The Assembly also authorized the Secretary-General to over-programme meetings and interpretation services during 1978 to ensure maximum utilization of permanent staff and reduce temporary staff, in order to avoid wasting resources brought about by unavoidable cancellation of meetings. The third recommendation pertained to documentation (see following subchapter).

The Fifth Committee also approved by consensus on 2 November, the following changes in the calendar of conferences: on a proposal by Argentina, it specified the dates of the 1978 United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries; and on proposals by Belgium and Italy, it left undetermined the dates for the 1978 United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology and of the 1978 session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. The Assembly took note of the Fifth Committee's action, without vote and without adopting a formal decision, on 9 December 1977.

The Fifth Committee further recommended—and the General Assembly adopted without vote

on 9 December—resolution 32/72, by which the Committee on Conferences, which had been established for an initial three-year period, would be retained under amended terms of reference, which included: advising the Assembly on the calendar of conferences, on current and future requirements for conference services, facilities and documentation, and on means to ensure improved co-ordination of conferences, services and facilities within the United Nations system, conducting consultations in that regard; acting on behalf of the Assembly in dealing with departures from the approved calendar if such departures had administrative and financial implications; and recommending means to provide the optimum apportionment of conference resources, facilities and services, including documentation.

The draft text was proposed in the Fifth Committee by Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Canada, Costa Rica, Egypt, Ghana, India, Japan, Kenya, New Zealand, Nigeria, the Philippines, Peru and the United States, and was approved by consensus on 23 November 1977.

(For text of resolution 32/72, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Place of meeting of the thirty-third session of the Assembly

At the same meeting at which it considered the item on conferences, 9 December 1977, the Assembly had before it, under a separate agenda item, a letter of 1 December 1977 containing a proposal by Fiji, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Samoa, Singapore and Thailand that the first part of the thirty-third (regular 1978) session of the Assembly, consisting of the ceremonial opening, organization of work and general debate, should be held at Manila, Philippines. This proposal was a continuation and modification of an invitation originally made on 30 September 1977, during the general debate, by the Special Envoy of the President of the Philippines to hold the full regular thirty-third session at Manila, in the interest of a deeper understanding of the problems and conditions of the third world.

The President of the Assembly announced that the sponsors had decided not to press the draft resolution to a vote and requested the Philippine delegation to convey to its Government the appreciation of the entire membership for its offer (decision 32/421).

Documentary references

Economic and Social Council—1977 organizational session
Plenary meetings 2039, 2044.

E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977 and 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 211 (ORG-77)).

Economic and Social Council—62nd session
Economic Committee, meetings 783, 785-787.
Plenary meetings 2047, 2054.

E/INF/158. Calendar of conferences and meetings for 1977.
Note by Secretariat.

E/5910. Report of Statistical Commission on its 19th session, New Delhi, India, 8-19 November 1976, chapter I, draft recommendation B.

E/5916. Transport of dangerous goods. Report of Secretary-General, para. 21.

E/5960 and Corr.1. Report of Economic Committee, draft decision B.

E/5962 and Add.1. Report of Economic Committee (on transport questions), draft decision A.

E/L.1756. Note by Secretariat.

E/L.1756/Add.1. Administrative and financial implications of recommendation contained in E/L.1756, para. 6. Statement by Secretary-General.

E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977 and 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 213(XLII)).

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 627-629.
Plenary meeting 2085.

E/L.1769 and Corr.1. Provisional calendar of conferences and meetings for 1978 and 1979. Note by Secretariat.

E/L.1770, E/L.1771. Notes by Secretariat.

E/AC.24/L.563. Draft decision proposed by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee Chairman.

E/6042. Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, draft decision C.

E/6020. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 63rd session (decision 280(LXIII)).

E/AC.24/L.564. Canada: draft decision.

E/6042. Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, draft decision B.

E/6020. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 63rd session (decision 279(LXIII)).

E/6013/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP, 24th session, Geneva, Switzerland, 13 June-1 July 1977, para. 549.

E/L.1769 and Corr.1. Provisional calendar of conferences and meetings for 1978 and 1979. Note by Secretariat.

E/AC.24/L.565. Draft decisions proposed by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee Chairman.

E/6042. Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, draft decision D.

E/6020. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 63rd session (decision 281(LXIII)).

General Assembly—32nd session

Fifth Committee, meetings 25, 30, 32, 33, 49.

Plenary meetings 99, 111.

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1977, of its 3rd special session and of its 62nd and 63rd sessions, Chapters VIII and VIII E and Annex III.

A/32/32. Report of Committee on Conferences.

A/32/32, Chapter VI, recommendation 7. Draft resolution, recommended by Committee on Conferences for adoption by General Assembly, as amended by USSR (A/C.5/32/L.13, as

orally subamended by sponsor) and as orally amended by New Zealand, approved by consensus by Fifth Committee on 2 November 1977, meeting 33.

A/C.5/32/L.13. USSR: amendment to draft resolution recommended by Committee on Conferences in A/32/32.

A/32/410. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 32/71, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/32/410, adopted without vote by Assembly on 9 December 1977, meeting 99.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1202(XII) of 13 December 1957, 1851 (XVII) of 19 December 1962, 1987(XVIII) of 17 December 1963, 2116(XX) of 21 December 1965, 2239(XXI) of 20 December 1966, 2361 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, 2478(XXIII) of 21 December 1968, 2609(XXIV) of 16 December 1969, 2693(XXV) of 11 December 1970, 2834(XXVI) of 17 December 1971, 2960(XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3351 (XXIX) of 18 December 1974, 3491 (XXX) of 15 December 1975 and 31/140 of 17 December 1976,

Concerned at the magnitude of the additional costs incurred as a result of intersessional departures from the approved calendar of conferences and at the continued waste of resources through the cancellation of meetings,

I

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on Conferences established by its resolution 3351 (XXIX);

2. Decides that sessions of the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space will be held alternately at Geneva and New York;

3. Approves, bearing in mind paragraph 2 above, the draft calendar of conferences and meetings for 1978-1979 set forth in annex I.A to the report of the Committee on Conferences;

II

1. Takes note of the successful application of the one-stage system of meeting records with corrigenda, which made savings possible;

2. Expresses the hope that this system will be administered so as to provide continued substantial savings to the Organization;

3. Urges bodies entitled to meeting records to dispense with them for particular discussions, whether of an informal nature or otherwise, when they are not absolutely necessary;

4. Decides that the criteria, which were adopted on an experimental basis for the current biennium, should be continued and used more widely;

III

1. Calls upon all bodies to keep to a minimum the intersessional departures from the approved calendar of conferences;

2. Affirms that, if and when intersessional departures are granted, the servicing should be financed from the approved appropriations for conference services;

3. Urges all bodies to conclude their work within the time allotted to them;

IV

Sets forth the following guidelines for reducing the wastage resulting from cancellation of scheduled meetings:

1. The substantive secretariat of each body should circulate to the members before the first meeting of each session a draft agenda and time-table for the completion of consideration of items, taking into account the availability of documentation.

2. The programme for each meeting should include more than one agenda item so that, if consideration of an item is interrupted or completed, the members may pass on to another item.

3. In order that delegations may initiate substantive discussion at the first meeting, after the organization of work,

committee secretaries should consult with delegations before the opening of the session to ascertain whether some representatives would be prepared to speak on the first substantive item at the opening meeting. As is the practice of the General Assembly, a list of speakers should be compiled several days in advance of the debate on each item. It would in general be advisable to convene meetings only when there are a sufficient number of speakers to ensure adequate utilization of available resources.

4. The secretariat of each body should make sure that documentation is made available to all members sufficiently in advance of the session to permit proper study of it and, in consultation with the chairman, should schedule meetings only when the documentation has been available for an adequate period.

5. In planning the requirements for a given session, allowance should be made for at least one day towards the end of the session without meetings so that draft reports, resolutions and decisions can be prepared without interfering with the committee's business.

6. Committee secretaries should identify any possible overlapping in the membership of their committee with that of certain others, particularly those in the same field of activity, with a view to reducing the likelihood of conflicting meeting schedules; the Committee on Conferences, in its own examination of the proposed calendars, should also pay particular attention to this point.

7. The secretary of each body should bring to the attention of members, as appropriate, any resolutions and decisions on the regulation of meetings and conferences, including directives on the allocation and utilization of conference resources.

8. The secretary of each body should inform the members, at the beginning of each session, of the conference resources, including the number of meetings and the extent of interpretation services, made available to the body and should give them a brief account, at appropriate intervals during the session, of the use they have been making of those resources.

A/C.5/32/L.12. Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Costa Rica, Egypt, Ghana, India, Japan, New Zealand, Nigeria, Philippines, Peru, United States: draft resolution.

A/C.5/32/L.12/Rev.1 Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Canada, Costa Rica, Egypt, Ghana, India, Japan, Kenya, New Zealand, Nigeria, Philippines, Peru, United States: revised draft resolution, approved by consensus by Fifth Committee on 23 November 1977, meeting 49.

A/C.5/32/41. Administrative and financial implications of 15-power revised draft resolution, A/C.5/32/L.12/Rev.1. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/32/410. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 32/72, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/32/410, adopted without vote by Assembly on 9 December 1977, meeting 99.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3351 (XXIX) of 18 December 1974,

Having noted the report of the Committee on Conferences,

1. Decides to retain the Committee on Conferences, composed of twenty-two Member States, subject to review of its terms of reference as required;

2. Requests the President of the General Assembly, after consultations with the chairmen of the regional groups, to appoint Member States, on the basis of an equitable geographical balance, to serve on the Committee on Conferences for a three-year term;

3. Decides that the Committee on Conferences shall have the terms of reference set forth below:

(a) To advise the General Assembly on the calendar of conferences;

(b) To act on behalf of the General Assembly in dealing with departures from the approved calendar of conferences that have administrative and financial implications;

(c) To recommend to the General Assembly means to provide

the optimum apportionment of conference resources, facilities and services, including documentation, in order to ensure their most efficient and effective use;

(d) To advise the general Assembly on the current and future requirements of the Organization for conference services, facilities and documentation;

(e) To advise the General Assembly on means to ensure improved co-ordination of conferences within the United Nations system, including conference services and facilities, and to conduct the appropriate consultations in that regard;

4. Requests its subsidiary bodies to seek the advice of the Committee on Conferences with regard to the scheduling of their regular meetings and with regard to any proposed changes in their established pattern of sessions.

A/32/497 and Add.1. Appointment of members of Committee on Conferences. Notes by Secretary-General.

A/32/32. Report of Committee on Conferences, Chapter VI, recommendations 2, 4 and 5.

A/32/140. Report of Fifth Committee, decisions, para. 14 and 15, and draft decision, para. 21.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/420).

A/32/32. Report of Committee on Conferences, (Annex I: Calendars of conferences and meetings for 1978-1979).

A/32/140. Report of Fifth Committee, decisions, paras. 14 and 15.

Place of meeting of the thirty-third session of the Assembly

General Assembly—32nd session

General Committee, meeting 4.

Plenary meetings 15, 93, 99.

A/32/246. Letter of 21 October from Philippines (request for inclusion in agenda of item entitled "Place of meeting of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly").

A/32/246/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1. Letter of 1 December from Fiji, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore and Thailand (request for inclusion in agenda of item entitled "Place of meeting of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly"). (Annex II: draft resolution.)

A/32/250/Add.3. Fourth report of General Committee, para. 1.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/421).

Publications and documentation of the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly and its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee maintained a continued interest in 1977 in the control and limitation of documentation in view of the heavy expense in issuing it in the various working languages and the limits on the capacity of Member States to absorb its volume.

At its organizational session in 1977, on the proposal of its President, the Council decided that, before the opening of each regular 1977 session, the Bureau of the Council should suggest whether substantive consideration of certain reports submitted to the Council could be dispensed with. This directive was contained in decision 204(ORG-77), adopted without vote on 14 January.

At the Assembly's 1977 session, there was no specific item covering documentation; the question was discussed, however, in connexion with the report of the Committee on Conferences and the proposed programme budget (see preceding subchapter).

Under its previous terms of reference, an explicit task of the Committee on Conferences relating to documentation was to monitor the application of the new system of issuing in one stage, validated by subsequent corrigenda, the records of meetings other than the plenary meetings of the principal organs, rather than, as formerly, in two stages—provisional and final. On the Committee's recommendation, the General Assembly, by section II of resolution 32/71, noted the successful application of the new system and

the resulting savings, urged bodies entitled to meeting records to dispense with them when they were not absolutely necessary, and decided that the system should be continued and expanded.

Other operative sections of resolution 32/71 dealt with United Nations conferences and meetings (see subchapter above).

The Fifth Committee approved the text of the resolution, which had been submitted by the Committee on Conferences, by consensus on 2 November 1977; the Assembly adopted it on 9 December without a vote.

Section IV of the same resolution set forth guidelines for reducing wastage resulting from the cancellation of scheduled meetings; one such guideline called for assurance that documentation was made available to members of each body sufficiently in advance of the session to permit proper study of it. Meetings were to be scheduled only when documentation had been available for an adequate period.

(For discussion of other guidelines and other sections of resolution 32/71, see subchapter immediately preceding, PATTERN OF UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCES; for text of resolution, see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES following that Subchapter.**)

When the Assembly on the same date approved new terms of reference for the Committee on Conferences by its resolution 32/72, it provided *inter alia* that the Committee would recommend to the Assembly means to provide the optimum apportionment of conference resources, including documentation, in order to ensure their most

efficient and effective use, and would advise the Assembly on current and future requirements for conference services, facilities and documentation. (For further details, see subchapter immediately preceding, PATTERN or UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCES; for text of resolution 32/72, see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES following that subchapter.**)

By decision 32/420 of 9 December 1977, the Assembly adopted without vote three recommendations of the Committee on Conferences, one of which contained a proposal that a schedule of distribution of documents should be issued during each session for the following session; documents would bear the distribution date in addition to the date of registration. Decision 32/420 was endorsed by the Fifth Committee by consensus on 2 November 1977. (For further details, see subchapter on PATTERN OF UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCES immediately above.)

As a particular question considered in connexion with the approval of the proposed programme budget for the 1978-1979 biennium, the Fifth Committee had before it a revised version of a report submitted in 1976, but not considered because of lack of time, on technological innovations in the production of publications and documentation.³ As part of a gradual introduction of a range of interrelated modern computer-assisted equipment for the production of documents, the Secretary-General presented proposals for the rental of text-processing machines and related equipment and the purchase of new reproduction and photocomposition equipment, as well as for studies and equipment for a glossary subsystem for translation terminology.

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) concurred with the proposals of the Secretary-General, but considered that the necessary costs should be voted only for the first year of the forthcoming biennium. The resources needed for the second year could be determined at the 1978 regular session in the light of experience gained.

The Fifth Committee approved by 69 votes to 10 an additional appropriation of \$314,700 for this purpose. It also submitted to the Assembly a draft resolution proposed by Canada, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Singapore, and Trinidad and Tobago; the Assembly adopted it without objection, thereby: concurring with the proposed innovations; commending the Secretary-General for his efforts to improve documentation and publications services; and asking him to explore and recommend additional measures to improve the production and distribution of documentation and to report in 1978 on progress achieved in implementing the approved measures, on the results of further studies and on recommendations for further measures to improve documentation and publications services. He was particularly asked to study means of ensuring publication of the full official records of Assembly sessions, increased revenue from the sale of publications, limitations on free distribution, and installation of facilities to improve the in-session availability of documents.

The Fifth Committee approved the text without objection on 29 November 1977. The United Kingdom had requested that the Secretary-General be asked, as ACABQ had recommended, to submit through ACABQ a clear estimate of the timing and quantifiable costs and benefits of the project, indicating the financial advantage for each component element. It subsequently withdrew this amendment in the light of revisions made by the sponsors, making it implicit that the role of ACABQ in connexion with budget examination would be maintained and on the understanding that a cost-benefit analysis was implicit in the provision concurring with ACABQ'S recommendations.

The Assembly adopted the text without objection on 21 December 1977 as resolution 32/207. (For text of resolution, see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES** below.)

³ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 910.

Documentary references

Economic and Social Council—1977 organizational session
Plenary meetings 2043, 2044.

E/L.1743. Basic programme of work of Council for 1977. Draft decision proposed by Council President in light of consultative meetings of members of Council, para. 2 (d).

E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977 and 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 204(ORG-77), para. 2 (d)).

General Assembly—32nd session
Fifth Committee, meetings 49, 51.
Plenary meeting 110.

A/32/8/Add.12. Revised estimates under section 23 A (Department of Conference Services). Technological innovations in production of publications and documentation of United Nations. Thirteenth report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/32/11. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/32/L.20. Canada, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved without objection by Fifth Committee on 29 November 1977, meeting 51.

A/C.5/32/L.22. United Kingdom: amendment to 6-power draft resolution, A/C.5/32/L.20.

A/C.5/32/L.49 and Corr. 1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2. Draft report of Fifth Committee (on proposed pro-

gramme budget for biennium 1978-1979), paras. 153-163, and draft resolution V.

A/32/490. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution V.

Resolution 32/207, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/32/490, adopted without objection by Assembly on 21 December 1977, meeting 110.

The General Assembly, Concerned about significant costs accruing to all Member States, including direct costs to themselves as well as charges to the United Nations, which result from current methods of producing and distributing the publications and documentation of the United Nations,

1. Commends the Secretary-General for his efforts and initiatives to improve documentation and publications services;

2. Concurs with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in its report to pursue measures proposed by the Secretary-General with regard to technological innovations in the production

of the publications and documentation of the United Nations;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to explore and recommend additional measures to improve and expedite the production and distribution of publications and documentation, using a cautious, step-by-step approach, and in particular requests him to study:

(a) The means to ensure publication of the full official records of sessions of the General Assembly;

(b) Increased revenue from the sale of publications and documentation in recognition of the improved service;

(c) Further limitations on free distribution of publications and documents;

(d) Installation of modern facilities to improve the in-session availability of important documents;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session on the progress achieved in the implementation of approved measures, on the results of further studies and on recommendations for additional measures to improve documentation and publications services.

Administrative and budgetary co-ordination

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) again during 1977 examined general budgetary trends among the specialized agencies and, in its annual report to the General Assembly, commented on the individual budgets of the agencies—except the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, whose agreements with the United Nations did not provide for transmittal of their budgets for examination.

The report indicated that in 1976 the organizations in the United Nations system had spent \$2,299 million. The regular budgets of the organizations taken together had grown more rapidly (30 per cent) than extrabudgetary resources (17 per cent) in the period 1975-1977. There was also a trend towards the growth of regular-budget contributions to technical co-operation activities. The report discussed efforts to streamline liaison arrangements and offices, a topic suggested by Members of the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee the previous year for study by ACABQ.

Suggestions and topics proposed during 1977 in the Fifth Committee—which again discussed ACABQ'S report—for comment or study in future reports included: full and semi-full budgeting; a uniform methodology for formulation and presentation of budget submissions; improvement in the presentation of information on budgets; detailed analyses of agencies; the use made of the ACABQ report; the exact number of staff in the system; defining the spheres of competence of the agencies and departments to avoid duplication; consideration of agency activities on a

sector-by-sector rather than on an agency basis; and the question of excess of overheads over reimbursement in connexion with technical co-operation programmes.

On 2 December 1977, by decision 32/415, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, took note of the report of ACABQ on administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and concurred with the observations and comments contained therein. It also requested the Secretary-General to refer to the executive heads of the organizations in the United Nations system, through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), matters arising out of the report and the related discussions in the Fifth Committee. The Assembly decided to transmit the report to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC), the Board of Auditors, the members of the Panel of External Auditors and the Joint Inspection Unit for their information.

The decision had been approved by the Fifth Committee without vote on 25 November 1977, on an oral suggestion by its Chairman. The Assembly adopted it by consensus.

Electronic data-processing and information systems

The General Assembly's Fifth Committee considered during 1977 the Secretary-General's report, postponed from 1976,⁴ on the establishment of an information services unit in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs for the purpose of making accessible to the Department

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 929.

and other users selected information of lasting value contained in unpublished reports available in the Department.

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions reported that in June 1977 it had been informed that the interdepartmental Information Systems Board—established pursuant to a 1976 decision⁵ *inter alia* to review, evaluate and approve computer-based information systems in use or contemplated—had reviewed a proposal put forward by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs for a three-year pilot project and had recommended approval. The Advisory Committee agreed that access to such information was desirable, but felt that the first step should be to draw up an inventory of existing material and select that of continuing value.

In answer to a request by ACABQ for additional information on the volume and nature of such data, the Secretary-General reported in 1977 that about 20,000 pieces of material had accumulated during the past five years, to be processed and stored for retrieval. He proposed that, while an inventory of that material was being conducted, the information should be processed in such a way as to be "computer-ready", should such a technique prove appropriate in due course.

While the need for a special unit during a two-year trial period proposed by the Secretary-General had not been demonstrated to its satisfaction, ACABQ indicated it had no objection to proceeding as the Secretary-General had proposed; it also made a number of suggestions that were subsequently endorsed by the Fifth Committee and approved by the Assembly by its decision on the matter (section V of resolution 32/212).

Thus, on 7 December, the Fifth Committee decided without vote, on an oral proposal by its Chairman, to recommend that the Assembly: take note of the reports of ACABQ on the question; decide that acceptance by the Secretary-General of an offer of voluntary funds for the project in 1978-1979 would not imply any commitment on the part of the Organization subsequently to transfer the costs of the operation to the regular budget; authorize him to proceed in accordance with his proposed method of conducting the inventory; and ask him to submit a progress report in 1978, so that the Assembly could then pronounce itself on whether computerization should be undertaken.

The Assembly approved the Fifth Committee recommendation without vote on 21 December and incorporated it as section V of its 11-part resolution on questions relating to the 1978-1979 programme budget.

(For text of section V of resolution 32/212, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Fifth Committee also had before it a report of the Secretary-General in which he submitted revised estimates under the biennial programme budget for the Electronic Data-Processing and Information Systems Service (EDPIS), following a review by the Information Systems Board of all current systems. Also considered by the Committee was a report of the Secretary-General summarizing the 1978 budget estimates of the International Computing Centre (ICC) at Geneva, Switzerland. The ICC budget estimates—as well as those of the Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems and Related Activities—were submitted for approval to the Assembly for the first time in 1977 in accordance with a 1976 directive.⁶

The Advisory Committee recommended against the upward reclassification of the post of Director of . . . Inasmuch as use of current equipment might well reach the saturation point by 1979, it recommended that plans to deal with the situation be formulated and submitted for review in the context of ice's 1979 budget estimates.

On 17 December, the Fifth Committee rejected, by 19 votes in favour to 35 against, with 40 abstentions, a proposal by Austria to reinstate \$48,500 in respect of overtime for EDPIS, an amount which ACABQ had recommended be deleted. At the same time, the Committee also rejected, by 15 votes in favour to 32 against, with 42 abstentions, a proposal by the USSR that a decision on the additional appropriation of \$854,500 recommended by the Secretary-General and ACABQ for the budget section relating to EDPIS appropriations be postponed to the 1978 session. These actions preceded Committee approval on first reading of the estimates for the budget section on administration, management and general services.

In another action, by a resolution adopted on 16 December 1977 (32/144) relating to computerization of treaty information and registration and publication of treaties and international agreements, the Assembly asked the Secretary-General to approach Governments and organizations concerned to ascertain the best means of putting to full use, for more timely publication, the United Nations Treaty Information System, which was designed to computerize the production of documents and research as well as register treaties and international agreements. (For details, see p. 960.)

Recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

In 1976 the General Assembly had decided that the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

⁵ Ibid., p. 930, section III of resolution 31/208 of 22 December 1976.

⁶ Ibid.

would function as the main subsidiary organ of the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly for planning, programming and co-ordination, and had instructed it, *inter alia*, to examine the major programmes of the medium-term plan, to recommend amendments, curtailment or termination of programmes, if appropriate, and to assess the degree of programme co-ordination within the United Nations system.⁷

The role of CPC in this respect was further defined by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System, the recommendations and conclusions of which were endorsed by the Assembly on 20 December 1977 when it adopted resolution 32/197 annexing the recommendations. Section VI of that text contained a number of recommendations designed to enhance the effectiveness of the planning, programming, budgetary and evaluation processes within the system, with special reference to the responsibilities and the methods of work of CPC. (For further details, see p. 431; refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS for text of Assembly resolution 32/197.)

The Economic and Social Council, by decision 204(ORG-77), taken without vote at an organizational meeting on 14 January 1977, referred to CPC for consideration at its seventeenth session in May/June 1977 the provisions of its 1976 resolution relating to procedures for preparing medium-term plans, to CPC'S mandate and to representation on the Committee. The Council also drew to the attention of its functional commissions and standing committees that dealt with sectoral matters those provisions of the 1976 resolution relating to their involvement in the planning process.

When the Fifth Committee considered this subject, it had before it the report of CPC on the work of its seventeenth session which contained its conclusions and recommendations pursuant to its mandate set out by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.

With regard to setting priorities, CPC recommended that, for programmes in the economic, social and humanitarian fields, the General Assembly should instruct the Secretary-General to show, in respect of each programme in his draft programme budget, all existing or proposed subprogrammes or programme components which represented 10 per cent of the resources requested for the proposed programme and to which the highest priority or the lowest priority was to be assigned.

It expressed concern about the lack of compliance in some of the proposed programmes with the relative growth rates endorsed by the

General Assembly when it approved CPC recommendations on 14 December 1976.⁸ In relating the proposed programme budget for 1978-1979 to the medium-term plan for 1978-1981, CPC noted certain problems arising from lack of clear direction in establishing relative growth rates, and set out some guidelines for its future use in an attempt to refine the methodology it employed in determining those rates. It invited the Secretary-General to comment on those problems in advance of its consideration in 1978 of the medium-term plan for 1980-1983.

The Committee set out its recommendations on three of the four programmes which it had reviewed in depth: public information, transport and environment. The Committee made no recommendations on the human settlements programme, since the institutional consequences of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements were still under consideration by the Council (see p. 515). It also recommended guidelines for general improvement of the evaluation of programmes and decided on the programmes it would consider in depth at its next session (ocean economics and technology, public administration and finance, and social development and humanitarian affairs).

The Committee included in its report a draft resolution which it recommended for adoption by the General Assembly. By the operative part of this text, the Assembly would confirm that CPC, by virtue of its review of both the medium-term plans and the programme aspects of the budget, was the main subsidiary body of the Council and the Assembly for planning, programming and co-ordination, with the perspective necessary to make recommendations on relative priorities of United Nations programmes. It would urge subsidiary bodies to refrain from making recommendations on the relative priority of the major programmes, as outlined in the medium-term plan, while asking such bodies to propose, through CPC, relative priorities for various subprogrammes within their fields of competence.

A related report was submitted to the Economic and Social Council by the Chairmen of CPC and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on their Joint Meetings at Geneva, Switzerland, in July 1977. Reporting on their discussion of ways and means of strengthening the contributions of United Nations organizations to the work of CPC and the Council, the two Committees agreed to recommend that existing CPC/Council procedures for the review of the activi-

⁷ Ibid., pp. 888-89, text of resolution 31/93 of 14 December 1976.

⁸ Ibid.

ties of the specialized agencies, including the arrangements for the Council's in-depth study of selected agencies, should be discontinued in favour of in-depth reviews of activities of the United Nations system in selected areas; analytical agency reports could thus be dispensed with and replaced by system-wide reports on specific sectors. It was suggested that the sectors might be selected by the Joint Meetings on the basis of proposals submitted by ACC and reviewed by CPC at its session immediately preceeding the Joint Meetings. In addition, ACC would continue to submit to CPC reports on programme areas selected by CPC for in-depth consideration in connexion with the programme budget of the United Nations itself. These areas would be selected on the basis of considerations arising from CPC'S programme review activities; the ACC reports were to assist CPC in programme evaluation in its review of proposed new programmes.

The Joint Meetings also discussed development objectives of the United Nations system and ACC'S initiative to engender in intergovernmental bodies the maximum compatibility of those objectives and their implementation and to contribute to the flexibility and responsiveness of the system to development policies. (See also p. 774.)

The Economic and Social Council, on 3 August 1977, having considered the reports of CPC and of the Joint Meetings, adopted without vote a three-part resolution on the subject of programming and co-ordination in the United Nations system.

By the first section, it endorsed CPC'S conclusions and recommendations, commended them to the organizations concerned and recommended that the General Assembly take them into account in adopting the programme budget for the 1978-1979 biennium.

By the second section, the Council endorsed the recommendations of the Joint Meetings relating to discontinuance of the submission of analytical summaries of agency reports and their replacement by in-depth studies using a programme-sector-by-programme-sector approach. It invited ACC to submit annually to CPC the necessary information for the selection of programme sectors to be reviewed in depth on a system-wide basis, and invited the specialized agencies, through ACC, to co-operate in the timely submission of these reports for CPC'S consideration.

By the third section of the resolution, which dealt with co-ordination, the Council: requested ACC to specify obstacles to further harmonization of programme budgets and medium-term plans and make proposals for overcoming them; requested the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of ACC, to prepare for CPC a compendium of introductions to the most recent pro-

gramme budgets of agencies and organizations in the United Nations system; requested CPC to consider the compendium's potential utility, with a view to developing system-wide harmonization of budgets and plans; and requested the views of ACC on the compendium and on ways to enhance its value.

The text of this resolution had been proposed in the Council's Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee by Argentina, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Japan, Kenya, Mauritania, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines and Yugoslavia, which had revised their draft to take account of oral amendments by France and by the Netherlands and some additional drafting amendments of their own. The Committee approved the text without objection on 28 July 1977. The Council adopted the Committee's recommended draft as resolution 2098(LXIII).

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Poland, on behalf also of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, reserved the right to raise again the matter of some CPC recommendations recommending curtailment or termination of several elements of the social development programme—i.e. that programme elements at Headquarters on youth, and on youth and the aged and any other activities at the Geneva Office of the Division of Social Affairs concerned solely with Europe, should be terminated; and that resources budgeted for Headquarters programme elements on providing information on rural-development organizations, on integrating youth in development activities and on monitoring world crime trends and prevention policies should be curtailed. They interpreted the recommendations to mean that the Geneva Division should be reorganized according to agreed priorities, but not that it should terminate the activities indicated. The observer for Hungary associated himself with that statement.

When the Assembly's Fifth Committee considered this subject, in addition to the above-mentioned reports it also had before it a report of the Secretary-General on the implications of CPC'S recommendations, as well as a related report of ACABQ.

In his report, the Secretary-General submitted his programme and budget proposals in respect of the 1978-1979 biennium for implementing the specific programme recommendations of CPC, as endorsed by the Council, referring particularly to the four programmes (social development and humanitarian affairs, international drug control, human rights and public information) for which the relative growth rates did not comply with those recommended by CPC and endorsed by the

Assembly and the Council, and indicating the reasons for the divergencies. In arriving at his recommendations, the Secretary-General had also taken into account reductions recommended by ACABQ for three of the programmes in question; the Secretary-General's estimate of the minimum deduction required to meet target growth in the human rights programme was not affected by reductions recommended by ACABQ.

In addition, the Secretary-General included in his report proposals regarding a CPC recommendation that the responsibilities performed by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at United Nations Headquarters with respect to the transport field should be decentralized to the regional commissions in Asia, Africa and Latin America; Headquarters would then be responsible for studies on new transport technologies and on land transport institutions concerning more than one region, for providing an inventory of related studies and reports within the United Nations system, and for the substantive co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations system in the transport field. (See also p. 808.)

The Advisory Committee observed, *inter alia*, that the whole operation of the rating system was based on an over-all average rate of real growth proposed by the Secretary-General, which the General Assembly in all probability would alter. Ratings assigned to programmes were thus, in the opinion of ACABQ, indicative of how much a particular programme should be permitted to grow in relation to other programmes rather than of how much it should be permitted to grow in absolute terms. The Advisory Committee felt that the emphasis should therefore be on the establishment of clear priorities rather than on the mechanical and precise assignment of specific levels of growth.

Commenting on the modalities of the proposed transfer of resources to the regional commissions, ACABQ noted the Secretary-General's proposal that resources involved in the transfer would not be included in appropriations for current Assembly approval, but he would be authorized to submit, through CPC and ACABQ to the 1978 session, programme proposals for increased activities in the transport programmes of the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Latin America, the Economic Commission for Western Asia and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, and revised estimates up to the total amount available for this purpose.

During the discussion in the Fifth Committee, a number of draft resolutions and other decisions on the recommendations of CPC were introduced. Austria, Egypt, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands,

Panama, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Senegal and Yugoslavia proposed a draft decision by the terms of which the General Assembly would decide to defer consideration of the recommendations relating to termination or curtailment of elements of the programme of social development and humanitarian affairs.

Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Guatemala, India, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Madagascar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Senegal, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey and Venezuela proposed a draft resolution. By this text, the General Assembly would decide, with reference to CPC's recommendations on public information programmes, (a) to continue the publication of the Chronicle on a monthly basis, while ensuring the timely issuance of its French and Spanish versions, (b) to defer consideration of CPC's recommendation on short-wave broadcasting to Africa, the Middle East and Europe, and (c) to invite the Consultative Panel for Public Information to consider this question and make its views known to CPC, through the Secretary-General, at CPC's 1978 session. Belgium proposed an amendment to the effect that the Chronicle was to be issued simultaneously in English, French and Spanish.

Belgium also introduced its own draft resolution under the terms of which, *inter alia*, the General Assembly would: (a) request subsidiary bodies to propose, through CPC, relative priorities to be accorded to the various subprogrammes within their respective fields of competence, but not to make recommendations on the relative priority of the major programmes; (b) authorize CPC, if necessary, to hold resumed sessions between the Council's first regular semi-annual session and the Assembly's regular annual session to provide a programme review of proposals specifically designated as responding to a pressing need of an unforeseeable nature; (c) request the Secretary-General to implement, in the light of recommendations of CPC and in the most appropriate manner, the relative growth rates adopted by the Assembly, and to show, for each programme in the proposed budget, programme elements representing a total of approximately 10 per cent of the resources requested, to which the highest priority and the lowest priority were to be assigned; (d) request the Secretary-General to include in final budget-performance reports an analysis of any significant discrepancies between the output in his proposed programme budget and that actually delivered; and (e) approve the remaining recommendations of CPC as endorsed by the Economic and Social Council on 3 August 1977 by resolution 2098(LXIII).

India orally proposed that the Fifth Committee: (a) approve the draft resolution recommended by CPC in its report; (b) decide not to take any decision on CPC recommendations which had financial implications; and (c) decide not to vote on the three other draft resolutions before it.

India subsequently revised the second oral proposal it had made—whereby no decision would be taken on any of the CPC recommendations with financial implications—replacing it with a draft decision by which the Committee would recommend acceptance of the CPC recommendation on decentralization of transport, in the light of comments of ACABQ, and authorize the Secretary-General to submit, to the Assembly's regular 1978 session, programme proposals for increased activity in the transport programmes of the four regional commissions concerned and revised estimates up to the total value of resources released by redeployment of resources.

On 14 December 1977, Egypt, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Nepal, the Netherlands, and Trinidad and Tobago sponsored a draft resolution which they said was the result of protracted negotiations and represented a consensus among interested parties; it thus replaced all the other draft proposals before the Fifth Committee on this question.

The USSR then orally proposed the deletion of a provision of the six-power draft resolution; this provision reflected the Indian proposal on the decentralization of transport programmes. Consequently, by the USSR amendment, consideration of the CPC recommendations dealing with programme transfers and reductions would be deferred.

The sponsors proposed instead to amend the paragraph: asking the Assembly to authorize the Secretary-General, in consultation with the executive secretaries of the four regional commissions concerned, to submit to it at its regular 1978 session, through the Council—in the light of the CPC recommendations and observations of ACABQ on the modalities for the proposed transfer of

resources to those commissions—programme proposals for increased activity in the commissions' transport programmes and revised estimates to that end. The revision incorporated an oral subamendment by Algeria to include reference to the CPC recommendations. The consequential USSR amendment deferring consideration of CPC recommendations on programme transfers and reductions was also accepted. The draft resolution, as amended, was then approved without objection.

The General Assembly, on 21 December 1977, adopted the text without vote as its resolution 32/206.

By section I of the three-part resolution, the Assembly adopted the text proposed by CPC as well as an additional provision by which it asked the Secretary-General to give all assistance to CPC in its work, *inter alia* in connexion with CPC recommendations on setting priorities, so CPC could assess the implications of its recommendations.

The Assembly noted by section II the methodology described by CPC for improving its determination of relative growth rates. It asked the Secretary-General to implement, in the light of CPC recommendations and comments and in the most appropriate manner, the relative growth rates accepted by the Assembly as the framework of programme priorities; it also considered that CPC, while proposing priorities in its programme review, should continue to limit its recommendations to ranges of growth, and invited CPC to take account of that consideration in its review of the medium-term plan at its 1978 session.

Section III contained the authorization for submission of programme proposals for increased transport-programme activity of the regional commissions. In addition, the Assembly decided to defer until 1978 consideration of CPC recommendations dealing with programme transfers and reductions.

(For text of resolution 32/206, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

(See also p. 435.)

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session
Fifth Committee, meetings 41, 47, 48, 50.
Plenary meeting 90.

Report of the Advisory Committee on
Administrative and Budgetary Questions

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1977, of its 3rd special session and of its 62nd and 63rd sessions, Chapter VII A.

A/32/315. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of United Nations with specialized agencies and IAEA. Report of ACABQ. A/32/391. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assem-

bly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/415).

Electronic data-processing
and information systems

General Assembly—32nd session
Fifth Committee, meetings 27, 28, 47, 58, 66, 67, 72.
Plenary meeting 110.

A/C.5/32/37, A/32/8/Add.25. International Computing Centre: budget estimates, 1978. Revised estimates under section 22 F (Electronic Data-Processing and Information Systems Service), section 26 B (Alteration and improvement, Head-

quarters) and income section 2 (General income). Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/32/85. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/32/L.49 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2. Draft report of Fifth Committee (on proposed programme budget for biennium 1978-1979), paras. 208 (e) and 209 (a).

A/32/490. Report of Fifth Committee, paras. 213 (e) and 214 (a).

A/32/256 and Add.1. Establishment of information services unit in Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/32/47. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/32/L.49 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2. Draft report of Fifth Committee (on proposed programme budget for biennium 1978-1979), paras. 76-82, and draft resolution X (section V, as suggested by Fifth Committee Chairman, approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 7 December 1977, meeting 58).

A/32/490. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution X, section V.

Resolution 32/212, section V, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/32/490, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 December 1977, meeting 110.

The General Assembly

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V

Establishment of an information services unit in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs

1. Takes note of the reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the question of the establishment of an information services unit in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat;

2. Decides that the acceptance by the Secretary-General of the offer of voluntary funds in 1978-1979 would not imply any commitment on the part of the Organization subsequently to transfer the costs of the operation to the regular budget;

3. Authorizes the Secretary-General to proceed in accordance with the proposal contained in paragraph 5 of his report;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session on the progress achieved with respect to the work carried out in 1978 so that the Assembly can pronounce itself on whether computerization should be undertaken;

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS for page references to texts of sections I-IV and VI-XI of Assembly resolution 32/212.]

Recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

Economic and Social Council—1977 organizational session
Plenary meetings 2043, 2044.

E/L.1743. Basic programme of work of Council for 1977. Draft decision proposed by Council President in light of consultative meetings of members of Council, para. 4 (h) and (i).

E/5988. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, organizational session for 1977 and 3rd special and 62nd sessions (decision 204 (ORG-77), para. 4 (h) and (i)).

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 609, 612, 613, 617, 619, 621-625.
Plenary meetings 2067, 2084, 2085.

A/32/38. Report of CPC on work of its 17th session, Headquarters, New York, 9 May and 23 May—17 June 1977.

E/6009 and Corr.1. Report of Chairmen of CPC and ACC on Joint Meetings of two Committees (Geneva, 5-7 July 1977).

E/NGO/70. Statement by NGO in category I consultative status with Economic and Social Council.

E/AC. 24/L.560. Argentina, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Japan, Kenya, Mauritania, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as orally amended by France, by Netherlands and by sponsors, approved without objection by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee on 28 July 1977, meeting 625.

E/6041. Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee.

Resolution 2098(LXIII), as recommended by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, E/6041, adopted without vote by Council on 3 August 1977, meeting 2084.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its seventeenth session and the recommendations of the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination regarding co-ordination in the United Nations system,

Noting with satisfaction that the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination has considered the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979, as well as the evaluation reports on selected programme areas,

Noting the recommendation of the Joint Meetings, in favour of a programme-sector-by-programme-sector approach to co-ordination, as envisaged in the terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination,

Convinced that the further harmonization of programme budgets and medium-term planning in the United Nations system is desirable,

I

1. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and commends them to the organs and institutions of the United Nations system concerned, and recommends that the General Assembly act upon the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee in adopting the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979, taking into account the discussion at the sixty-third session of the Council,

II

1. Decides to discontinue the submission of analytical summaries of the reports of the specialized agencies requested in its resolution 1458(XLVII) of 8 August 1969 and related resolutions;

2. Endorses the recommendations of the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination concerning in-depth studies on the basis of the programme-sector-by-programme-sector approach to co-ordination;

3. Invites the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to submit annually to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination the relevant elements and selected information for the selection of programme sectors to be reviewed in depth on a United Nations system-wide basis;

4. Invites the specialized agencies to co-operate actively, through the machinery of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, in the preparation and timely submission of reports on United Nations system-wide programme sectors for consideration by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;

III

1. Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to specify the obstacles involved in further harmonizing pro-

gramme budgets and medium-term plans and to make proposals for overcoming them to the Council at its sixty-fifth session, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, with a view to deriving the maximum benefits from such harmonization;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to provide the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its eighteenth session with a compendium of introductions to the most recent programme budgets of agencies and organizations within the United Nations system;

3. Requests the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to consider the compendium's potential utility, together with that of the annual report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on expenditures in relation to programmes, with a view to developing for Member States instruments for promoting United Nations system-wide harmonization of programme budgets and medium-term planning, as well as for providing a concise and informative survey of programmes and policy objectives pursued by the United Nations system;

4. Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to give its views on the compendium for the purposes stated in paragraph 3 of this section, and on the way in which its value to Member States can be enhanced.

General Assembly—32nd session

Fifth Committee, meetings 18, 47, 50, 53, 55, 58-60, 63.

Plenary meeting 110.

A/32/3. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its organizational session for 1977, of its 3rd special session and of its 62nd and 63rd sessions, Chapter VII A and C.

A/32/38. Report of CPC on work of its 17th session, Headquarters, New York, 9 and 23 May-17 June 1977. (Chapter I, para. 1: Draft resolution recommended by CPC for adoption by General Assembly; Annex II: List of documents before Committee at its 17th session.)

A/C.5/32/23. Address by Chairman of CPC to Fifth Committee, 17 October 1977, meeting 18.

A/C.5/32/26 and Corr.1, A/32/8/Add.14. Implications of recommendations of CPC. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/32/L.18 and Corr.1. Austria, Egypt, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Yugoslavia: draft decision.

A/C.5/32/L.24. Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Madagascar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Venezuela: draft resolution.

A/C.5/32/L.31. Belgium: draft resolution.

A/C.5/32/L.34. Belgium: amendment to 20-power draft resolution, A/C.5/32/L.24.

A/C.5/32/L.39. India: draft decision.

A/C.5/32/L.40. Egypt, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Nepal, Netherlands, Trinidad and Tobago: draft resolution, as orally amended by Algeria, by USSR and by sponsors, approved without objection by Fifth Committee on 14 December 1977, meeting 63.

A/C.5/32/L.49 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2. Draft report of Fifth Committee (on proposed programme budget for biennium 1978-1979), paras. 83-99, and draft resolution IV.

A/32/490. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution IV.

Resolution 32/206, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/32/490, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 December 1977, meeting 110.

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the Economic and Social Council, in the annex to its resolution 2008(LX) of 14 May 1976, set out the terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination,

in paragraph 2 (a) (ii) of which it is stated that the Committee shall recommend an order of priorities among United Nations programmes as defined in the medium-term plan,

Recalling also paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 31/93 of 14 December 1976 on the medium-term plan,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 2098(LXIII) of 3 August 1977 dealing with the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its seventeenth session,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implications of the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the relevant comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

I

1. Confirms that the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, by virtue of its review of both the medium-term plan and the programme aspects of the programme budget, is the main subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly for planning, programming and co-ordination with the perspective necessary to make recommendations on the relative priorities of United Nations programmes;

2. Urges subsidiary bodies to refrain from making recommendations on the relative priority of the major programmes, as outlined in the medium-term plan;

3. Requests such bodies to propose, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, relative priorities to be accorded to the various subprogrammes within their respective fields of competence;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to give all assistance to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its work, *inter alia* in connexion with the recommendation in paragraph 2 of the report of the Committee on its seventeenth session, in particular to enable the Committee to assess the implications of its recommendations;

II

1. Notes the methodology described by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in paragraph 3 of the report on its seventeenth session for improving its determination of relative growth rates;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to implement, in the light of the relevant recommendations and comments of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and in the most appropriate manner, the relative growth rates accepted by the General Assembly as the framework of programme priorities;

3. Considers that the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, while proposing priorities in its programme review, should continue to limit its recommendations to ranges of growth;

4. Invites the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, in its review of the medium-term plan at its eighteenth session, to take into account the above-mentioned consideration;

III

1. Authorizes the Secretary-General, in consultation with the executive secretaries of the regional commissions concerned, to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session through the Economic and Social Council, in the light of the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and of paragraph 16 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, programme proposals for increased activity in the transport programmes of the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Latin America, the Economic Commission for Western Asia and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and revised estimates to that end;

2. Decides, in the light of additional information provided to the General Assembly and of subsequent developments, to defer until its thirty-third session consideration of the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination dealing with programme transfers and reductions.

The United Nations Postal Administration

In 1977, gross revenue of the United Nations Postal Administration from the sale of philatelic items at United Nations Headquarters, New York, and overseas offices exceeded \$7.225 million. (Revenue derived from the sale of stamps for philatelic purposes is retained by the United Nations; revenue from stamps used for postage purposes from United Nations Headquarters in New York is retained by the United States Postal Service, in accordance with an agreement between the United Nations and the United States Government. Similarly, revenue from stamps used for postage from the Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland, is retained by the Swiss Postal, Telephone and Telegraph Enterprise in accordance with an agreement between the United Nations and the Swiss Government.)

During 1977, five commemoratives, two air mails, four items of postal stationery and two souvenir cards were issued.

The first commemorative issue, on 11 March, commemorated the World Intellectual Property Organization, in denominations of 13 and 31 cents, and 0.80 Swiss francs. A souvenir card accompanied this issue.

The second commemorative stamp, issued on 22 April, was for the United Nations Water Conference, in denominations of 13 and 25 cents, and 0.80 and 1.10 Swiss francs.

On 27 May, the third commemorative for the year paid tribute to the Security Council, in de-

nominations of 13 and 31 cents, and 0.80 and 1.10 Swiss francs.

A 27 June issue comprised 25-cent and 31-cent air mail stamps, a 22-cent airletter sheet and postal cards in denominations of 9 cents, and 0.40 and 0.70 Swiss francs.

"Combat Racism" was the subject of the fourth commemorative, issued on 19 September, in denominations of 13 and 25 cents, and 0.40 and 1.10 Swiss francs. A souvenir card was issued at the same time.

The fifth and final commemorative for 1977, issued on 18 November, was for the "Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy," in denominations of 13 and 18 cents, and 0.80 and 1.10 Swiss francs.

By the end of 1977, United Nations stamps were available for purchase in local currency to collectors in 105 countries outside the United States.

The number of first-day covers serviced for the various issues in 1977 was as follows:

World Intellectual Property Organization	576,654
United Nations Water Conference	611,421
Security Council	614,959
Combat Racism	664,915
Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy	623,423
25¢ and 31¢ air mails	209,060
22¢ air letter sheet	70,000
9¢ postal card	70,000
0.40 and 0.70 Swiss franc postal cards	130,000

Joint Inspection Unit

Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit

The Economic and Social Council, without vote—on the recommendation of its Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee—took note on 3 August 1977, by decision 261(LXIII), of three reports of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU); it also noted comments thereon by the Secretary-General and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and by executive heads of the specialized agencies concerned, or reports thereon on action taken by the governing bodies of those agencies. The JIU reports dealt with: (i) fellowships in the United Nations system (which had been submitted in 1976);⁹ (ii) a report on the technical co-operation provided by the United Nations system with regard to Latin American integration (which had also been submitted the previous year);¹⁰ and

(iii) a report on the technical co-operation provided by the United Nations system to the regional and subregional integration and co-operation movements with regard to Asia and the Pacific.

The purpose of the last-mentioned report was to assess the assistance rendered by the United Nations system to regional and subregional inter-governmental organizations and to study ways and means of forging a closer relationship with them. Recommendations made to this end included: increasing collaboration with the regional and subregional integration and co-operation movements, in particular helping them strengthen their secretariats, elaborating regional projects with the aid of relevant movements and the regional commission concerned, and permitting the

⁹ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 916.

¹⁰ Ibid.

movements to act as executing or co-ordinating agencies for certain UNDP-funded regional projects; reaching a system-wide consensus in the programming and execution of regional projects, taking account of the need to decentralize their programming and administration from United Nations Headquarters to the field; and consideration by the UNDP Governing Council of allocating to the integration movements their own indicative planning figure and formulating guidelines for collaboration between UNDP and these movements in support of technical co-operation among developing countries.

The Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee had approved the decision without vote on 1 August, on an oral suggestion by its Chairman.

Two other JIU reports were submitted to the Economic and Social Council in 1977: on evaluation in the United Nations system, and on the technical co-operation provided by the United Nations system to regional and subregional integration and co-operation movements with respect to Africa and Western Asia.

The main purpose of the first report was to outline the current status of evaluation in the United Nations system and to attempt to determine what should be done in the future. Some conclusions were drawn and actions recommended. Among them were that the United Nations organizations and JIU should try to: exchange information and techniques in the field of evaluation; develop a glossary of terms and an agreed definition of, categories of and principles for evaluation; establish effective internal evaluation systems within each organization with broad guidelines for use by all agencies; and establish a training programme to provide the needed evaluation skills. It was recommended that JIU should conduct periodic reviews of evaluation systems' effectiveness and make recommendations thereon, prepare a biennial report on the status of each evaluation system, develop a guide for creating and operating internal evaluation systems, and undertake ad hoc evaluation concentrating on system-wide problems and issues. All United Nations organizations should give priority to developing such systems, seeking JIU advice and keeping JIU informed of the development of and changes in their internal evaluation systems.

The purpose of the second report was similar to that of the report on the same subject relating to Asia and the Pacific. Many of the conclusions reached in the previous report were equally relevant to Africa and Western Asia, as well as the main recommendations. Neither the report on evaluation nor that on technical co-operation to

African and Western Asian regional movements was considered by the Council during the year.

Three other JIU reports were submitted to the General Assembly during 1977: (i) on the implications of additional languages in the United Nations system; (ii) on first-class travel paid by United Nations organizations; and (iii) on General Service staff of the United Nations and Geneva-based specialized agencies.

The first report contained a study of the financial and administrative implications of adding new language services to those already being provided and a survey of possible measures to reduce the cost of providing such services in the United Nations system. Recommendations were put forward relating to the provision or improvement of language services on the basis of, *inter alia*: flexibility; indispensability; selectivity (i.e. interpretation and translation only for specified meetings and documents); reduction and control of documents; reimbursement of costs; referral of important meetings-related questions to the Committee on Conferences; increasing permanent staff to reduce dependence on temporary staff; economies in work methods; interagency co-operation and provision of common language services; Government establishment of language training centres; extending arrangements for Government printing and translation of publications; and further investigation of the potentialities of technical developments, especially facsimile transmission. This report was not considered by the Assembly during the year.

The second report, on the use of travel funds, was considered by the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee and the General Assembly before adoption of resolution 32/198 of 21 December 1977 (see p. 1002).

The purpose of the third report was to investigate the situation concerning the use of General Service staff by United Nations organizations in order to identify shortcomings and to make proposals for a more rational use of this category of staff. The main recommendations included, among other proposals, suggestions pertaining to: establishing broad common occupational groups for all organizations; restricting non-local recruitment; giving clerical examinations; establishing rosters of candidates; creating a common recruitment service for Geneva-based organizations; requiring a minimum period in grade before promotion; wider use of fixed-term appointments; standardizing rules for short-term staff; competitive examinations for promotion to the Professional category; flexible working hours; introduction of productivity standards; more use of modern, efficient office equipment; and studying the cost-effectiveness of carrying

out some work (maintenance and repair, gardening, catering, cleaning, etc.) by staff or outside contract or establishing common services for such work. This report also was not considered by the Assembly by year's end.

Activities of the Joint Inspection Unit and implementation of its recommendations

On 21 December 1977, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, adopted without objection resolution 32/199, by which it decided that future reports of the Secretary-General in implementation of the recommendations of JIU should provide concise information only with regard to those reports which the Unit indicated were of interest to the General Assembly, one of its Main Committees or its other subsidiary organs. (For text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

This decision was proposed by Belgium and adopted without vote by the Fifth Committee on 19 December 1977.

In discussing this question, the Committee had before it: the ninth report of JIU on its activities for the period 1 July 1976 to 30 June 1977; the annual report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of JIU, enumerating those which had been acted upon or upon which further information had become available since the last annual report, and those which still required action; and a report by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) commenting on the Secretary-General's report.

The Advisory Committee recommended discontinuance of the current procedure whereby a compendium of information on implementa-

tion of all JIU reports for a certain period was prepared annually and submitted to the Fifth Committee. It recommended adoption of essentially the system reflected in the above resolution (32/199).

During the period under review, eight inspection reports and two notes were issued. One note, prepared at the request of the International Civil Service Commission, concerned recruitment of Professional staff; the other dealt with health insurance schemes in the United Nations system. In addition, JIU began work on nine other reports and notes.

On 21 December 1977, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of its Fifth Committee, took note without objection of the ninth report of JIU on its activities and of the reports of the Secretary-General and ACABQ on the implementation of the recommendations of JIU (decision 32/448). The decision was orally suggested in the Fifth Committee by its Chairman and approved, also without objection, on 12 October 1977.

The Fifth Committee also had before it the work programme of JIU for 1977, outlining broad problems for study and report by the Unit, drawn up after consultations and taking account of suggestions by heads of participating organizations. Revised budget estimates of JIU were also submitted, necessitated by the establishment, as from 1 January 1978, of the Unit as a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly and of the legislative bodies of its other participating organizations, in accordance with its statute approved in 1976.¹¹

¹¹ Ibid., pp. 920-23, resolution 31/192 of 22 December 1976, annexing text of statute.

Documentary references

Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit

Economic and Social Council—63rd session
Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meeting 627.
Plenary meeting 2084.

A/31/101. Report of JIU on fellowships in United Nations system.
Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report).

E/AC.51/87. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting comments of ACC).

E/5890 and Add.1-6. Latin American integration: report on technical co-operation provided by United Nations system. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report); note by Secretary-General (transmitting comments of Secretary-General, of Administrator of UNDP and of executive heads of agencies); preliminary comments of UPU; action taken by governing body of FAO; action taken by governing body of ILO; action taken by Executive Board of WHO; comments of ITU.

E/5959 and Add.1-5. Report on technical co-operation provided by United Nations system to regional and subregional integration and co-operation movements: Asia and Pacific. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report); report of Secretary-General (transmitting comments of Secretary-General and

from organizations); report by Director-General of WHO and action taken by Executive Board; decision by Executive Board of UNESCO; action taken by Governing Body of ILO (Programme, Financial and Administrative Committee); action taken by governing body of FAO.

E/6039. Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee (on policy review of operational activities for development), draft decision C (paras. (b)-(d)).

E/6020. Resolutions and decisions of Economic and Social Council, 63rd session (decision 261(XLIII)).

E/6003, E/1978/12. Evaluation in United Nations system: report of JIU. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report); comments of ACC.

E/6061. Africa and Western Asia. Report on technical co-operation provided by United Nations system to regional and subregional integration and co-operation movements. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report).

A/32/237. Report on implications of additional languages in United Nations system. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report).

A/32/327. Report on General Service staff of United Nations and

Geneva-based specialized agencies. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting report).

Activities of the Joint Inspection Unit and implementation of its recommendations

General Assembly—32nd session
Fifth Committee, meetings 13, 14, 70.
Plenary meeting 110.

A/32/258. Implementation of major recommendations of JIU. Report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/32/1. Proposed programme budget for biennium 1978-1979. Revised estimates of JIU.

A/C.5/32/6. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting 9th report of JIU on its activities for period 1 July 1976 to 30 June 1977).

A/C.5/32/10. Implementation of major recommendations of JIU. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/32/L.1. Work programme of JIU for 1977.

A/C.5/32/L.41. Belgium: draft resolution, approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 19 December 1977, meeting 70.

A/32/489. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 32/199, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/32/489, adopted without objection by Assembly on 21 December 1977, meeting 110.

The General Assembly,
Recalling paragraph 7 of its resolution 2924 B (XXVII) of 24 November 1972, in which it requested the Secretary-General to submit annually to the General Assembly a succinct report on those major recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit affecting the United Nations which have not been implemented, together with the reasons therefor,

Recalling its decision of 20 November 1975, in which it, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to give priority to the implementation of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit approved by legislative bodies and to provide adequate information thereon in his annual reports,

Having considered the ninth annual report of the Joint Inspection Unit, the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of major recommendations of the Unit and the report thereon of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Decides that the future reports of the Secretary-General in implementation of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit should provide concise information only with regard to those reports that have been indicated by the Unit to be of interest to the General Assembly, one of its Main Committees or its other subsidiary organs.

A/32/489. Report of Fifth Committee, draft decision, para. 17.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/448).

Office accommodation and extensions to United Nations conference and office facilities

Expansion and improvement of facilities at United Nations Headquarters

At its 1976 session, the General Assembly had approved a number of recommendations of the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) on the expansion of meeting rooms and improvement of conference servicing and delegate facilities at United Nations Headquarters in New York.¹² A decision on the seating arrangement to be used in the reconstruction of the General Assembly Hall, however, was left to be determined by Member States after the closure of the Assembly's 1976 session in December, following consultations by the Assembly President with the regional groups at the United Nations.¹³ On the basis of the seating arrangement selected, the Secretary-General proceeded with preparatory work for reconstruction of the Assembly Hall in accordance with a schedule he had proposed to the Assembly in 1976.

The schedule was modified on 14 October 1977, when the Assembly, by decision 32/403, decided to reverse the phases of construction work at Headquarters to make the Hall available for the Assembly's special session on disarmament due to be held in May/June 1978 (see p. 60). The decision had been recommended by the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament,

endorsed without vote by the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee on 13 October 1977 and approved without objection by the Assembly.

In his report to the 1977 session, the Secretary-General indicated the status of the approved projects and submitted a set of revised proposals which included projects that had not been authorized by the Assembly at its previous session; these included proposals relating to remodelling of small conference rooms, extension of the north end of the Conference Building, expansion of delegates' dining facilities and construction of a new main conference room. The report was based on a new study, which accompanied the report, prepared by the architectural consultants to the United Nations. The revised cost estimates for these proposals amounted to \$28.4 million over the four-year period 1977-1980.

In its report, ACABQ recommended approval, in full or with slight modifications, of most of the projects proposed by the Secretary-General. However, with regard to a proposal for a new cafeteria and kitchen and the expansion of delegates' dining facilities, ACABQ recommended that the Secretary-General review the plan for

¹² See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 914-915, text of resolution 31/195 of 22 December 1976.

¹³ Ibid., pp. 911-912.

these projects and submit a comprehensive report to the Assembly at its regular 1978 or 1979 session. The Advisory Committee's recommendations resulted in a reduced cost estimate of \$15.9 million.

On 5 October 1977, the Chairman of the Fifth Committee suggested that the Committee should recommend that the General Assembly take note of the two reports and concur with the observations and recommendations of ACABQ. The suggestion was approved by 82 votes to 9, with 1 abstention. The Assembly endorsed the Fifth Committee's recommendation on 21 December by a recorded vote of 126 to 10, and incorporated it as section I of an 11-part resolution—32/212.

(For text of section I of resolution 32/212 and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

United Nations accommodation in Nairobi

On 21 December 1977, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly decided *inter alia* to approve in principle the construction of permanent headquarters facilities for the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and accommodation for other United Nations offices in Nairobi, Kenya.

Concurring in the observations and recommendations of ACABQ, the Assembly accepted with appreciation the generous grant of Kenya of a construction site at Gigiri, Nairobi, subject to a suitable agreement between the Secretary-General and the Kenyan Government. The Secretary-General was authorized to proceed in accordance with recommendations contained in a 1977 report he had submitted on United Nations accommodation in Nairobi, bearing in mind ACABQ's recommendations and observations in its related report. He was to report annually on the status of the project.

The Secretary-General's report on this subject to the 1977 Assembly session had proposed approval of the construction of UNEP headquarters at Gigiri Estate, on approximately 100 acres (40 hectares) of land. The total cost of the project—for which plans, elevations and sectional drawings of the proposed buildings were attached to the report—including the cost of a related headquarters planning unit, was estimated by the Secretary-General at \$24,233,500, to be phased out over a period of three biennia, beginning with an appropriation of \$4.5 million for 1978-1979. The headquarters facilities were expected to be ready for occupancy in mid-1982.

The Advisory Committee indicated in its report that, on the basis of information it had received in answer to inquiries, it had no objection to the construction of the conference facil-

ities proposed by the Secretary-General. In addition, ACABQ had no objection to his proposal that construction costs be charged to the United Nations regular budget, on the understanding that rent, calculated to amortize those costs over 15 years, be charged for space occupied by staff paid from extrabudgetary resources and staff of specialized agencies and other United Nations organizations.

Subject to the observations in its report, ACABQ recommended that the Assembly approve in principle the construction project and that it take note of the estimated total construction cost of \$23,547,000 (excluding the cost of the headquarters planning unit) as proposed by the Secretary-General.

On 29 November 1977, during discussion of the item in the Fifth Committee, the United States orally proposed that the report of ACABQ be returned to that Committee for a more thorough review of the subject, and that the question be deferred to the regular 1978 session, at which time ACABQ would submit a new report.

On 1 December, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Jordan, Kenya, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Senegal, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta and Zambia proposed the draft resolution that was ultimately approved—after an oral drafting amendment by the Philippines, which was subamended by India, was adopted by the Committee.

The United States announced on 6 December that it would defer to the wishes expressed by other representatives and withdraw its oral proposal, but requested a separate vote on the operative paragraph of the draft resolution by which the Assembly would approve the observations and recommendations of ACABQ.

On the same date, the Fifth Committee voted, by 97 votes to 10, to adopt that paragraph. It then approved the 22-power text by 98 votes to 9, with 1 abstention. The General Assembly adopted the resolution by a recorded vote of 122 to 9, with 2 abstentions, as resolution 32/208.

(For text of resolution and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Major maintenance of premises at the United Nations Office at Geneva

On 21 December 1977, when the General Assembly voted on the appropriations for the 1978-1979 biennium, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee it approved revised estimates relating to major maintenance of premises

at the United Nations Office at Geneva in the amount of \$70,000.

The Secretary-General had requested an appropriation of \$85,900 in his programme budget for 1978-1979 for renovations to the residence of the Director-General of the Office.

On 15 December in the Fifth Committee, the Chairman of ACABQ stated that his Committee had concluded that the Secretary-General should

review the estimates with a view to making economies; it recommended a reduced appropriation of \$70,000. The Fifth Committee approved the ACABQ proposal without objection.

The General Assembly approved the Fifth Committee's recommendation on 21 December when it considered and approved the budgetary appropriations for the 1978-1979 biennium (see p. 1006).

Documentary references

Expansion and improvement of facilities at United Nations Headquarters

General Assembly—32nd session

Fifth Committee, meetings 16, 21, 24, 25, 51, 72.

Plenary meetings 34, 110.

A/C.5/32/4 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Expansion of meeting rooms and improvement of conference servicing and delegate facilities at United Nations Headquarters. Report of Secretary-General.

A/32/8/Add.1. Second report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/32/56, A/32/8/Add.18. Revised estimates under section 26 B (Alterations and improvement, Headquarters). Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/32/L.49 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2. Draft report of Fifth Committee (on proposed programme budget for biennium 1978-1979), paras. 22-26, and draft resolution X (section I, as orally proposed by Fifth Committee Chairman, approved by Fifth Committee on 25 October 1977, meeting 25, by 82 votes to 9, with 1 abstention).

A/32/490. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution X, section I.

Resolution 32/212, section I, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/32/490, adopted by Assembly on 21 December 1977, meeting 110, by recorded vote of 126 to 10, as follows:

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

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

The General Assembly

Expansion of meeting rooms and improvement of conference servicing and delegate facilities at United Nations Headquarters

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the expansion of meeting rooms and improvement of conference servicing and delegate facilities at United Nations Headquarters and of the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

2. Concurs with the observations and recommendations made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report;

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS for page references to texts of sections II-XI of Assembly resolution 32/212.]

A/32/41. Report of Preparatory Committee for Special Session of General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament, Chapter IV A 2.

A/C.5/32/4/Add.1. Report of Secretary-General.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/403).

United Nations accommodation in Nairobi

General Assembly—32nd session

Fifth Committee, meetings 49, 51, 54, 55, 57, 72.

Plenary meeting 110.

A/32/8/Add.10. Report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/32/19 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/32/L.25. Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Jordan, Kenya, Netherlands, Pakistan, Senegal, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zambia: draft resolution, as orally amended by Philippines, and subamended by India, approved by Fifth Committee on 6 December 1977, meeting 57, by 98 votes to 9, with 1 abstention.

A/C.5/32/L.49 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2. Draft report of Fifth Committee (on proposed programme budget for biennium 1978-1979), paras. 178-183, and draft resolution VI.

A/32/490. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution VI.

Resolution 32/208, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/32/490, adopted by Assembly on 21 December 1977, meeting 110, by recorded vote of 122 to 9, with 2 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti,

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

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR

Abstaining: France, United States.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3004(XXVII) of 15 December 1972, in which it decided to locate the secretariat of the United Nations Environment Programme in a developing country and further decided to locate it at Nairobi,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on

United Nations accommodation at Nairobi and of the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

2. Accepts with appreciation the generous grant by the Government of Kenya of the site at Gigiri, Nairobi, upon which to construct the project, subject to a suitable agreement between the Secretary-General and the Government;

3. Concurs in the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee;

4. Approves, in principle, the construction of permanent headquarters facilities for the United Nations Environment Programme and accommodation for the other United Nations offices at Nairobi;

5. Authorizes the Secretary-General, bearing in mind the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee, to proceed in accordance with the recommendations contained in his report;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly annually on the status of the project.

Major maintenance of premises at the United Nations Office at Geneva

General Assembly—32nd session
Fifth Committee, meeting 65.

A/C.5/32/77. Revised estimates under section 26 C (Major maintenance of premises, United Nations Office at Geneva). Report of Secretary-General.

Financial reports and accounts and reports of the Board of Auditors for 1976

On 11 November 1977, the General Assembly accepted the financial reports and accounts for the year ended 31 December 1976 and the audit opinions of the Board of Auditors for the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

The Assembly also took note of the observations and comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) and requested the executive heads of the organizations and programmes concerned to take any remedial action required by the comments of the Board of Auditors in its reports.

The Assembly also asked the Board to include a chapter in all its future reports drawing attention to the failure of any of the organizations concerned to rectify inadequate financial management practices commented on by the Board to the extent that the comments were endorsed by the Assembly. This last provision was the result of an amendment by Ghana—incorporating an oral subamendment by the Federal Republic of

Germany—to the draft text proposed by the Chairman of the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee during that Committee's examination of the reports of the Board of Auditors.

The United Kingdom orally proposed that the Assembly should accept the Board's audit opinions "as qualified by the observations and comments of the Advisory Committee," but subsequently withdrew its amendment.

On 6 October 1977, the Fifth Committee decided, without objection, to approve the text proposed by its Chairman, as amended; the Assembly adopted it without objection as resolution 32/16. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Introducing the reports of the Board of Auditors in the Fifth Committee, the Board Chairman, whose statement was augmented by that of a spokesman for the Board's newly established Audit Operations Committee, said that some of the observations in the seven financial reports reflected the early results of the transition from transaction-based auditing to system-based auditing, intended to identify weaknesses in internal control and encourage corrective action. During the year, system-based audits had been completed at United Nations Headquarters and at the United Nations Office at Geneva, Switzerland; the report on those audits was to be

considered jointly by the Board, ACABQ and Secretariat officials later in the year.

Revision of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations

On 2 December 1977, acting on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly approved without objection, by decision 32/414, several revisions to the Financial Regulations of the United Nations that had been proposed by the Secretary-General. The revisions were a direct consequence of the change from an annual to a biennial budget cycle by the United Nations; the proposals were made to enable the closure and certification of accounts on a biennial basis. Consideration of the Secretary-General's report containing the proposals had been postponed from the 1976 session.¹⁴

On 28 September 1977, the Fifth Committee, without objection, recommended that the General Assembly approve the Secretary-General's proposed revisions, as amended for reasons of clarity by ACABQ.

On 21 December 1977, the Assembly also took note of a decision of the Fifth Committee—taken without vote on 22 November on a proposal by its Chairman—to postpone to the regular 1978 session consideration of a second report of the Secretary-General containing proposed revisions to the Financial Regulations.

The report had been prepared pursuant to a request ACABQ had made—when commenting on the Secretary-General's earlier report on revisions

to the Financial Regulations—for a draft revision to the Regulations, which currently restricted the Secretary-General's authority to make forward commitments against future financial periods, i.e. they did not cover the possibility, for example, that he might be required to enter into commitments in connexion with building programmes or the acquisition of furniture or equipment which did not involve expenditure during the financial period in which the commitments were made.

The Secretary-General's proposals included a proposed concomitant change to be made to Assembly resolution 32/214 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for 1978-1979 (see p. 1007) to carry out the provisions of the new regulation with respect to such expenses for the biennium, as well as other proposed related changes in financial regulations pertaining to terms of reference governing the audit of the United Nations.

By another action taken on 21 December (decision 32/451), the Assembly approved an addition to the Financial Regulations of a regulation to authorize borrowings for seeding operations of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation under certain conditions and to authorize loans from the Foundation's resources to implement its programmes. (For details, see p. 515.)

¹⁴ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 924.

Documentary references

General Assembly—32nd session
Fifth Committee, meetings 8-10.
Plenary meeting 66.

- A/32/7/Add.1. UNDP. Financial report and accounts for year ended 31 December 1976 and report of Board of Auditors.
- A/32/7/Add.2. UNICEF. Financial report and accounts for year 1976 and reports of Board of Auditors.
- A/32/7/Add.3. UNRWA. Accounts for year ended 31 December 1976 and report of Board of Auditors.
- A/32/7/Add.4. UNITAR. Financial report and accounts for year ended 31 December 1976 and report of Board of Auditors.
- A/32/7/Add.5. Voluntary funds administered by UNHCR. Accounts for year ended 31 December 1976 and report of Board of Auditors.
- A/32/7/Add.7. UNFPA. Financial report and accounts for year ended 31 December 1976 and report of Board of Auditors.
- A/32/145. Report of ACABQ.
- A/C.5/32/L.4. Draft resolution, proposed by Fifth Committee Chairman, as amended by Ghana, A/C.5/32/L.5/Rev.1, approved without objection by Fifth Committee on 6 October 1977, meeting 10.
- A/C.5/32/L.5 and Rev.1 Ghana: amendment and revised amendment to draft resolution proposed by Fifth Committee Chairman, A/C.5/32/L.4.
- A/32/330. Report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 32/16, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/32/330, adopted without objection by Assembly on 11 November 1977, meeting 66.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the financial reports and accounts for the year ended 31 December 1976 of the United Nations Development Programme, of the United Nations Children's Fund, of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, of the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the audit opinions of the Board of Auditors and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

1. Accepts the financial reports and accounts and the audit opinions of the Board of Auditors;
2. Takes note of the observations and comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its report;
3. Requests the executive heads of the organizations and programmes concerned to take such remedial action as may be required by the comments and observations made by the Board of Auditors in its reports;
4. Requests the Board of Auditors to include in all its future audit reports to the General Assembly a chapter drawing

attention to any failures by the organizations concerned to take the necessary measures to rectify inadequate financial management practices already commented on by the Board of Auditors to the extent that the comments have been endorsed by the Assembly.

Revision of the Financial
Regulations of the United Nations

General Assembly—32nd session
Fifth Committee, meetings 4, 47, 72.
Plenary meetings 90, 110.

A/C.5/31/58. Report of Secretary-General.

A/32/8 and Corr.1. First report of ACABQ on proposed programme budget for 1978-1979, Chapter I.
A/32/389. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/32/45. Resolutions and decisions adopted by General Assembly during its 32nd session, 20 September-21 December 1977 (decision 32/414).

A/C.5/32/34 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/32/L.49 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2. Draft report of Fifth Committee (on proposed programme budget for biennium 1978-1979), paras. 8-11, and draft decision, para. 238 (a).

A/32/490. Report of Fifth Committee, draft decision, para. 255 (a).

Other administrative and budgetary matters

Use of experts and consultants

On 21 December 1977, on the recommendation of its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (32/203) by which it requested the Secretary-General to submit, at the Assembly's regular 1978 session, a full and comprehensive report on the use of experts and consultants in the United Nations. It expressed the view that the report the Secretary-General had submitted in response to its resolution of the previous session¹⁵—by which the Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed previous decisions outlining principles and guidelines for the use of experts and consultants,¹⁶—called for prompt and full implementation of those principles and guidelines, and asked for a further report on their implementation—had not adequately responded to the Assembly's requirements and reflected deficiencies in implementation. It also asked that his report should contain detailed comparative data as well as a statement evaluating the status of implementation of those principles and guidelines.

In his report, the Secretary-General had included information on the number of persons engaged as experts, consultants and contractors between 1 January 1976 and 30 June 1977, on the nationality of the persons employed, as well as on their age, their qualifications and an evaluation of their work. It also referred to the travel entitlements of experts and consultants, indicating the instances when the Secretary-General had had to deviate from the established regulations, on an individual basis, when he considered it was warranted.

During the examination of the report in the Fifth Committee, the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management, the Assistant Secretary-General for Personnel Services and the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) all indicated that the report should be regarded as a progress report, or as an initial

attempt to provide the required data, and it was hoped that future reports would be more complete.

On 6 October 1977, the representative of Poland introduced a draft resolution, on behalf also of the Philippines and Trinidad and Tobago, which was orally amended by the Fifth Committee Chairman and by the sponsors, and approved without vote the same day by the Fifth Committee; the Assembly adopted it on 21 December without objection.

Introducing the text, Poland stated that it was hoped that, in preparing the comprehensive report, the Secretary-General would make use of data collected in pursuance of existing administrative instructions laying down the procedures for the use of experts and consultants, as well as data gathered previously by the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU),¹⁷ in order to illustrate the broad trends in the use of outside expertise in recent years.

(For text of resolution 32/203, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Later in the year, when the Fifth Committee was considering the proposed programme budget for the 1978-1979 biennium, Argentina, Australia, Ghana, Italy, Kenya, Madagascar, New Zealand, the Philippines, Portugal, Singapore and Venezuela proposed for adoption a resolution relating to expenditure with respect to experts and consultants. It was approved by consensus by the Fifth Committee on the same day it was introduced, 14 December, and adopted without vote by the Assembly on 21 December as resolution 32/209.

The Assembly thereby noted with concern that the aggregate appropriation for experts and consultants proposed by the Secretary-General for 1978-1979 was \$4,639,000 more than the approved appropriations for the same item for

¹⁵ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 933, text of resolution 31/205 of 22 December 1976.

¹⁶ See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 933-34; and Y.U.N., 1975, p. 988.

¹⁷ See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 933-34.

the 1974-1975 biennium. He was asked to re-examine the proposed expenditure following approval of the budget with a view to achieving savings in the allocation and to report in 1978; he was also asked to ensure that no supplementary estimates were presented for such services during the 1978-1979 biennium.

(For text of resolution 32/209, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Use of Arabic in the United Nations

On 21 December 1977, acting on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly (a) adopted a resolution dealing with Arabic language services in the United Nations and (b) approved the inclusion of Arabic as an official language of the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in 1980.

When the Fifth Committee considered the question of Arabic language services in the United Nations, it had before it a progress report of the Secretary-General in which he indicated steps taken in conformity with the authorization the General Assembly had given at its 1976 session for the establishment of an Arabic Interpretation Service at the United Nations Office at Geneva, the recruitment of six or seven Arabic interpreters during 1977, the setting up of a training programme for young interpreters, and the establishment of priorities in the provision of Arabic interpretation services.¹⁸

On 19 October 1977, Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen introduced a draft decision, the principal aim of which they said was to facilitate the solution of the problems referred to in the Secretary-General's report, including the imbalance in the workload at different times of the year, by separating the Arabic language services provided to the Assembly and its Main Committees in New York from those provided to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Geneva.

The draft decision was twice revised, reintroduced ultimately as a draft resolution, and sponsored also by Ecuador, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia.

The Fifth Committee approved the text on 6 December by 89 votes to 0, with 13 abstentions; the Assembly adopted it as resolution 32/205 by a recorded vote of 123 to 0, with 12 abstentions.

By this text, the Assembly noted that the Secretary-General's progress report made it clear that the organizational arrangements approved

in 1976 had not sufficiently achieved their objectives with regard to UNCTAD and the Assembly and its Main Committees. The Assembly asked the Secretary-General, while continuing the speedy implementation of the arrangements concerning Arabic interpretation services, to establish on a permanent basis, as from 1 January 1978, an Arabic Translation Section at Geneva primarily to service UNCTAD bodies.

The Assembly also asked the Secretary-General to prepare proposals to be submitted in 1979 for the full implementation of UNCTAD resolution 86(IV),¹⁹ approved by the Assembly in 1976,²⁰ by which Arabic was to be included among the official and working languages of UNCTAD. Further, he was asked to continue his search for the application of methods to ensure the timely provision of Arabic translation services to the Assembly and its Main Committees.

(For text of resolution 32/205 and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions noted that by the provisions of the resolution the Secretary-General was to provide the staff requirements for the new section principally by transferring to it posts already established by the Assembly under its resolution of 22 December 1976.²¹

During the Fifth Committee's discussion of the administrative and financial implications of a Second (Economic and Financial) Committee draft resolution on the proposed programme budget for the Third General Conference of UNIDO, scheduled for 1980 in New Delhi, India, Egypt orally proposed that Arabic also be included as an official language of the Conference. The Fifth Committee approved the proposal without objection on 15 December 1977, and the Assembly adopted the recommendation on 21 December, without a vote, incorporating it as section VIII of its 11-part resolution 32/212.

(For text of section VIII of resolution 32/212, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The United States introduced a draft decision in the Fifth Committee by which the Secretary-General would be requested to make a study of the organizational and functional implications of improving language services as a whole in the Organization, and of alternate means of defraying the related costs, including a "user pay" system. After a short discussion, the United States withdrew its proposal on the understanding that, when the report of JIU on the implications of additional languages in the United Nations

¹⁸ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 931-32.

¹⁹ Ibid., p. 402.

²⁰ Ibid., pp. 405-6, text of resolution 31/159 of 21 December 1976.

²¹ Ibid., p. 933, text of section VIII of resolution 31/208.

system (see p. 1051) and the related reports of the Secretary-General were discussed at the Assembly's 1978 regular session, account would also be taken of the discussion which had taken place on the United States draft proposal.

Honoraria payable to members of United Nations organs

Honorarium for the Chairman of ACABQ

In response to an Assembly request of 22 December 1976²² to review the amount of honorarium received by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary questions, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Assembly in 1977. [The honorarium currently paid to the Chairman had been established in 1971 at \$25,000 net per annum.²³]

In his report, the Secretary-General examined the position of three groups of officials who served on a full-time basis and were not members of the Secretariat: the members of JIU and the International Court of Justice and the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC). The Secretary-General also proposed that the level of the post of Executive Secretary of the Advisory Committee be reclassified from D-1 to D-2.

Algeria, Austria, Bangladesh, Colombia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Panama, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Togo, Turkey and the Upper Volta introduced in the Fifth Committee a draft resolution by which it was recommended that the Assembly establish the honorarium of the Chairman at the level of \$59,000 annually, effective 1 January 1978. The sponsors subsequently replaced the figure \$59,000 by \$50,000 in light of a decision the Committee had taken earlier on compensation for officers other than Secretariat officials (i.e. certain officers of ICSC) serving the General Assembly on a continuing basis (see section below), and on the understanding that the honorarium would be reviewed in the context of the comprehensive study of honoraria (see also section below) and without prejudice to the possibility of retroactive action on these proposals.

On 17 December 1977, the Fifth Committee approved the draft text by consensus. It also decided, without objection, to approve the proposed reclassification of the post of Executive Secretary of ACABQ.

On 21 December 1977—in adopting, without vote, section VI of an 11-part resolution (32/212)—the General Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report on this subject and established the honorarium of the Chairman of

ACABQ in accordance with the Fifth Committee's recommendation.

(For text of section VI of resolution 32/212, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Honoraria for members of the Human Rights Committee

Also on 21 December 1977, acting on the recommendation of its Fifth Committee, the General Assembly decided *inter alia* that the lump-sum payment per annum of honoraria for members of the Human Rights Committee be established at \$2,500 for the Chairman and \$1,000 for the other members, commencing on 1 January 1977.

The Fifth Committee approved the decision on 2 December 1977, as orally suggested by its Chairman, by a vote of 66 to 10, with 6 abstentions, acting on a proposal by the Secretary-General in a note on the financial implications of article 35 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights concerning the emoluments of the members of the Human Rights Committee which had been established by the provisions of the Covenant.

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions stated that it had no objection to the Secretary-General's proposal, pending a decision at the Assembly's regular 1978 session on a comprehensive study of honoraria (see section below).

The Assembly adopted the Fifth Committee's recommended text, as section IV of resolution 32/212, by a recorded vote of 123 to 12.

(For text of section IV of resolution 32/212 and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Study of the question of honoraria

On 21 December 1977, the General Assembly took note of a decision of the Fifth Committee—approved, without vote, the day before, on a suggestion by its Chairman—to postpone to the 1978 session consideration of a report of the Secretary-General on a comprehensive study of the question of honoraria payable to members of organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations.

The Assembly's request for the report, originally submitted in 1976 pursuant to a 1975 Assembly resolution,²⁴ derived from the Secretary-General's view that some reasonable adjustments needed to be made to the honoraria currently payable to certain United Nations organs, taking into account inflation and other economic factors that had changed since the

²² Ibid., p. 934, text of section X of resolution 31/208.

²³ See Y.U.N., 1971, p. 679, text of resolution 2889(XXVI) of 22 December 1971.

²⁴ See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 989.

honoraria were established. Consideration of the report had also been deferred in 1976.²⁵

Organizational nomenclature in the Secretariat

The Secretary-General presented to the General Assembly at its 1977 session the second progress report on the adoption of a standardized and uniform organizational nomenclature for the Secretariat* submitted pursuant to an Assembly decision adopted in 1975.²⁶

In his report, the Secretary-General proposed a six-level nomenclature: level 1 — Department, secretariat or office; 2 — Centre; 3 — Division; 4 — Branch; 5 — Section; and 6 — Unit. These were intended to apply to all organizational units fully or partly financed by the regular budget, excluding the International Court of Justice and organizational elements of a non-permanent nature, such as special missions.

In its related report, ACABQ welcomed the report of the Secretary-General as a first step in the direction of a logical organizational framework for the Secretariat, agreed that some flexibility in application of the guidelines must be allowed and noted that his proposals would have no financial implications.

Following discussion in the Fifth Committee, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, New Zealand, Panama, the Philippines, Singapore, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey and Venezuela sponsored a draft resolution on the subject. The Fifth Committee approved their text on 14 November by 82 votes to 13, with 5 abstentions.

On 21 December 1977, by a recorded vote of 122 to 9, the General Assembly adopted the Fifth Committee's recommended text as resolution 32/204, by which inter alia it endorsed the general direction of reform in nomenclature proposed by the Secretary-General. It encouraged him to proceed expeditiously with the application of the measures envisaged, taking into account observations made by ACABQ and the views expressed in the Fifth Committee. The Assembly welcomed the Secretary-General's intention to report on the application of the proposed measures and decided to consider the question in 1978 on the basis of that report. Finally, it urged intergovernmental bodies to avoid recommendations giving particular designations to organizational units or their heads which might not be in conformity with the proposed nomenclature.

(For text of resolution and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Before approving the text, the Fifth Committee rejected, by 22 votes in favour to 34 against, with 41 abstentions, amendments proposed by

the USSR to three operative paragraphs. They would have had the Assembly: endorse the organizational nomenclature proposed by the Secretary-General at levels 1 and 2, while encouraging him to prepare final proposals on levels 3 to 6, taking into account ACABQ's observations and views expressed in the Fifth Committee; welcome the Secretary-General's intention to submit a progress report on organizational nomenclature to its 1978 regular session; and decide to consider the question then.

Conditions of service and compensation for officers other than Secretariat officials

On 21 December 1977, acting on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, with such advice as he deemed desirable, to prepare, in the context of the comprehensive study of the question of honoraria (see section above), a study of the conditions of service and compensation appropriate for the officers serving the General Assembly, other than Secretariat officials, whose terms and conditions of selection, duties and responsibilities precluded active engagement by governmental, intergovernmental or other specified entities.

The draft decision was proposed in the Fifth Committee by the United States during the Committee's consideration of a report of the Secretary-General on revised budget estimates for the International Civil Service Commission. The decision also provided for reconsideration of proposals for compensation for ICSC Commissioners (see p. 993).

The final text proposed for adoption incorporated or took account of a number of oral amendments proposed by Ghana, by Japan, by Turkey and by the United Republic of Cameroon. The Fifth Committee approved the amended draft decision by consensus on 17 December. The Assembly included the text as a provision of section XI of its 11-part resolution 32/212, which was adopted without a vote.

(For text of section XI of resolution 32/212, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

United Nations International School

On 17 December 1977, the United Kingdom introduced in the Fifth Committee a draft resolution by which the General Assembly would have affirmed its opposition to any form of subsidy to the United Nations International School, and would decide that the provision in the United Nations regular budget for the servicing of the

²⁵ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 932-33.

²⁶ See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 988-89.

Board of Trustees of the School was a special case which did not constitute a subsidy.

The United Kingdom withdrew its proposal, stating that a basis had not been established for arriving at a consensus on the draft. It nevertheless reiterated its support for the opinion of

ACABQ that the one-time grant of \$2 million to the School authorized in 1974²⁷ precluded any other assistance to the School from the regular budget.

²⁷ See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 934-35.

Documentary references

Use of experts and consultants

General Assembly—32nd session
Fifth Committee, meetings 4, 6, 9, 10, 63, 72.
Plenary meeting 110.

A/C.5/32/7. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/32/L.6. Philippines, Poland, Trinidad and Tobago: draft resolution, as orally amended by Fifth Committee Chairman and by sponsors, approved without vote by Fifth Committee on 6 October 1977, meeting 10.

A/C.5/32/L.49 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2. Draft report of Fifth Committee (on proposed programme budget for biennium 1978-1979), paras. 12-21, and draft resolution I.

A/32/490. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution I.

Resolution 32/203, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/32/490, adopted without objection by Assembly on 21 December 1977, meeting 110.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision of 18 December 1974, taken at its twenty-ninth session, by which it outlined principles and guidelines for the use of experts and consultants in the United Nations, and its decision of 17 December 1975, taken at its thirtieth session, in which it reaffirmed the aforesaid principles and guidelines, which should be implemented promptly, fully and effectively,

Recalling further its resolution 31/205 of 22 December 1976, in which it reaffirmed the decisions taken at its twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, a report on the implementation of the aforementioned decisions,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,

Expressing the view that the above-mentioned report does not adequately respond to the requirements of the relevant decisions of the General Assembly and still reflects deficiencies in the implementation of the principles and guidelines on the use of experts and consultants,

Taking note of the assurances of the Secretary-General that future reports will fully and adequately reflect the existing practice in the use of experts and consultants in the United Nations,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session a full and comprehensive report, showing his efforts to eliminate existing deficiencies in the implementation of principles and guidelines on the use of experts and consultants in the United Nations;

2. Requests further that such a report should contain detailed comparative data as well as a statement evaluating the status of implementation of the principles and guidelines set by the General Assembly.

A/32/6 and Corr.1,2, Vols. I and II. Proposed programme budget for biennium 1978-1979, Vol. I, section 5 A.

A/C.5/32/L.29. Argentina, Australia, Ghana, Italy, Kenya, Madagascar, New Zealand, Philippines, Portugal, Singapore, Venezuela: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved by consensus by Fifth Committee on 14 December 1977, meeting 63.

A/C.5/32/L.49 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and

Add.2. Draft report of Fifth Committee (on proposed programme budget for biennium 1978-1979), paras. 222-225, and draft resolution VII.

A/32/490. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution VII.

Resolution 32/209, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/32/490, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 December 1977, meeting 110.

The General Assembly,

Recalling that its decision of 18 December 1974, taken at its twenty-ninth session, by which it outlined principles and guidelines for the use of experts and consultants in the United Nations, provided, *inter alia*, that:

(a) The Secretary-General should ensure that expenditure for consultant services is maintained within the approved figure 1974-1975 and that no supplementary estimates are presented,

(b) The estimates under this heading in future biennial programme budgets should be prepared with determined restraint, with a view to achieving reductions in the funds requested for this field of activities,

Noting with concern that the aggregate appropriation for experts and consultants proposed by the Secretary-General for the biennium 1978-1979 totals \$11,423,000, compared with approved appropriations for 1974-1975 of \$6,784,000,

Noting that the commendable reduction in proposed expenditure on consultant services envisaged in the estimates for the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, in section 5A of the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979, arising from greater utilization of staff resources available within the Secretariat and highly selective recourse to external assistance, has not been reflected in the estimates for certain other budget sectors,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to re-examine proposed expenditure on experts and consultants in 1978-1979 following approval of the programme budget with a view to achieving savings in the aggregate allocation for such activities and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session;

2. Further requests the Secretary-General to ensure that no supplementary estimates are presented for expenditure on experts and consultants during the biennium 1978-1979.

Use of Arabic in the United Nations

General Assembly—32nd session

Fifth Committee, meetings 19, 20, 46, 50, 56, 57, 64, 65, 68, 72.
Plenary meeting 110.

A/32/237. Report on implications of additional languages in United Nations system. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting JIU report).

A/C.5/32/9. Progress report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/32/42. Administrative and financial implications of 20-power revised draft decision, A/C.5/32/L.10/Rev.1. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/32/42/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1, A/32/8/Add.17. Administrative and financial implications of 25-power revised draft resolution, A/C.5/32/L.10/Rev.2. Statement by Secretary-General and report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/32/L.10. Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,

Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen: draft decision.

A/C.5/32/L.10/Rev.1. Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen: revised draft decision.

A/C.5/32/L.10/Rev.2. Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen: revised draft resolution, as further orally amended by sponsors, approved by Fifth Committee on 6 December 1977, meeting 57, by 89 votes to 0, with 13 abstentions.

A/C.5/32/L.30. United States: draft decision.

A/C.5/32/L.49 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2. Draft report of Fifth Committee (on proposed programme budget for biennium 1978-1979), paras. 59-75, and draft resolution III.

A/32/490. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution III.

Resolution 32/205, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/32/490, adopted by Assembly on 21 December 1977, meeting 110, by recorded vote of 123 to 0, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: None

Abstaining: Australia, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Israel, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United States.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/159 of 21 December 1976, in paragraph 18 of which it decided to include Arabic among the official and working languages of the machinery of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, particularly all sessions of the Conference, the Trade and Development Board and its main committees,

Noting that the rules of procedure of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Trade and Development Board and some of its main committees have already been amended accordingly,

Recalling that, in section VIII of its resolution 31/208 of 22 December 1976, it approved the organizational arrangements proposed by the Secretary-General in his report to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session with a view to providing an initial target level of Arabic language services to the United

Nations Conference on Trade and Development while simultaneously alleviating some of the chronic problems facing the provision of such services to the Assembly and its Main Committees,

Noting, however, that, as far as Arabic translation services are concerned, the Secretary-General in his progress report makes it clear that those organizational arrangements have not sufficiently achieved their purported objectives with regard to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and to the General Assembly and its Main Committees, while admitting the uncertain nature of their future prospects,

Recognizing the great importance which the Arab States Members of the United Nations attach to the work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as well as their expressed need for having its documentation issued in Arabic in time to enable their delegations to participate constructively in its deliberations and activities,

Convinced that an efficient, timely and less costly provision of Arabic translation services to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development can be achieved only by the installation of an adequately staffed service at its headquarters,

Bearing in mind the magnitude and urgency of the efforts needed to enable such a service to meet adequately the Arabic translation requirements of the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to be held in 1979,

1. Takes note of the progress report of the Secretary-General concerning Arabic language services in the United Nations;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, while continuing the speedy implementation of the organizational arrangements contained in paragraphs 15 to 21 of his report, to replace the present arrangement set out in paragraph 25 of his report by establishing, as from 1 January 1978, on a permanent basis, an Arabic Translation Section in the United Nations Office at Geneva primarily to serve the bodies of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and, as an initial step, to provide the staff requirements for the biennium 1978-1979 for this Section, by transferring to it the posts already established under section VIII of General Assembly resolution 31/208, with the addition of a post of Chief of Section;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, in close consultation and co-operation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, proposals aimed at the full implementation of Conference resolution 86(IV) of 28 May 1976, endorsed by the General Assembly in paragraph 18 of its resolution 31/159, and to submit those proposals to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to continue his search for and to apply adequate methods, including advance translation of appropriate documentation and provision of temporary assistance when necessary, to ensure the timely provision of Arabic translation services to the General Assembly and its Main Committees, and to report on the results to the Assembly as appropriate.

A/C.5/32/111. Administrative and financial implications of decision to include Arabic as official language of Third General Conference of UNIDO. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/32/L.49 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2. Draft report of Fifth Committee (on proposed programme budget for biennium 1978-1979), paras. 116-119, and draft resolution X (section VIII, as orally proposed by Egypt, approved without objection by Fifth Committee on 15 December 1977, meeting 65).

A/32/490. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution X, section VIII.

Resolution 32/212, section VIII, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/32/490, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 December 1977, meeting 110.

The General Assembly

VIII

Inclusion of Arabic as an official language of the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Approves the inclusion of Arabic as an official language of the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS for page references to texts of sections I-VII and IX-XI of Assembly resolution 32/212.]

Honoraria payable to members of United Nations organs

General Assembly—32nd session
Fifth Committee, meetings 47, 48, 55, 64, 67, 72.
Plenary meeting 110.

HONORARIUM FOR THE CHAIRMAN OF ACABQ

A/C.5/32/92. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/32/L.42. Algeria, Austria, Bangladesh, Colombia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Netherlands, Pakistan, Panama, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Turkey, Upper Volta: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved by consensus by Fifth Committee on 17 December 1977, meeting 67.

A/C.5/32/L.49 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2. Draft report of Fifth Committee (on proposed programme budget for biennium 1978-1979), paras. 100-109, and draft resolution X, section VI.

A/32/490. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution X, section VI.

Resolution 32/212, section VI, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/32/490, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 December 1977, meeting 110.

The General Assembly

VI

Honorarium of the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the honorarium of the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

2. Decides to establish the honorarium of the Chairman of the Advisory Committee at the level of \$50,000 annually, effective 1 January 1978;

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS for page references to texts of sections I-V and VII-XI of Assembly resolution 32/212.]

HONORARIA FOR MEMBERS OF

THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE

A/32/8/Add.13. Report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/32/38. Financial implications of article 35 of International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Optional Protocol. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/32/L.49 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2. Draft report of Fifth Committee (on proposed programme budget for biennium 1978-1979), paras. 49-53, and draft resolution X (section IV, as orally proposed by Fifth Committee Chairman, approved by Fifth Committee on 2 December 1977, meeting 55, by 66 votes to 10, with 6 abstentions).

A/32/490. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution X, section IV.

Resolution 32/212, section IV, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/32/490, adopted by Assembly on 21 December 1977, meeting 110, by recorded vote of 123 to 12, as follows:

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

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United States.

The General Assembly

IV

Honoraria of members of the Human Rights Committee

1. Decides that the lump-sum payment per annum of honoraria for members of the Human Rights Committee shall be in the amount of \$2,500 for the Chairman and \$1,000 for the other members;

2. Authorizes that expenditures for these honoraria be made beginning on 1 January 1977;

3. Notes that additional expenditures in the amount of \$19,500 under section 18 of the programme budget for the biennium 1976-1977 will be absorbed within available appropriations for that biennium;

4. Authorizes an additional appropriation under section 18 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 in the amount of \$39,000;

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS for page references to texts of sections I-III and V-XI of Assembly resolution 32/212.]

STUDY OF THE QUESTION OF HONORARIA

A/C.5/31/2. Comprehensive study of question of honoraria payable to members of organs and subsidiary organs of United Nations. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/32/L.49 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2. Draft report of Fifth Committee (on proposed programme budget for biennium 1978-1979), paras. 47 and 48, and draft decision, para. 238 (b).

A/32/490. Report of Fifth Committee, draft decision, para 255 (b).

Organizational nomenclature in the Secretariat

General Assembly—32nd session
Fifth Committee, meetings 34, 37, 41, 72.
Plenary meeting 110.

A/32/8/Add.5. Report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/32/L.17. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/32/L.15. Australia, Austria, Belgium, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Venezuela: draft resolution.

A/C.5/32/L.15/Rev.1. Australia, Austria, Belgium, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, New Zealand, Panama, Philippines, Singapore, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Venezuela: revised draft resolution, as further orally amended by sponsors, approved by Fifth Committee on 14 November 1977, meeting 41, by 82 votes to 13, with 5 abstentions.

A/C.5/32/L.17. USSR: amendment to 18-power draft resolution, A/C.5/32/L.15.

A/C.5/32/L.49 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2. Draft report of Fifth Committee (on proposed programme budget for biennium 1978-1979), paras. 39-46, and draft resolution II.

A/32/490. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution II.

Resolution 32/204, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/32/490, adopted by Assembly on 21 December 1977, meeting 110, by recorded vote of 122 to 9, as follows:

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

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

The General Assembly,

Emphasizing the need for logical and coherent organizational nomenclature in the Secretariat in the interest of a more rational and functional hierarchical structure,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the reports of the Secretary-General and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the question of organizational nomenclature in the Secretariat;

2. Endorses the general direction of reform in nomenclature proposed by the Secretary-General in his report and encourages him to proceed expeditiously with the application of the measures envisaged, taking into account the observations made by the Advisory Committee and the views expressed in the Fifth Committee;

3. Welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session on the application of the measures proposed in his report;

4. Decides to consider this question at its thirty-third session on the basis of the report to be submitted by the Secretary-General;

5. Urges intergovernmental bodies to avoid recommendations giving particular designations to organizational units or their heads which may not be in conformity with the nomenclature proposed by the Secretary-General.

Conditions of service and compensation for officers other than Secretariat officials

General Assembly—32nd session

Fifth Committee, meetings 67, 72.

Plenary meeting 110.

A/32/8/Add.11. Revised estimates under section 22 L.1 (ICSC) and income section 2 (General income). Report of ACABQ.

A/C.5/32/28. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/32/L.46. United States: draft decision, as orally amended by Ghana, by Japan, by Turkey, by United Republic of Cameroon and by sponsor, approved by consensus, as section XI of draft resolution X, by Fifth Committee on 17 December 1977, meeting 67.

A/C.5/32/L.49 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2. Draft report of Fifth Committee (on proposed programme budget for biennium 1978-1979), paras. 201-206, and draft resolution X (section XI, para. 2).

A/32/490. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution X, section XI.

Resolution 32/212, section XI, as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/32/490, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 December 1977, meeting 110.

The General Assembly

XI

Conditions of service and compensation for officers other than Secretariat officials serving the General Assembly

1. Decides to consider on a priority basis at its thirty-third session the proposals of the Secretary-General with regard to compensation for the two full-time Commissioners of the International Civil Service Commission and the relevant comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions without prejudice to the possibility of retroactive action on these proposals;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, with such advice as he deems desirable, to prepare, in the context of the comprehensive study of the question of honoraria, a study of the conditions of service and compensation appropriate for those officers other than Secretariat officials serving the General Assembly whose terms and conditions of selection, duties and responsibilities preclude active engagement by governmental, intergovernmental or other specified entities.

[Refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS for page references to texts of sections I-X of Assembly resolution 32/212.]

United Nations International School

General Assembly—32nd session

Fifth Committee, meetings 54, 67.

A/C.5/32/L.28. United Kingdom: draft resolution.

A/C.5/32/L.49 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2. Draft report of Fifth Committee (on proposed programme budget for biennium 1978-1979), para. 207.

A/32/490. Report of Fifth Committee, paras. 212 and 213 (b).

PART TWO

The intergovernmental organizations related to the United Nations

Chapter I

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

In 1977, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)¹ continued its activities, in accordance with the objectives laid down in its statute, to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world.

In its annual report, IAEA stated that 1977 presented a mixed picture for the nuclear power industry. Orders for new nuclear power stations increased over the preceding year and the safety record continued to be excellent, but concern was expressed in some countries about the risks of further proliferation of nuclear weapons. The year 1977 saw a marked increase in the number of national and international evaluative studies covering the entire nuclear fuel cycle or major parts of it, and the view was reaffirmed that, in the longer term, nuclear power continued to be attractive to almost all oil-importing countries in terms of both economic advantage and energy independence.

During the year, IAEA continued its activities relating to the application of isotopes and radiation in medicine and life sciences, in food and agriculture, in the development of water resources and in industry. The Agency also continued its work concerning the safety and standardization of nuclear reactors, the nuclear safety standards programme. Since its inception in 1974, some 25 safety codes and guides for nuclear plants had been or were being prepared under this programme.

An International Conference on Nuclear Power and its Fuel Cycle was held from 2 to 13 May 1977 at Salzburg, Austria. The Conference discussed the over-all role to be played by nuclear energy with particular reference to the nuclear fuel cycle and the need for its integration.

The Agency supported the two-year International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation—intended to evaluate means for developing and operating the nuclear fuel cycle in ways that minimize risks of nuclear proliferation—by providing technical and secretariat assistance, and intended to continue support, particularly in the area of technical co-ordination, thus emphasizing IAEA'S dual responsibility in promoting and safeguarding nuclear activities.

The twenty-first session of the IAEA General Conference was held at Vienna, Austria, from 26

to 30 September 1977. Having withdrawn in 1970, Nicaragua was readmitted as a member on 25 March 1977; the membership of IAEA was thus 110.

Agency safeguards responsibilities

As at 31 December 1977, 100 non-nuclear-weapon States had ratified or acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (Non-Proliferation Treaty).²

Sixty-six of these States, including seven members of the European Communities, had concluded safeguards agreements with the Agency. Fifty-five of the agreements had entered into force.

In 20 States, IAEA safeguards were applied under agreements other than those in connexion with the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

By the end of 1977, safeguards applied by IAEA under all types of agreements covered nuclear material in 100 power reactors, 169 research reactors and critical facilities, 44 conversion, fabrication, enrichment and reprocessing plants and 229 other nuclear installations.

Twelve safeguards agreements concluded with IAEA, eight of which were already in force, consisted of comprehensive arrangements satisfying the requirements of both the Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco).³

With the increase in IAEA safeguards activities, further standardization of safeguards agreements was pursued and safeguards techniques were improved, in particular with respect to the application of portable, non-destructive assay instrumentation and television surveillance systems.

Nuclear power

At the end of 1977, nuclear power plants with a total capacity of 95,000 megawatts (electrical) (MW) accounted for 5.3 per cent of the world's electricity-generating capacity. The record of operating nuclear power plants continued to be excellent, with 1,500 reactor years accumulated

¹ For further information about the activities of IAEA prior to 1977, see also annual reports of IAEA.

² See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 16-19, resolution 2373(XXII) of 12 June 1968, annexing text of Treaty.

³ See Y.U.N., 1967, pp. 13-16.

without any significant spread of radio-activity to the environment or any radiation-induced fatality.

In May 1977, IAEA organized the International Conference on Nuclear Power and its Fuel Cycle which confirmed the interest of countries in nuclear power as a necessary and irreplaceable source of future energy supply and as an immediate substitute for oil and gas in electricity production. For the year 2000, nuclear power capacity was forecast at 1,300,000 MW, or some 35 per cent of electrical energy and 15 per cent of primary energy.

The Agency continued during the year to carry out several major programmes aimed at assisting developing member States in introducing nuclear power in their systems of electricity production. In six developing countries, nuclear power planning surveys and detailed analyses of the prospects of nuclear power were carried out; in 1977, studies were completed for Jamaica and Venezuela. Substantial progress was recorded during the year in the development of an IAEA energy data bank, and 27 developing countries requested IAEA'S assistance in uranium exploration and processing. Also, IAEA prepared a comprehensive study of the economic aspects of reprocessing nuclear fuel in a regional fuel-reprocessing centre.

During the year, IAEA held special training courses and continued to provide assistance related to nuclear manpower development. A project financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on manpower development was under way in Brazil and joint studies on this subject were initiated with Argentina and the Philippines. In addition, IAEA served as a focal point for the dissemination of information concerning technology and reliability of nuclear power plants of the proven and advanced types.

Environment

The Agency continued its expanded programme relating to the protection of man and the environment. During 1977, environment-related activities included studies of: monitoring of radio-active airborne and liquid releases from nuclear facilities; handling of radiation accidents; application of environmental impact analysis to the nuclear power industry; and procedures for establishing limits for the release of radio-active materials into the environment.

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) provided support for studying the methodology of radiation-effects experiments with aquatic organisms and ecosystems. Co-operation with UNEP also included the preparation of panels on the environmental impact of fossil fuel, nuclear power and renewable sources of energy, the

development of recommendations concerning radio-active releases in the Mediterranean area, and environmental protection in the Danube catchment area.

Nuclear information

The International Nuclear Information System (INIS) was initiated in 1970 to provide a comprehensive abstracting and indexing service of the literature dealing with all aspects of the peaceful uses of atomic energy; a retrospective file of over 350,000 document references and 100,000 reports in microfiche format has been built up. Work commenced in 1977 on the establishment of an experimental facility permitting IAEA member States to retrieve information directly from INIS files by remote computer terminals.

The Agency's nuclear data programme continued to serve as an international data centre, offering nuclear and atomic data centre services at no cost to all member States.

Technical assistance

During 1977, 69 countries received IAEA technical assistance in the form of expert services or equipment, or both. A total of 457 fellowships was awarded for individual studies and 444 persons participated in 19 group training projects. The technical assistance provided by IAEA in 1977 exceeded \$9 million.

In addition, IAEA served as the executing agency for 18 large-scale UNDP projects: applied nuclear physics (Morocco); development of nuclear technology (Romania); irradiation sterilization of medical products (Hungary); a national nuclear energy centre (Chile); non-destructive testing and quality control (Argentina); nuclear energy development programme (Peru); nuclear power programme manpower development (Brazil); nuclear research in agriculture (Brazil and Indonesia); nuclear techniques in animal production (Nigeria); radiation-processing demonstration facilities (Egypt, Republic of Korea and Yugoslavia); tsetse fly eradication (Nigeria); and uranium exploration (Chile, Greece, Pakistan and Turkey).

The Agency also provided assistance to a project in Bangladesh for the use of nuclear techniques in agricultural research, which was financed by Sweden.

The target for voluntary contributions for IAEA'S technical assistance programme was increased from \$6 million for 1977 to \$7 million for 1978. The programme was financed by donations from member States, UNDP, multilateral and bilateral funds, and moneys provided under funds-in-trust arrangements.

Life sciences

In co-operation with the World Health Organization (WHO), IAEA continued its programme to foster the development of methods and techniques for the application of radiation and radio-nuclides in medicine, biology and health-related environmental research and to promote techniques for improving accuracy in radiation dosimetry.

Symposia and seminars in 1977 covered the following subjects: radio-immunoassay and related procedures in medicine; national and international standardization of radiation dosimetry; and basic methods and techniques in radio-biological and environmental health research.

Technical committees and advisory group meetings dealt with: the uses of radio-isotopes in haematology; the radiation sensitivity of pathogenic organisms in sewage; the clinical applications of particle radiation and the role of radio-sensitivity modifiers; the radio-biological equivalents of chemical pollutants; facilities for in-vitro radio-assays; and stable isotopes in the life sciences.

Under IAEA'S research contract programme, 14 co-ordinated programmes of research in relation to the life sciences were continued. Co-ordination meetings were held in Austria, Finland, Norway, Poland and Thailand, discussing, inter alia: maintenance of nuclear medicine instrumentation in developing countries; medical application of activation analysis; comparative methods for the study of trace elements in human nutrition; radiation-induced chromosomal aberrations for genetic risk evaluation in man; and improvement in radio-therapy of cancer.

In the field of dosimetry, the number of participating laboratories in the IAEA/WHO Secondary Standards Dosimetry Laboratories network increased from nine to 29.

Physical sciences and laboratories

The Agency's physics programme continued to promote co-operation among scientists throughout the world and to assist developing countries in the areas of physics, chemistry, industrial applications of isotopes, isotope hydrology and nuclear data.

Research programmes in 1977 included the development of methods for the application of Mössbauer spectroscopy in mineralogy, soil sciences and ceramics, and elemental analysis using proton-induced X-ray fluorescence. A symposium was held at Vienna on new areas of applicability of neutron scattering techniques. Research reactor utilization in developing countries was the subject of different meetings.

The Agency continued to co-ordinate research

on controlled nuclear fusion through the work of the International Fusion Research Council, which updated the status-of-fusion report at a meeting held at the International Centre for Theoretical Physics at Trieste, Italy. The report assessed the potentials of fusion reactors, considered environmental effects and suggested goals which might be reached. A meeting on fusion reactor concepts considered potential designs and engineering details of future fusion reactors, and an advisory group meeting on cross-field conduction and transport was held, at which plasma theorists exchanged views on observed losses of energy and particles in magnetic confinement systems.

In chemistry, a symposium was held to review the current status of nuclear techniques in exploration, extraction and processing of mineral resources. Five projects on the use of nuclear techniques for mineral prospecting and trace-element analysis were completed during the year and the preparation and control of radio-pharmaceuticals and radiation processing of industrial products continued. Also, the programme continued on the critical assessment and compilation of thermodynamic data for the actinide elements and their compounds.

With IAEA co-operation, isotope hydrology programme subcontractual services were provided for UNDP projects in Ecuador, Guatemala, India and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Eight countries received advisory services and assistance, including laboratory services and help in the establishment of environmental isotope analytical facilities. The Agency also collaborated with UNEP and the World Meteorological Organization in meetings on isotope hydrology.

In the nuclear data area, IAEA distributed targets and sample materials in response to requests by nuclear physics laboratories in developing countries. Also, under a programme on atomic and molecular data required for fusion, IAEA in 1977 began publication of a quarterly International Bulletin on Atomic and Molecular Data for Fusion. The Agency continued its nuclear data programme in co-operation with regional data centres and published its comprehensive annual reference index on neutron data (called CINDA).

The IAEA laboratory at Seibersdorf, Austria, continued its work, including analytical quality-control services for member States and provision of radio-nuclide research on seed protein improvement and sterile-insect release techniques.

The International Laboratory of Marine Radio-activity in Monaco continued its research in radioactive pollution of the marine environment. It participated in UNEP'S Mediterranean Action Plan and provided intercalibration and intercomparison services on the pollution of the marine envi-

ronment by selected heavy metals and chlorinated hydrocarbons.

The International Centre for Theoretical Physics at Trieste provided courses on: physics and technology; physics and frontiers of knowledge; applicable mathematics and planning models; physics and energy; and the physics of natural resources and the environment.

Food and agriculture

Under joint programmes of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and IAEA, work was continued on ways and means of increasing food production, reducing food losses, and upgrading the nutritional quality of agricultural products through the application of isotope and radiation methodology. Attention was also focused on minimizing the hazards of contamination of food and the environment resulting from intensive use of agricultural chemicals for crop production.

Co-ordination and support of research was furthered through approximately 25 co-ordinated research programmes, in which scientists from developing and developed parts of the world were brought together to co-operate in the solution of practical agricultural problems relevant to the developing countries by means of isotope and radiation techniques.

In 1977, the joint FAO/IAEA programme had technical responsibility for over 50 small-scale and several large-scale technical assistance projects in developing countries. The projects aimed at applying isotope and radiation techniques as an

integrated part of ongoing agricultural training, research and extension. Training continued to be an important factor; in addition to training courses, the joint FAO/IAEA programme held symposia and seminars, and published and distributed findings, laboratory training manuals and newsletters.

Among the main priorities of the programme were the reduction of post-harvest losses through food irradiation, and the control of African trypanosomiasis through practical field application of the sterile-insect technique for the control of tsetse flies.

Other projects under the joint programme dealt with isotope and radiation applications to selected studies of fertilizer- and water-use efficiency, biological fixation of atmospheric nitrogen, genetic improvement of food-crop plants, animal nutrition, reproduction, adaptation and diseases, chemical residues and pollution, and integrated insect-pest management.

Secretariat

As at the end of 1977, 1,485 staff members were employed by IAEA. Of these, 477—drawn from 64 countries—were in the Professional and higher categories and 1,008 were in the General Service and Maintenance and Operatives Service categories.

Budget

The twenty-first General Conference of IAEA, at its September 1977 session, adopted a regular budget of \$51,379,000 for 1978.

Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as at 31 December 1977; contributions as assessed for 1977 and 1978)

MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION FOR 1977		CONTRIBUTION FOR 1978		MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION FOR 1977		CONTRIBUTION FOR 1978	
	Percent-age	Net amount (in US dollars)	Percent-age	Net amount (in US dollars)		Percent-age	Net amount (in US dollars)	Percent-age	Net amount (in US dollars)
Afghanistan	0.01775	6,567	0.01643	7,765	Czechoslovakia	0.93266	345,084	0.85411	403,680
Albania	0.01775	6,567	0.01643	7,765	Democratic Republic of Korea	0.01775	6,567	0.01643	7,765
Algeria	0.07026	25,997	0.08739	41,303	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.06148	22,747	0.04216	19,928
Argentina	0.75532	279,469	0.72252	341,483	Denmark	0.65894	243,809	0.71507	337,966
Australia	1.51050	558,886	1.71407	810,121	Dominican Republic	0.01775	6,567	0.01643	7,765
Austria	0.58798	217,553	0.71507	337,966	Ecuador	0.01775	6,567	0.01643	7,765
Bangladesh	0.07211	26,683	0.03693	17,452	Egypt	0.10539	38,996	0.07546	35,666
Belgium	1.10500	408,850	1.20932	571,559	El Salvador	0.01775	6,567	0.01643	7,765
Bolivia	0.01775	6,567	0.01643	7,765	Ethiopia	0.01775	6,567	0.01643	7,765
Brazil	0.70263	259,972	0.88874	420,044	Finland	0.44606	165,041	0.46269	218,683
Bulgaria	0.13174	48,744	0.11472	54,221	France	6.15352	2,276,802	6.38308	3,016,837
Burma	0.02635	9,748	0.01701	8,040	Gabon	0.01775	6,567	0.01643	7,765
Byelorussian SSR	0.48660	180,043	0.40467	191,260	German Democratic Republic	1.27733	472,614	1.52479	720,660
Canada	3.33527	1,234,049	3.34402	1,580,485	Germany, Federal Republic of	7.45113	2,756,919	8.73862	4,130,133
Chile	0.13174	48,744	0.08506	40,200	Ghana	0.03513	12,998	0.01774	8,384
Colombia	0.14931	55,244	0.10134	47,897					
Costa Rica	0.01775	6,567	0.01643	7,765					
Cuba	0.09661	35,745	0.11182	52,848					
Cyprus	0.01775	6,567	0.01643	7,765					

CONTRIBUTION FOR 1977					CONTRIBUTION FOR 1978				
MEMBER	Percent-age	Net amount		MEMBER	Percent-age	Net amount		MEMBER	Percent-age
		(in US dollars)	(in US dollars)			(in US dollars)	(in US dollars)		(in US dollars)
Greece	0.28983	107,238	0.33545	158,546	Paraguay	0.01775	6,567	0.01643	7,765
Guatemala	0.02635	9,748	0.01701	8,040	Peru	0.06148	22,747	0.04958	23,433
Haiti	0.01775	6,567	0.01643	7,765	Philippines	0.16687	61,743	0.09538	45,079
Holy See	0.02028	7,502	0.01841	8,700	Poland	1.32802	491,369	1.34654	636,414
Hungary	0.34468	127,531	0.32774	154,901	Portugal	0.14052	51,994	0.16736	79,101
Iceland	0.02028	7,502	0.02103	9,940	Qatar	0.02028	7,502	0.02103	9,940
India	1.08907	402,957	0.64629	305,454	Republic of Korea	0.09661	35,745	0.11182	52,848
Indonesia	0.17566	64,993	0.12577	59,443	Romania	0.27226	100,738	0.23017	108,786
Iran	0.21289	78,769	0.37868	178,975	Saudi Arabia	0.05269	19,497	0.19718	93,194
Iraq	0.04391	16,248	0.08521	40,273	Senegal	0.01775	6,567	0.01643	7,765
Ireland	0.16220	60,014	0.14725	69,595	Sierra Leone	0.01775	6,567	0.01643	7,765
Israel	0.22302	82,520	0.27341	129,222	Singapore	0.03513	12,998	0.06965	32,920
Italy	3.78132	1,399,089	3.29190	1,555,849	South Africa	0.45671	168,982	0.35667	168,573
Ivory Coast	0.01775	6,567	0.01643	7,765	Spain	0.90370	334,370	1.29037	609,867
Jamaica	0.01826	6,756	0.01683	7,954	Sri Lanka	0.02635	9,748	0.01701	8,040
Japan	7.50182	2,775,674	9.77968	4,622,170	Sudan	0.01826	6,756	0.01683	7,954
Jordan	0.01775	6,567	0.01643	7,765	Sweden	1.36857	506,373	1.35654	641,140
Kenya	0.01775	6,567	0.01643	7,765	Switzerland	0.86169	318,827	1.08312	511,917
Kuwait	0.09123	33,757	0.17877	84,491	Syrian Arab Republic	0.01775	6,567	0.01643	7,765
Lebanon	0.02635	9,748	0.02442	11,544	Thailand	0.09661	35,745	0.08957	42,332
Liberia	0.01775	6,567	0.01643	7,765	Tunisia	0.01775	6,567	0.01643	7,765
Libyan Arab					Turkey	0.26348	97,489	0.25911	122,464
Jamahiriya	0.11151	41,260	0.18929	89,462	Uganda	0.01775	6,567	0.01643	7,765
Liechtenstein	0.02028	7,502	0.02103	9,940	Ukrainian SSR	1.79436	663,912	1.51031	713,819
Luxembourg	0.04055	15,003	0.04206	19,880	USSR	13.61479	5,037,472	11.41807	5,396,524
Madagascar	0.01775	6,567	0.01643	7,765	United Arab Emirates	0.02028	7,502	0.09464	44,731
Malaysia	0.06148	22,747	0.07925	37,454	United Kingdom	5.57568	2,063,001	5.01603	2,370,726
Mali	0.01775	6,567	0.01643	7,765	United Republic of				
Mauritius	0.01775	6,567	0.01643	7,765	Cameroon	0.01775	6,567	0.01643	7,765
Mexico	0.78167	289,219	0.68761	324,967	United Republic of				
Monaco	0.02028	7,502	0.02103	9,940	Tanzania	0.01775	6,567	0.01643	7,765
Mongolia	0.01775	6,567	0.01643	7,765	United States	27.88852	10,318,753	26.28947	12,425,191
Morocco	0.05269	19,497	0.04144	19,585	Uruguay	0.05269	19,497	0.03402	16,079
Netherlands	1.29761	480,116	1.55634	735,571	Venezuela	0.28983	107,238	0.34287	162,051
New Zealand	0.29398	108,775	0.31547	149,102	Viet Nam	0.05269	19,497	0.02660	12,574
Nicaragua	0.01775	6,567	0.01643	7,765	Yugoslavia	0.30740	113,737	0.32949	155,727
Niger	0.01775	6,567	0.01643	7,765	Zaire	0.01826	6,756	0.01683	7,954
Nigeria	0.08783	32,496	0.11109	52,505	Zambia	0.01775	6,567	0.01643	7,765
Pakistan	0.45619	168,573	0.45671	228,624					
Panama	0.13174	48,744	0.05539	26,179	Total	100.01775*	37,006,567*	100.00000	47,263,000
	0.01775	6,567	0.01643	7,765					

* Includes contribution assessed for Nicaragua, which was admitted as a member after the contributions for 1977 had been set by the General Conference.

Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

(For period October 1977-September 1978)

OFFICERS

Chairman: Khor Eng Hee (Malaysia).

Vice-Chairmen: Karel Barabas (Czechoslovakia), Reinhard Loosen (Germany, Federal Republic of).

MEMBERS

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mexico, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

MAIN COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY COMMITTEE

Participation in the Administrative and Budgetary Committee is open to all members of the Board of Governors.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

Participation in the Technical Assistance Committee is open to all members of the Board of Governors.

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

H. G. Carvalho (Brazil), Floyd L. Culler (United States), I. Dostrovsky (Israel), M. A. El-Guebeily (Egypt), B. Goldschmidt (France), W. Hafele (Germany, Federal Republic of), T. Ipponmatsu (Japan), W. B. Lewis (Canada), W. C. Marshall (United Kingdom), I. D. Morokhov (USSR), H. N. Sethna (India), B. F. Straub (Hungary).

SENIOR SECRETARIAT OFFICERS

Director-General: Sigvard Eklund.
Deputy Director-General for Administration: John A. Hall.
Deputy Director-General for Research and Isotopes: Hidetake Kakihana.
Deputy Director-General for Technical Assistance and Publications: Helio
F. S. Bittencourt.
Deputy Director-General for Technical Operations: Ivan S. Zheludev.
Deputy Director-General for Safeguards: Rudolf Rometsch.
Assistant Director-General for External Relations: D. A. V. Fischer

HEADQUARTERS

International Atomic Energy Agency
Kaerntnerring 11-13
A-1010 Vienna, Austria
Cable address: INATOM VIENNA
Telephone: 52 45 11, 52 45 25
Telex: 12645

Chapter II

The International Labour Organisation (ILO)

During 1977, the International Labour Organisation (ILO)¹ continued its activities to promote better conditions in: employment policy; the working environment; technical and management training; the protection of freedom of association; social security; and the status of women workers.

Membership in ILO rose to 134 during the year, with the admission of Guinea-Bissau on 24 February, Bahrain on 20 April and Seychelles on 25 April. The United States withdrew from membership on 6 November 1977.

Meetings

The International Labour Conference held its sixty-third session at Geneva, Switzerland, from 1 to 22 June 1977, attended by about 1,400 delegates, advisers and observers from 126 countries. The Conference had before it the annual report of the Director-General of ILO and the thirteenth special report on the effect of apartheid on labour and employment in South Africa.

The Conference also considered four technical items: employment conditions of nurses; protection against occupational hazards caused by air pollution, noise and vibration; labour administration; and freedom of association and procedures for determining working conditions in the public service. The Conference adopted a Convention and Recommendation on each of the first two items, and discussed the other two with a view to adopting international labour standards at its 1978 session.

In accordance with usual practice, the Conference set up a tripartite committee to examine the application by member States of the 147 Conventions and 155 Recommendations adopted since 1919. The Conference, for lack of a quorum, did not adopt the report of the committee.

The committee also reviewed an ILO survey on the application of the Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention, 1962. The Conference adopted a resolution calling on ILO to reinforce tripartite co-operation between Governments, employers and workers in member countries, both in carrying out technical co-operation and in supervising observance of ILO Conventions and Recommendations.

The African Regional Conference, held at Abidjan, Ivory Coast, from 27 September to 6 October 1977, discussed employment problems, the

improvement and harmonization of social security systems in Africa, education for development and the implementation of international labour standards.

The Asian Advisory Committee held its seventeenth session at Manila, Philippines, from 29 November to 8 December 1977, to consider the strengthening of co-operation between Asian countries and ILO for the further development of social and labour policies. Also in November, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office adopted a Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy.

The Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee, which met at Geneva from 12 to 20 January, discussed the industry's instability of employment and earnings, and the training of building workers and managers.

The Metal Trades Committee, meeting from 20 to 28 April, considered safety and health hazards to metal-workers, the employment consequences of scientific and other developments in the metal trades, and the impact of efforts previously made to improve working conditions in the industry.

A Tripartite Meeting on Conditions of Work and Employment of Professional Workers adopted a compendium of principles and good practices for these workers at its meetings at Geneva from 22 to 29 November.

The Tripartite Technical Meeting for Civil Aviation, held from 7 to 15 December, considered working conditions, employment, and safety and health in the industry. It underlined the importance for civil aviation of sound labour/management relations and of guarantees of full exercise of trade union rights.

Other expert meetings were held to discuss: accident prevention on ships and in port; use of the computer in industrial relations; social security and the rising cost of medical care; safety problems in the construction and operation of offshore drilling installations in the petroleum industry; and limits of occupational exposure to dangerous airborne substances.

¹ For further information on ILO activities prior to 1977, see also reports of Director-General to the ILO Conference and proceedings of the Conference.

Working environment

The International Programme for the Improvement of Working Conditions and Environment, approved by the ILO Governing Body in 1976, continued to encourage member States to set definite objectives for improving working conditions and the working environment. The Programme included standard-setting and operational activities, studies and tripartite meetings, and clearing-house activities. The approach also included the dispatch of multidisciplinary teams to member States and the design of an international alert system to detect potential hazards to the health of workers. As at the end of 1977, more than 30 member States had requested visits by multidisciplinary teams.

World Employment Programme

The World Employment Programme was launched in 1969 as ILO'S principal contribution to the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.² The Programme was designed to assist Governments in reshaping their policies and plans in order to achieve their employment and income-distribution objectives more effectively.

The Declaration of Principles and the Programme of Action adopted by the 1976 World Employment Conference³ was to serve as the basis for research activities and technical assistance under the World Employment Programme during the remaining years of the Decade.

Field activities

During 1977, ILO spent more than \$48 million on technical co-operation activities (a decrease of

about 5.8 per cent from the \$51 million spent in 1976) to promote employment, development of human resources and social institutions, and improvement in living conditions and working conditions.

Most of this expenditure (\$27 million) continued to be financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The ILO regular programme provided \$4.4 million in 1977. Funds placed at ILO'S disposal by multilateral and bilateral aid agencies and other special programmes rose to \$13.7 million in 1977. Activities financed by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) increased in 1977, with expenditures of \$3.3 million as against expenditures of \$2.5 million in 1976.

A breakdown of expenditures by field of activity showed that training received the largest share of funds (\$26.4 million), followed by employment planning and promotion (\$11.7 million), development of social institutions (\$8.2 million), working conditions and environment (\$1.1 million) and social security (\$800,000).

By region, Africa received the largest percentage of the funds (39.9), followed by Asia (27.4), the Americas (15.9), interregional projects (10.5), the Middle East (5.2) and Europe (1.1).

A breakdown of expenditure on technical co-operation by field of activity, source of funds, type of assistance, and country, territory or region is shown in the tables below.

² See Y.U.N., 1970, pp. 319-29, text of resolution 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing text of Strategy.

³ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 346-47 and 942.

ASSISTANCE IN 1977 BY ACTIVITY AND SOURCE OF FUNDS (in US dollars)

Activity	Regular budget	UNDP (including ILO acting as associated agency)	Trust funds (including UNFPA)	Total
International labour standards	44,999	—	45,874	90,873
Employment and development	825,481	5,525,007	3,484,820	9,835,308
Training	629,764	17,077,737	5,218,591	22,926,092
Industrial relations and labour administration	1,853,051	1,408,115	1,446,339	4,707,505
Working conditions and environment	559,118	486,148	75,548	1,120,814
Sectoral activities	95,408	1,614,034	2,712,027	4,421,469
Social security	171,985	614,792	68,872	855,649
Statistics	28,792	146,140		174,932
Co-ordination of operational activities	100,782		22,872	123,654
International Institute for Labour Studies	65,131	22,213	102,277	189,621
Information systems	3,147	84,720		146,782
Regional services			449,710	449,710
Population			3,332,292	3,332,292
Total	4,377,658	26,978,906	17,018,137	48,374,701

COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES AIDED BY ILO IN 1977

COUNTRY, TERRITORY OR REGION	No. of experts provided	No. of fellowships awarded	EXPENDITURES ON AID GIVEN BY SOURCE OF FUNDS (in US dollars)				
			ILO regular programme	UNDP	UNFPA	Trust funds	Total
Afghanistan	13	—	3,488	223,807	—	112,308	339,603
Algeria	10	1	—	65,231	—	112,652	177,883
Angola	—	—	4,952	17,634	—	—	22,586
Antigua	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Argentina	2	4	—	21,884	—	—	21,884
Bahamas	3	—	—	—	—	23,264	23,264
Bahrain	17	1	—	504,600	—	44	504,644
Bangladesh	38	7	25,930	1,274,913	71,504	199,776	1,572,123
Barbados	2	4	7,751	34,993	—	3,040	45,784
Belize	—	2	4,286	3,013	—	—	7,299
Benin	3	27	56,673	52,531	—	18,123	127,327
Bermuda	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bhutan	5	—	—	59,841	—	—	59,841
Bolivia	3	1	66,617	73,668	—	101,458	241,743
Botswana	8	—	—	34,004	—	14,643	48,647
Brazil	10	—	4,022	414,987	—	25,339	444,348
Bulgaria	3	1	833	44,433	—	—	45,266
Burma	2	—	26,288	41,328	—	—	67,616
Burundi	2	1	7,751	2,177	—	—	9,928
Caribbean islands	—	—	—	85,045	—	—	85,045
Cayman Islands	—	1	—	2,000	—	—	2,000
Central African Empire	3	3	—	208,557	—	35,193	243,750
Chad	3	—	8,752	86,321	—	—	95,073
Chile	3	—	4,450	104,824	—	864	110,138
Colombia	4	1	6,300	112,805	—	—	119,105
Comoros	6	—	3,874	443,920	—	—	447,794
Congo	17	2	—	623,895	73,387	118,240	815,522
Costa Rica	10	2	12,839	294,990	—	37,556	345,385
Cuba	4	—	—	21,308	—	—	21,308
Curacao	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Cyprus	3	1	5,814	62,294	—	—	68,108
Democratic Kampuchea	—	—	1,019	—	—	—	1,019
Democratic Yemen	5	—	(993)	150,067	—	—	149,074
Djibouti	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	2	4	—	18,280	12,120	—	30,400
Dominican Republic	—	—	1,500	137	—	—	1,637
Ecuador	—	7	21,803	67,016	—	—	88,819
Egypt	11	4	—	250,716	—	88,629	339,345
El Salvador	—	1	1,835	14,300	—	—	16,135
Ethiopia	14	3	32,107	110,300	—	70,442	212,849
Fiji	10	2	46,489	105,357	—	38,494	190,340
Gabon	8	2	—	285,383	—	5,179	290,562
Gambia	6	—	—	86,059	—	6,680	92,739
Ghana	9	4	3,147	483,611	—	—	486,758
Greece	1	1	18,875	9,184	—	—	28,059
Grenada	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemala	9	1	—	240,820	11,686	113,843	366,349
Guinea	3	25	7,137	283,980	—	11,472	302,589
Guinea-Bissau	2	—	—	43,640	—	—	43,640
Guyana	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Haiti	9	—	11,627	425,140	—	17,053	453,820
Honduras	9	1	2,310	63,010	—	168,868	234,188
India	22	21	54,640	725,741	(5,238)	344,424	1,119,567
Indonesia	33	3	26,799	892,073	—	463,748	1,382,620
Iran	53	3	5,854	1,919,571	—	60,647	1,986,072
Iraq	2	6	1,330	54,037	—	—	55,367
Israel	—	—	2,300	6,936	—	—	9,236

EXPENDITURES ON AID GIVEN BY SOURCE OF FUNDS
(in US dollars)

COUNTRY, TERRITORY OR REGION	Wo. of experts provided	No. Of fellowships awarded	ILO regular programme	UNDP	UNFPA	Trust funds	Total
Ivory Coast	30	3	9,025	623,072	—	304,932	937,029
Jamaica	2	4	—	18,822	103,700	53,550	176,072
Jordan	11	—	17,237	285,447	—	—	302,684
Kenya	14	3	342	137,840	—	225,954	364,136
Kuwait	6	—	1,020	—	—	145,955	146,975
Lao People's Democratic Republic	—	—	184	13,534	—	—	13,718
Lebanon	4	—	43,769	1,081	—	—	44,850
Lesotho	7	—	35,355	55,068	—	107,789	198,212
Liberia	7	1	6,636	80,738	—	51,848	139,222
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	24	—	—	186,374	—	593,636	780,010
Madagascar	23	15	10,500	1,036,292	—	140,105	1,186,897
Malawi	3	—	7,751	120,420	42,845	—	171,016
Malaysia	9	7	19,536	422,715	—	—	442,251
Maldives	5	4	—	103,727	—	25,264	128,991
Mali	18	3	12,557	405,643	—	521,694	939,894
Malta	—	—	585	(7,200)	—	—	(6,615)
Mauritania	6	5	36,532	101,419	—	—	137,951
Mauritius	—	1	2,525	—	—	—	2,525
Mexico	9	1	12,916	276,896	—	34,627	324,439
Morocco	1	1	6,965	53,435	—	—	60,400
Mozambique	—	—	—	35	—	—	35
Namibia	—	—	11,955	—	—	—	11,955
Nepal	9	8	775	289,905	59,439	43,835	393,954
Netherlands Antilles	5	—	—	113,866	—	39,774	153,640
Nicaragua	—	—	9,104	140	—	—	9,244
Niger	5	1	—	240,234	—	7,281	247,515
Nigeria	19	—	—	493,889	—	3,322	497,211
Niue	—	—	—	37,849	—	—	37,849
Oman	—	—	3,921	—	—	—	3,921
Pakistan	11	18	45,418	113,379	—	51,201	209,998
Panama	4	1	61,711	63,360	—	6,497	131,568
Papua New Guinea	15	2	9,364	217,192	—	186,752	413,308
Paraguay	7	—	—	190,866	—	15,881	206,747
Peru	7	1	86,220	144,414	—	80,651	311,285
Philippines	16	4	38,912	554,922	—	308,683	902,517
Poland	—	—	1,938	—	—	—	1,938
Portugal	6	1	18,788	73,822	—	68,015	160,625
Qatar	7	—	—	—	—	200,410	200,410
Republic of Korea	3	2	11,318	142,884	—	—	154,202
Romania	—	—	10,059	27,167	—	—	37,226
Rwanda	6	1	10,962	176,291	—	30,916	218,169
Sahel	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	3	1	—	12,036	7,652	—	19,688
St. Lucia	—	1	—	—	11,714	—	11,714
St. Vincent	—	1	—	—	9,080	—	9,080
Samoa	—	—	(151)	958	—	—	807
Saudi Arabia	1	—	1,391	54,124	—	—	55,515
Senegal	14	—	80,805	136,309	—	236,024	453,138
Seychelles	5	—	1,610	143,937	—	—	145,547
Sierra Leone	4	1	3,495	222,331	—	—	225,826
Singapore	4	3	—	188,733	—	—	188,733
Solomon Islands	2	—	—	53,471	—	—	53,471
Somalia	7	—	23,411	97,866	—	—	121,277
Sri Lanka	15	29	25,026	244,370	41,328	602,142	912,866
Sudan	17	2	85,782	1,228,833	—	66,140	1,380,755
Surinam	4	2	66	132,184	—	50,556	182,806
Swaziland	14	—	—	160,918	—	343,006	503,924
Syrian Arab Republic	11	—	—	285,774	—	4,090	289,864
Thailand	14	—	35,866	250,377	—	80,985	367,228
Togo	7	3	20,895	93,901	4,649	70,066	189,511

EXPENDITURES ON AID GIVEN BY SOURCE OF FUNDS
(in US dollars)

COUNTRY, TERRITORY OR REGION	No. of experts provided	No. Of fellowships awarded	ILO regular programme	UNDP	UNFPA	Trust funds	Total
Trinidad and Tobago	2	2	—	9,200	—	29,252	38,452
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	4	—	5,814	10,626	—	—	16,440
Tunisia	18	4	105,702	—	—	477,234	582,936
Turkey	4	—	6,015	172,119	—	—	178,134
Uganda	10	1	6,225	436,815	—	—	443,040
United Republic of Cameroon	7	2	—	190,204	—	—	190,204
United Republic of Tanzania	16	2	—	491,498	18,263	151,810	661,571
Upper Volta	7	6	—	132,176	—	276,018	408,194
Uruguay	3	1	30,593	71,602	—	4,565	106,760
Venezuela	2	—	56,319	52,402	—	(3,786)	104,935
Yemen	8	1	27,874	368,199	—	—	396,073
Yugoslavia	—	—	1,257	—	—	—	1,257
Zaire	12	3	300	591,374	—	101,868	693,542
Zambia	18	1	67,253	623,468	—	95,406	786,127
Subtotal	924	313	1,617,827	24,401,704	462,129	8,025,927	34,507,587
INTERCOUNTRY REGIONAL PROJECTS							
Africa	57	—	831,131	418,390	479,129	1,150,811	2,879,461
Asia	36	6	413,312	502,350	463,441	913,714	2,292,817
Middle East	4	—	57,321	—	59,311	—	116,632
Latin America and the Caribbean	69	—	670,642	1,119,706	130,976	1,325,538	3,246,862
Subtotal	166	6	1,972,406	2,040,446	1,132,857	3,390,063	8,535,772
INTERREGIONAL PROJECTS	46	1	787,425	511,262	1,144,450	2,269,855	4,712,992
GLOBAL PROJECTS	—	—	—	25,494	592,856	—	618,350
Subtotal	46	1	787,425	536,756	1,737,306	2,269,855	5,331,342
Total project expenditures	1,136	320	4,377,658	26,978,906	3,332,292	13,685,845	48,374,701

Educational activities

The International Institute for Labour Studies at Geneva, an ILO centre for advanced study in the labour and social fields, included in its 1977 programme nine educational activities for 199 participants.

An international study course on labour and social policy and an international internship course on active labour-policy development were held at Geneva. The major topics studied were: economic and social change for development; manpower, employment and population; industrial relations and the working environment; and the role of ILO in shaping labour and social policy.

A second study course for social leaders from Portuguese-speaking African countries was organized at the African Regional Labour Administration Centre at Yaounde, United Republic of Cameroon.

The Government of Kuwait financed an inter-regional study course on labour and social development policy for participants from Asian and Arab countries. The course was held at Geneva and in Kuwait.

With the financial support of the Swedish International Development Authority, the International Institute, under its programme for English-

speaking countries of eastern and western Africa, held a workshop on the social aspects of employment promotion and industrial relations at Accra, Ghana.

Students from the Administrative Training Centre at Cotonou, Benin, took part in a seminar on social and development policy held at Geneva and at Bordeaux, France, which was organized by the Institute.

Other activities during the year included: a regional study course on the economic and social development of southern Africa, held at Lusaka (Zambia), Nairobi (Kenya) and Geneva; a training programme at Geneva for research officers from professional organizations in Africa and Asia, focusing on the practical aspects of research on labour issues for policy-making; and an advanced training course on international documentation, organized jointly with the Association of International Libraries, held at Geneva.

International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training

In 1977, the International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training at Turin, Italy, conducted 64 residential training courses for 1,370 vocational trainers, managers and trade union

officials. These courses were specifically designed to provide the advanced training essential for effective development.

The Centre continued its efforts to assist developing countries to establish and operate their national training systems and institutions. It also furnished technical support services to other agencies in the preparation, design, implementation and revision of training projects.

Publications

Dissemination of the results of research carried out by ILO and expected to be of value to ILO's constituents, as well as to scholars and practitioners in the social policy and labour fields, continued in 1977 with the publication of over 30 books in English, French and Spanish, in addition to such periodicals as the bi-monthly *International Labour Review* and *Legislative Series* and the quarterly *Bulletin of Labour Statistics* and *Social and Labour Bulletin*.

Publications issued within the framework of ILOS International Programme for the Improvement of Working Conditions and Environment included: *Adapting Working Hours to Modern Needs*; *Night Work*; a revised edition of *Safety and Health in Dock Work*; and a code of practice on *Protection of Workers Against Noise and Vibration in the Working Environment*.

Publications relating to human rights were the following: *Freedom of Association and Economic Development*; *Tenure of Trade Union Office*; *The Right to Organize*; *Labour and Discrimination in Namibia*; and *Labour Conditions and Discrimination in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe)*.

Two new volumes on multinational enterprises were issued, namely: *Social and Labour Practices of Multinational Enterprises in the Petroleum Industry* and *Social and Labour Practices of Some US-Based Multinationals in the Metal Trades*.

New titles in the World Employment Programme series of studies included: *Manual on the Planning of Labour-intensive Road Construction*; *Technology for Basic Needs*; *Poverty and Landlessness in Rural Asia*; and *Agrarian Reform and Rural Poverty, Egypt, 1952-1975*.

Two volumes were issued dealing with aspects of social security: *Social Security for Migrant Workers and Pensions and Inflation*.

In the field of industrial relations, *Grievance Arbitration: A Practical Guide* was issued.

The 1977 edition of the *Yearbook of Labour Statistics* was issued at the close of the year.

Secretariat

As at 31 December 1977, the total number of full-time staff under permanent, indefinite, fixed-term and short-term appointments at ILO headquarters and at area, branch and other offices was 2,629. Of these, 1,456 were in the Professional and

higher categories (drawn from 106 nationalities), and 1,173 were in the General Service or Maintenance categories. Of the professional staff, 650 were assigned to technical co-operation projects.

Budget

The gross expenditure budget of ILO for the biennium 1976-1977 amounted to \$160,616,406.⁴ This included \$14,534,406 for the purpose of restoring to the Working Capital Fund amounts withdrawn in 1974-1975 under supplementary credits approved by the Governing Body.

Expenditures in 1976-1977 amounted to \$161,972,145 including \$1,355,739 charged to supplementary credits approved by the Governing Body, principally to meet increases in staff salaries and allowances. Budgetary income amounted to \$146,461,711. The difference between income and expenditure, including the amount charged to supplementary credits, was financed by funds withdrawn from the Working Capital Fund.

In June 1977, the International Labour Conference adopted a budget of expenditure for the 1978-1979 biennium amounting to \$169,074,000. Of this amount, \$87,037,000 was to be assessed member States for 1978 and \$82,037,000 for 1979. It also included an amount of \$5 million for reimbursement in 1978 to the Working Capital Fund of part of the amount estimated to be required to cover the expected net shortfall of contributions in 1978-1979.

Final arrangements for financing in 1979 were left for consideration at the session of the Conference scheduled to be held in June 1978. The Conference decided at midyear 1977 that, in the event of a sharp reduction of resources resulting from a decision by the United States to withdraw from ILO with effect from November 1977, the Governing Body should be authorized to abolish regular-budget posts so that the Director-General would be in a position to achieve savings by making the necessary staff cuts.

EXPENDITURES FOR 1978-1979

	Estimates (in US dollars)
Policy-making organs	
International Labour Conference	3,407,672
Governing Body	841,500
Major regional meetings	763,948
	5,013,120
General management	4,141,084
Technical programmes	
International labour standards and human rights	5,116,738
Employment and development	9,593,606
Training	7,392,319
Industrial relations and labour administration	9,124,142
Working conditions and environment	8,730,908

⁴ Ibid., p. 948, for details.

	Estimates (in US dollars)		Estimates (in US dollars)
Sectoral activities	7,566,321	Public information	2,021,454
Social security	3,025,592	Liaison Office with the United Nations— New York	851,964
Economic and social analyses	813,222	Management of field programmes in Africa	7,338,670
Statistics	3,214,084	Management of field programmes in the Americas	7,522,738
Co-ordination of operational activities	1,081,814	Management of field programmes in Asia	6,684,036
International Institute for Labour Studies and International Social Security Association	1,399,082	Management of field programmes in the Middle East and Europe	4,646,638
	57,057,828		35,831,220
Service and support activities		Other budgetary provisions	7,976,202
Personnel	5,956,250	Subtotal	163,570,120
Financial and central administrative services	20,426,428	Less: Adjustment for staff turnover	(536,974)
Editorial and document services	17,721,168		
Legal services	823,870	Total	163,033,146
Programme budgeting and management	2,010,038		
Information systems	6,612,912	Unforeseen expenditures	275,000
	53,550,666		
Regional services and relations		Working Capital Fund	5,765,854
Relations and meetings	6,765,720	Total gross expenditure budget	169,074,000

Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as at 5 November 1977; contributions as assessed for 1978)

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER*	Percent- age	Gross contribution (in US dollars)	MEMBER*	Percent- age	Gross contribution (in US dollars)	MEMBER*	Percent- age	Gross contribution (in US dollars)
Afghanistan	0.02	17,407	German Democratic Republic	1.34	1,166,296	Mexico	0.78	678,889
Algeria	0.10	87,037	Germany, Federal Republic of	7.70	6,701,850	Mongolia	0.02	17,407
Angola	0.02	17,407	Ghana	0.02	17,407	Morocco	0.05	43,519
Argentina	0.82	713,704	Greece	0.39	339,445	Mozambique	0.02	17,407
Australia	1.51	1,314,259	Guatemala	0.02	17,407	Nepal	0.02	17,407
Austria	0.63	548,334	Guinea	0.02	17,407	Netherlands	1.37	1,192,407
Bahamas	0.02	17,407	Guinea-Bissau †	0.02	17,407	New Zealand	0.28	243,704
Bahrain†	0.02	17,407	Guyana	0.02	17,407	Nicaragua	0.02	17,407
Bangladesh	0.04	34,815	Haiti	0.02	17,407	Niger	0.02	17,407
Barbados	0.02	17,407	Honduras	0.02	17,407	Nigeria	0.13	113,149
Belgium	1.06	922,593	Hungary	0.34	295,926	Norway	0.43	374,260
Benin	0.02	17,407	Iceland	0.02	17,407	Pakistan	0.06	52,223
Bolivia	0.02	17,407	India	0.70	609,259	Panama	0.02	17,407
Brazil	1.03	896,482	Indonesia	0.14	121,852	Papua New Guinea	0.02	17,407
Bulgaria	0.13	113,149	Iran	0.43	374,260	Paraguay	0.02	17,407
Burma	0.02	17,407	Iraq	0.10	87,037	Peru	0.06	52,223
Burundi	0.02	17,407	Ireland	0.15	130,556	Philippines	0.10	87,037
Byelorussian SSR	0.40	348,148	Israel	0.24	208,889	Poland	1.39	1,209,815
Canada	2.94	2,558,888	Italy	3.28	2,854,814	Portugal	0.20	174,074
Central African Empire	0.02	17,407	Ivory Coast	0.02	17,407	Qatar	0.02	17,407
Chad	0.02	17,407	Jamaica	0.02	17,407	Romania	0.26	226,297
Chile	0.09	78,334	Japan	8.62	7,502,590	Rwanda	0.02	17,407
Colombia	0.11	95,741	Jordan	0.02	17,407	Saudi Arabia	0.24	208,889
Congo	0.02	17,407	Kenya	0.02	17,407	Senegal	0.02	17,407
Costa Rica	0.02	17,407	Kuwait	0.16	139,260	Seychelles†	0.02	17,407
Cuba	0.13	113,149	Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.02	17,407	Sierra Leone	0.02	17,407
Cyprus	0.02	17,407	Lebanon	0.03	26,112	Singapore	0.08	69,630
Czechoslovakia	0.86	748,519	Liberia	0.02	17,407	Somalia	0.02	17,407
Democratic Kampuchea	0.02	17,407	Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah	0.17	147,963	Spain	1.52	1,322,963
Democratic Yemen	0.02	17,407	Luxembourg	0.04	34,815	Sri Lanka	0.02	17,407
Denmark	0.63	548,334	Madagascar	0.02	17,407	Sudan	0.02	17,407
Dominican Republic	0.02	17,407	Malawi	0.02	17,407	Surinam	0.02	17,407
Ecuador	0.02	17,407	Malaysia	0.09	78,334	Swaziland	0.02	17,407
Egypt	0.08	69,630	Mali	0.02	17,407	Sweden	1.19	1,035,741
El Salvador	0.02	17,407	Malta	0.02	17,407	Switzerland	0.95	826,852
Ethiopia	0.02	17,407	Mauritania	0.02	17,407	Syrian Arab Republic	0.02	17,407
Fiji	0.02	17,407	Mauritius	0.02	17,407	Thailand	0.10	87,037
Finland	0.41	356,852				Togo	0.02	17,407
France	5.63	4,900,184				Trinidad and Tobago	0.02	17,407
Gabon	0.02	17,407				Tunisia	0.02	17,407

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER*	Percent-age	Gross contribution (in US dollars)	MEMBER*	Percent-age	Gross contribution (in US dollars)	MEMBER*	Percent-age	Gross contribution (in US dollars)
Ukrainian SSR	1.49	1,296,852	United Republic of Tanzania	0.02	17,407	Yemen	0.02	17,407
USSR	11.27	9,809,070	United States"	25.00	21,759,250	Yugoslavia	0.38	330,741
United Arab Emirates	0.08	69,630	Upper Volta	0.02	17,407	Zaire	0.02	17,407
United Kingdom	4.42	3,847,036	Uruguay	0.04	34,815	Zambia	0.02	17,407
United Republic of Cameroon	0.02	17,407	Venezuela	0.40	348,148	Other Asia	5.47	4,760,924
			Viet Nam	0.02	17,407	Total	100.00	87,037,000

* Note by United Nations Secretariat: In information supplied by ILO, China, although not represented, is included in the list of members of the Organisation.

† Became members during 1977: Bahrain on 20 April, Guinea-Bissau on 24 February and Seychelles on 25 April.

** Withdrew from ILO with effect from 6 November 1977; as from that date, therefore, its assessment, set by the International Labour Conference in June 1977, was no longer payable.

Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

(As at 31 December 1977)

MEMBERSHIP OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

Chairman: Joseph Morris (Canada), Workers' Group.
Vice-Chairmen: Roberto Ago (Italy), Government Group; Gullmar Bergenstrom (Sweden), Employers' Group.

(USSR), C. T. H. Plant (United Kingdom), B. Robel (Madagascar), A. Sanchez Madariaga (Mexico), O. Sunde (Norway).

DEPUTY MEMBERS

REGULAR MEMBERS

Government members*

Australia, Brazil, Canada,† France,† Germany, Federal Republic of,† Guinea, Hungary, India,† Iran, Italy,† Japan,† Kuwait, Liberia, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR,† United Kingdom,† United States,†** Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Employers' members

I. M. Ahmed (Sudan), Gullmar Bergenstrom (Sweden), J. A. G. Coates (United Kingdom), C. Diallo Dramey (Congo), M. Ghayour (Iran), W.-D. Lindner (Germany, Federal Republic of), F. Martinez Espino (Venezuela), M. Nasr (Lebanon), J. J. Oechslin (France), J. A. Ola (Nigeria), N. H. Tata (India), C. R. Vegh Garzón (Uruguay), K. F. Yoshimura (Japan).

Workers' members

Y. Haraguchi (Japan), R. J. Hawke (Australia), C. Herrerias (Argentina), M. Makhoul (Tunisia), K. Mehta (India), Joseph Morris (Canada), G. Muhr (Germany, Federal Republic of), E. O. A. Odeyemi (Nigeria), P. T. Pimenov

Government deputy members

Argentina, Austria, Burundi, Colombia, Cuba, Greece, Honduras, Indonesia, Mauritius, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania.

Employers' deputy members

W. Asfour (Jordan), F. Bannerman-Menson (Ghana), A. E. Benjamin (Sierra Leone), S. B. Chambers (Jamaica), M. Conde Bandrés (Spain), F. Moukoko Kingue (United Republic of Cameroon), P. Polese (Italy), G. Polites (Austria), F. K. Richan (Canada), I. Seydi (Senegal), A. Verschueren (Belgium), A. Vitaic Jakasa (Argentina), F. Yllanes Ramos (Mexico), C. Zailia (Tunisia).

Workers' deputy members

G. Ben-Israel (Israel), J. Coffie (Ivory Coast), G. Diaz Raga (Colombia), B. Fassina (Italy), C. Filipas (Romania), S. E. M. Gharib (Egypt), J. Gonzalez Navarro (Venezuela), Kikongi di Mwinsa (Zaire), H. Maier (Austria), D. T. Mendoza (Philippines), R. Salanne (France), B. Solomon (Ethiopia), A. Sudono (Indonesia), S. J. H. Zaidi (Malaysia).

* Note by United Nations Secretariat: In information supplied by ILO, the list of Government members includes China as holding a non-elective seat as a State of chief industrial importance. The representation of China in ILO is described in a note to Annex I above.

† Member holding non-elective seat as State of chief industrial importance.

** Ceased to be a member of ILO on 6 November 1977.

SENIOR OFFICIALS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

Director-General: Francis Blanchard.

Deputy Directors-General: Bertil Bolin, Surendra Jain, John W. McDonald, Jr., Albert Tévoédjré.*

Assistant Directors-General: Pavel N. Astapenko, Salih Burgan, Xavier

Caballero-Tamayo (until 31 August 1977), Patrick M. C. Denby, Nobuko Takahashi, Nicolas Valticos, Francis Wolf, Raymond Milne (from 21 February 1977);† Sketchley D. Sacika (from 15 May 1977).

* As Director of the International Institute for Labour Studies.

† As Director of the International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training.

HEADQUARTERS, REGIONAL, LIAISON AND OTHER OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

International Labour Office
4, route des Morillons
CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland
Cable address: INTERLAB GENEVA

REGIONAL OFFICES

International Labour Organisation Regional Office
for Africa
P.O. Box 2788
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Cable address: INTERLAB ADDISABABA

International Labour Organisation Regional Office
for Asia
P.O. Box 1759
Bangkok, Thailand
Cable address: INTERLAB BANGKOK

International Labour Organisation Regional Office
for the Americas
Apartado postal 3638
Lima, Peru
Cable address: INTERLAB LIMA

International Labour Organisation Regional Office
for Middle East/Europe
CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland
Cable address: INTERLAB GENEVA

LIAISON OFFICES

International Labour Organisation Liaison Office
with the European Communities and the Benelux
40, rue Aime Smekens
B-1040 Brussels, Belgium

International Labour Organisation Liaison Office
with the United Nations
345 East 46th Street
New York, N.Y. 10017, United States

International Labour Organisation Liaison Office
with the United Nations Economic Commission
for Latin America
Casilla 2353
Santiago, Chile

OTHER OFFICES

International Labour Organisation Office
c/o UNDP
Boite postale 1747
Abidjan, Ivory Coast

International Labour Organisation Office
P.O. Box 1047
Islamabad, Pakistan

International Labour Organisation Office
178 Queen Street
Ottawa, K1P 5E1, Ontario, Canada

International Labour Organisation Office
c/o UNDP
P.O. Box 1188
Tawahi
Aden, Democratic Yemen

International Labour Organisation Office
P.O. Box 75
Jakarta, Indonesia

International Labour Organisation Office
205, boulevard Saint-Germain
F-75007 Paris, France

International Labour Organisation Office
Boite postale 226
Alger-Gare, Algeria

International Labour Organisation Office
Boite postale 7248
Kinshasa, Zaïre

International Labour Organisation Office
P.O. Box 1201
Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago

International Labour Organisation Office
P.K. 407
Ankara, Turkey

International Labour Organisation Office
P.O. Box 20275 SAFAT
Kuwait, Kuwait

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Villa Aldobrandini
Via Panisperna 28
I-00184 Rome, Italy

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Boite postale 683
Antananarivo, Madagascar

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P.O. Box 2331
Lagos, Nigeria

International Labour Organisation Office
Apartado postal 10170
San Jose, Costa Rica

International Labour Organisation Office
Hohenzollernstrasse 21
D-53, Bad Godesberg
Federal Republic of Germany

International Labour Organisation Office
87/91 New Bond Street
London W1Y 9LA, England

International Labour Organisation Office
P.O. Box 2415
Government Buildings
Suva, Fiji

International Labour Organisation Office
Avenida Julio A. Roca 710 (3er piso)
Buenos Aires, Argentina

International Labour Organisation Office
P.O. Box 2181
Lusaka, Zambia

International Labour Organisation Office
P.O. Box 1555
Teheran, Iran

International Labour Organisation Office
9, Dr. Taha Hussein Street
Zamalek
Cairo, Egypt

International Labour Organisation Office
P.O. Box 2365
Manila, Philippines

International Labour Organisation Office
World Trade Centre Building, Room 2301
4-1, Hamamatsucho 2-Chôme, Minato-Ku
Tokyo 105, Japan

International Labour Organisation Office
P.O. Box 2061
Dacca, Bangladesh

International Labour Organisation Office
Apartado postal 12-992
Mexico 12, D. F., Mexico
International Labour Organisation Office
Petrovka 15, Apt. 23
Moscow K.9, USSR

International Labour Organisation Office
1750 New York Avenue, N.W., Suite 330
Washington, D.C. 20006, United States

International Labour Organisation Office
Boite postale 414
Dakar, Senegal

International Labour Organisation Office
7, Sardar Patel Marg
Chanakyapuri
New Delhi 21, India

International Labour Organisation Office
Boite postale 13
Yaounde, United Republic of Cameroon

International Labour Organisation Office
P.O. Box 9212
Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania

INSTITUTE AND TRAINING CENTRES

International Institute for Labour Studies
4, route des Morillons
CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland

Inter-American Vocational Training Research and
Documentation Centre (CINTERFOR)
Casilla de correo 1761
Montevideo, Uruguay

Asian Regional Team for Employment and
Promotion (ARTEP)
P.O. Box 2-146
Bangkok 2, Thailand

International Centre for Advanced Technical and
Vocational Training
Via Ventimiglia 201
I-10127 Turin, Italy

Regional Programme of Employment for Latin
America and the Caribbean (PREALC)
Casilla 618
Santiago, Chile

Jobs and Skills Programme for Africa (JASPA)
P.O. Box 2532
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Chapter III

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

During 1977, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)¹ continued its efforts against hunger and malnutrition and for an equitable distribution of the benefits accruing from agricultural development. At the same time, efforts were made to increase the food supply by reducing post-harvest and crop losses.

The FAO Conference, at its nineteenth session at Rome, Italy, in November, reviewed progress made towards achievement of the objectives set at its 1975 session. These objectives, which had included a yearly increase of at least 4 per cent in developing countries' food production, an increase in the flow of financial and other resources into agricultural production, and provision in the national policies of developing countries of incentives for farmers, had been furthered, the Conference considered, but at a disappointingly slow pace.

The Conference, in its programme of work for the 1978-1979 biennium, emphasized the need to remove constraints to increased production in developing countries. Activities of FAO were to include: promotion of improved nutrition at the grass-roots level; reduction of food losses; improvement of the daily life of rural women; provision of improved seeds; an attack on tick-borne diseases in Africa; training and credit programmes; and expansion of research and applied technology to help farmers, fishermen and foresters. The Conference approved steps which had been taken to decentralize operations and develop the Technical Co-operation Programme, which was financing 216 small-scale, quick-action programmes at a cost of \$15.5 million.

At its nineteenth session, on 14 November 1977, the FAO Conference admitted eight new members—Angola, the Comoros, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Mozambique, Namibia, Sao Tome and Principe, and Seychelles—bringing FAO's membership to 144.

World food and agricultural situation

World food production appeared to have risen by 1.5 per cent in 1977, or less than the 2 per cent growth in population. Progress was slowest in Africa and in general in the poorest developing regions. Large food deficits were again faced in a number of countries.

World cereal stocks were expected to reach 160 million tons (not including China and the USSR, for which no information was available) by the end of the 1977/1978 crop season, or about 18 per cent of annual food consumption, which was regarded by FAO as a minimum level for world food security.

The recovery in forest production begun in 1976 appeared to be continuing, and fertilizer consumption increased as prices fell well below the earlier high levels. Pesticide supplies appeared to be adequate.

Total world export earnings from agricultural, fishery and forestry products increased due to an over-all improvement in prices, mostly to the benefit of developing market economies. These countries had met the target, set at the 1974 World Food Conference, of an annual 4 per cent increase in food production during 1974-1976, but the rate of increase in the developing countries as a whole between 1970 and 1976 was considerably lower. At the same time, total official commitments of external assistance to agriculture declined, amounting in 1976 to less than half the estimated annual requirements of the developing countries.

Assistance given in the form of food increased and was expected to rise to 9.6 million metric tons during 1977-1978; this was still below the target of 10 million tons set by the World Food Conference.

Concern was expressed at the FAO Conference over the slow progress towards the establishment of the International Undertaking on World Food Security, and it was pointed out that the improvement in world reserves provided the opportunity for more vigorous implementation of a co-ordinated system of nationally held stocks.

Activities in 1977

Field programmes

In 1977, FAO's funds amounted to \$218 million, of which approximately two thirds were spent on field activities. The largest source of finance was the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) which accounted for about \$90 million

¹ For further information about the activities of FAO prior to 1977, see Director-General's biennial reports on the FAO Programme of Work and Budget and the Catalogue of FAO Publications.

disbursed by FAO. Field activities were also financed by FAO's regular budget which committed more than \$6 million under the Technical Co-operation Programme.

The FAO Office for Special Relief Operations committed \$3.8 million in 1977 for the supply of pesticides, cereals, seeds, transport and equipment to the drought-stricken countries of the Sahel (Chad, the Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Senegal and the Upper Volta) and to Cape Verde, which was similarly affected. The Office also assisted these countries in the evaluation of the drought damage by organizing multidonor missions and by implementing emergency projects. Relief operations outside the Sahelian region amounted to about \$1 million in 1977, benefiting Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burma, the Comoros, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Mozambique, Pakistan, Somalia, Togo and Yemen.

Donor Governments continued to channel funds for development and training through the FAO/Government Co-operative Programme. Total allocations at the end of 1977 were estimated at \$120 million, compared to \$92 million in 1976.

Under the Associate Expert Scheme, the assignment of some 365 associate experts engaged in field work and research was financed by donor countries and a further 63 were under recruitment at the end of 1977.

By the end of the year, pledges under the FAO/Near East Co-operative Programme totalled \$32 million. Six regional and 20 national projects had been approved for financing.

World Food Programme

The resources committed by the United Nations/FAO World Food Programme since its inception in 1963 reached more than \$3,200 million during 1977. The Programme's food-aid pledges for the 1977-1978 biennium exceeded \$610 million as at the end of the year, or 81 per cent of the target of \$750 million.

New projects were approved in 1977 for a total of \$300 million. Among the recipients were India (\$28 million), Egypt (\$18 million) and the Philippines (\$18 million) for nutrition projects for vulnerable groups (children, pregnant women and nursing mothers).

Emergency aid during 1977 totalled about \$47 million for 23 operations in 19 countries. The Programme was also responsible for co-ordinating food aid in Angola, Ethiopia, Lebanon and the Sahel.

FAO Investment Centre

Developing countries seeking capital continued to turn to FAO for assistance in preparing pre-

investment projects to attract multilateral, regional and national financing. Such projects in 1977 ranged from settlement schemes to credit for small farmers, irrigation and drainage, storage and marketing, forestry, fisheries and training.

Under FAO's co-operative programme with regional banks, assistance was extended to the African Development Bank and Fund for a number of projects; three new projects were approved in 1977 for total investment costs of \$101 million.

Nuclear energy in agriculture

Under a programme jointly operated by FAO and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to apply nuclear techniques to improve agriculture, more than 170 agricultural research projects were undertaken during 1977 in national institutes of developing countries. Research subjects included agronomy, soil science, irrigation, plant breeding, animal husbandry, protection of the environment, food preservation and chemical residues.

Scientists of developing countries were given advanced training in isotopes and radiation applied to agriculture, and more than 60 technical assistance projects were implemented in 36 developing countries. Nigeria and IAEA agreed to a joint project to eradicate a tsetse fly species by means of the sterile-fly technique. A training course—sponsored by FAO, IAEA and the Swedish International Development Authority—on nuclear techniques for studying pesticide residues and other trace contaminants was held in Sri Lanka.

Land and water management

In 1977, FAO continued to assist members to evaluate crop production potential, assess land resources by agro-ecological zones, develop new irrigation and rehabilitate existing systems. Training programme workshops were held in Ghana, Peru, the Republic of Korea and Thailand and eight soil reclamation studies were carried out in the Near East and Latin America.

New criteria for speedier implementation of land reclamation projects were applied in Iraq, where FAO helped to restore productivity to land abandoned due to soil salinity. Work was done on drainage and water conveyance structures, and tests involving engineering design, performance of heavy equipment, cropping patterns, fertilizer application and irrigation techniques were carried out on units of 500 to 800 hectares. Similar techniques were applied in India with the aim of increasing food production over an area of 13 million hectares. Support for this project came from FAO

and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank).

During the agricultural year 1976/1977, the FAO Fertilizer Programme was involved in 3,600 trials, 7,750 demonstrations and group training for 162,000 farmers. In addition, nine distribution and credit schemes affecting about 12,500 small farmers were established in 1977.

The International Fertilizer Supply Scheme helped 18 countries with the shipment of 76,700 metric tons of fertilizer. The proceeds from the sale of donated fertilizer were set aside by the Governments of 10 countries for the improvement of fertilizer distribution, credit facilities and extension services.

Plant production and protection

The seed improvement and development programme of FAO provided technical guidance to 80 experts in 23 field projects during 1977, with a production target of 130,000 tons of certified seed of improved varieties of food, industrial, vegetable and pasture crops. Sixteen Governments were assisted in drawing up national seed programmes and some 40,000 seed samples were distributed for experimental purposes during the year.

A regional project designed to enhance field crop production in the Near East and Africa helped 22 countries to develop high-yielding varieties of wheat, barley, maize, sorghum, millet and food legumes, and to familiarize themselves with irrigation methods and rain-fed agronomy.

Other activities during the year included: an industrial crop survey conducted in 20 Latin American countries; the replanting of 35,000 hectares in Thailand under a World Bank-financed rubber rehabilitation programme; assistance to 51 countries relating to out-of-season crops and home-grown produce; and the launching of a programme for the ecological management of arid and semi-arid rangelands, which was to focus on training, plant selection and testing, and increased seed production. Switzerland sponsored a forage plant project for the Sahelian countries. Also, a five-year action programme at a total cost of \$68.5 million was approved by the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and by the Club des amis du Sahel. The programme was to include training of plant protection personnel, a pest surveillance and forecasting system, post-harvest food protection and strengthening of infrastructure.

Additional activities included training in plant quarantine (Nigeria and Pacific island countries), plant protection (India), control of coffee pests (El

Salvador and Honduras), and food storage methods (Bangladesh).

A possible new locust outbreak in the Near East, forecast because of plentiful rains in the past three years, was prevented by the timely detection and destruction of the locusts before they could swarm. In 1977, the locust population in the major breeding areas was the lowest since 1972, and the locust recession entered its sixteenth year.

Forestry

In 1977, 270 FAO forestry specialists, 45 of them from developing countries, were helping to operate 135 field projects in 63 countries. Emphasis continued to be placed on the establishment of small-scale forest industries, the combined production of food and wood through systems of agrisilviculture, and the supply of fuel-wood, particularly for cooking in subtropical and arid regions.

Farmers and their families were resettled and given employment on reforestation work, soil conservation and road construction, under an FAO/UNDP watershed rehabilitation project in Honduras. Malaysia received assistance from FAO for drawing up a forestry development plan.

The FAO pulp and paper industries development programme continued in 1977, with field surveys carried out in 31 developing countries. Twenty-seven domestic market-oriented projects were identified, calling for a total investment of approximately \$6,800 million over the next 20 years.

In Nigeria, a detailed inventory of more than 2 million hectares of tropical high forest was completed with FAO assistance.

Following studies on the development of forest resources and the establishment of forest industries, two FAO projects demonstrated a method of mechanized planting in northern Turkey. Another project aimed at the development of forest industries in the north Aegean, Marmara and Black Sea regions.

Livestock

In 1977, FAO's five-year programme for the control of African trypanosomiasis, a disease which affects humans (sleeping-sickness) and livestock, borne by the tsetse fly, continued with preparations for large-scale area development. A training seminar on trypanosomiasis was held at Nairobi, Kenya, sponsored by FAO, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases. A post-graduate course in trypanosomiasis and tsetse ecology, consisting of three months' instruction in France and six months' field work in the Upper Volta, was carried out by the Institut d'ele-

vage et de médecine vétérinaire des pays tropicaux in collaboration with the Federal Republic of Germany. A survey of trypano-tolerant livestock was initiated jointly by FAO, the International Livestock Centre for Africa and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), with a view to developing multiplier herds of the proper breeds.

When an exotic strain of foot-and-mouth disease virus appeared in two north African countries during the year, FAO sent vaccine for immediate use and helped to set up a pilot unit for vaccine production in Egypt.

Member Governments of FAO's Animal Production and Health Commission for Asia, the Far East and the South-West Pacific committed more than \$4.5 million for a 12-project research programme aimed at promoting livestock production.

Through the FAO Artificial Insemination and Breeding Development Programme, regional seminars for high-level technicians were conducted in Egypt, Kenya and Sri Lanka, and approximately 100,000 doses of frozen bull-semen were donated by 14 countries.

With the assistance of Denmark and Sweden, courses were given on animal science, food hygiene and veterinary public health, and animal reproduction.

The FAO International Meat Development Scheme and the International Scheme for the Co-ordination of Dairy Development sent advisory missions to Afghanistan, Egypt, Iraq, Mali, Somalia and Uganda. As at the end of 1977, \$270 million had been committed under those two schemes, including a \$200-million project in the Sudan financed with Arab funds.

Fisheries

The world fish catch had increased in 1976, exceeding 73 million tons.

An FAO report to its 1977 Conference stated that 46 coastal States, including the major fishing countries, had enacted 200-nautical-mile limits and 21 had set limits of from 12 to 200 miles. Although the 200-mile zones as a whole represented some 35 per cent of the oceans, they comprised fully 90 per cent of sea fisheries under commercial exploitation. It was noted that the new regime of the sea posed scientific, jurisdictional and technical problems concerning which Governments would seek FAO advice.

Fishery projects numbered 196 in 1977; of these, three were global, eight interregional, 30 regional and 155 local. Under FAO's Indian Ocean Programme, projects were operating from the Near East to the Bay of Bengal, aimed at improving the quality of life and increasing the earnings of the fishing community. A concerted attack on the

subsistence-level plight of fish-dependent communities in the Bay of Bengal was launched in 1977. Under a five-year project sponsored by the Swedish International Development Authority, FAO also assisted Bangladesh, India, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Thailand to cope with the technical as well as the social and economic problems besetting fisheries in the area.

Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates participated in a regional survey of fish species, in which biologists and master fishermen collected data through 1,300 survey stations and transmitted them to FAO for computer analysis. These countries also set up a subregional training centre in Kuwait, which offered two-year courses for skippers, mates, engine operators and extension workers.

With FAO assistance, training courses were held during the year on the management of small-scale fishery enterprises, echo-sounding and sonar techniques for fishermen, fish handling, processing and quality control. Canada contributed \$1 million to a project to train fishing industry personnel for 16 western African countries.

The first of the regional marketing information services started operating in 1977 in Latin America, providing information to exporters of fish and fish products on marketing opportunities and channels, product and quality requirements, and trading conditions.

Also during the year, FAO launched the main phase of an Aquaculture Development and Co-ordination Programme with the objective of doubling world production within 10 years. Assistance was extended to Brazil and Nigeria for the establishment in 1978 of two regional centres for aquaculture research and training to service Latin America and Africa. A 1,200-hectare pilot project in Egypt was started with assistance from FAO's Technical Co-operation Programme and was expected to produce some 3,000 tons of fish annually.

Nutrition

Support continued in 1977 to enable developing countries to acquire the skills, infrastructure and capacity to pursue national policies governing long-term food and nutrition problems. Administrative and technical support for national programmes, for instance, went to Bangladesh, Peru, the Philippines, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Tunisia and the Upper Volta.

Training institutions were strengthened in Morocco and Uruguay, in-service training was provided in Kenya, Rwanda, Senegal, the Sudan and Zambia, and fellowships for study abroad were awarded in Mauritania, Togo and Zambia.

The FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission, set up to protect consumers against health hazards and fraud and to facilitate food trade through the acceptance of international standards, increased its membership to 115 countries. Fifteen more standards were proposed for submission to Governments, together with maximum limits for pesticide residues in food and codes of hygienic practice.

In co-operation with UNEP, FAO organized a six-month training course in India to qualify nationals of developing countries for participation in a co-ordinated food-contamination monitoring system, jointly sponsored by FAO and WHO.

Agricultural services

Protection against post-harvest losses continued to be one of FAO's priorities during the year. Remedial assistance focused on improved methods of crop harvesting, drying, storage, pest and weed control, and on processing, adequate infrastructure, and training at all levels. The FAO Conference voted \$10 million and called for voluntary contributions of another \$10 million to help developing countries reduce post-harvest losses which, according to FAO estimates, represented 10 per cent of their production. Plans called for the introduction of small-farm storage arrangements, community storage, small-scale grain driers and rice mills, pest-control training for storekeepers, and integrated rodent-control programmes.

During 1977, an FAO mission visited seven African countries to advise on low-cost storage and rural structures. A workshop held at Nairobi, Kenya, was attended by 30 participants from developing countries.

Other projects supported by FAO during the year included: an agricultural diversification programme in Jordan; an asparagus canning operation in Lesotho; fruit juice production in Rwanda; and cashew nut projects in Nigeria and Uganda.

Training programmes in food science and technology were established with FAO assistance at the University of Bogota, Colombia, and the Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Mexico. In Sri Lanka, an FAO/UNDP project helped to set up a training centre for rice grading and processing. Students from Asia and the Far East attended courses on food technology at Mysore, India, and training facilities in rice post-harvest technology were established at the West African Rice Development Association.

Other activities included feasibility studies for natural silk in Nepal and the Upper Volta, silk development in Colombia, Iran, the Ivory Coast and Sri Lanka, and assistance in planning a sericulture research institute in Turkey.

Freedom from Hunger Campaign

The Freedom from Hunger Campaign/Action for Development, a programme devised to promote personal participation in rural development and stimulate critical awareness of the issues involved, continued to channel funds from non-governmental sources. As at October 1977, 125 projects were operational in 60 countries. They were responsible for \$11.4 million in contributions from international sources, and \$9.6 million in contributions from local sources.

Agricultural statistics

The organization continued to encourage national participation in the 1980 World Census of Agriculture. A questionnaire on the status of preparations for the Census was issued to all members. As at the end of 1977, summary results from 45 out of 102 countries participating in the 1970 Census had been published in 18 issues of FAO's Census Bulletin.

Publications

In order to reach a wider audience with documents formerly issued in limited quantities, a new series of FAO Technical Papers was started in 1977. In addition to the existing series of FAO Agricultural Services Bulletins, Irrigation and Drainage Papers, and Soils Bulletins, the new series included Food and Nutrition, Forestry, Animal Production and Health, and Plant Production and Protection Papers and Conservation Guides.

Other publications issued in 1977 included: The State of Food and Agriculture; the Animal Health Yearbook; the Trade Yearbook; the Production Yearbook; the annual Commodity Review and Outlook; the Yearbook of Forest Products; the Yearbook of Fishery Statistics; the Annual Fertilizer Review; and the Monthly Bulletin of Food and Agricultural Statistics. Quarterlies included the World Animal Review; the Plant Protection Bulletin; and Unasylva, the forestry magazine. Ceres, a review of agricultural, economic and social aspects of development, appeared on a bi-monthly basis; and Food and Nutrition was issued twice a year.

Nineteen new depository libraries were appointed in 1977, 17 of them in developing countries.

Secretariat

The total number of staff employed by FAO at the end of 1977 at its headquarters and regional and country offices stood at 4,088, of whom 1,509 (drawn from more than 120 countries) were in the

Professional and higher categories and 2,579 in the General Service category. Field project personnel, working in 118 countries and territories, comprised 1,805 in the Professional and higher categories and 359 in the General Service category.

Budget

The nineteenth session of the FAO Conference, meeting in November 1977, approved a budget of \$211,350,000 to finance the FAO regular programme for the 1978-1979 biennium.

Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as at 31 December 1977; contributions as assessed for 1978 and 1979)

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Percent- age	Net amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent- age	Net amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent- age	Net amount (in US dollars)
Afghanistan	0.01	10,377	Ghana	0.02	20,753	Norway	0.56	581,083
Albania	0.01	10,377	Greece	0.44	456,566	Oman	0.01	10,377
Algeria	0.12	124,518	Grenada	0.01	10,377	Pakistan	0.09	93,388
Angola*	0.02	20,753	Guatemala	0.02	20,753	Panama	0.02	20,753
Argentina	1.04	1,079,155	Guinea	0.01	10,377	Papua New Guinea	0.01	10,377
Australia	1.91	1,981,910	Guinea-Bissau	0.01	10,377	Paraguay	0.01	10,377
Austria	0.79	819,743	Guyana	0.01	10,377	Peru	0.08	83,012
Bahamas	0.01	10,377	Haiti	0.01	10,377	Philippines	0.12	124,518
Bahrain	0.01	10,377	Honduras	0.01	10,377	Poland	1.72	1,784,757
Bangladesh	0.05	51,882	Hungary	0.41	425,436	Portugal	0.24	249,036
Barbados	0.01	10,377	Iceland	0.02	20,753	Qatar	0.02	20,753
Belgium	1.34	1,390,450	India	0.84	871,625	Republic of Korea	0.16	166,024
Benin	0.01	10,377	Indonesia	0.17	176,400	Romania	0.30	311,295
Bolivia	0.01	10,377	Iran	0.50	518,825	Rwanda	0.01	10,377
Botswana	0.01	10,377	Iraq	0.10	103,765	Sao Tome and Principe*	0.01	10,377
Brazil	1.29	1,338,567	Ireland	0.19	197,153	Saudi Arabia	0.29	300,918
Bulgaria	0.17	176,400	Israel	0.29	300,918	Senegal	0.01	10,377
Burma	0.01	10,377	Italy	4.18	4,337,376	Seychelles*	0.01	10,377
Burundi	0.01	10,377	Ivory Coast	0.02	20,753	Sierra Leone	0.01	10,377
Canada	3.76	3,901,563	Jamaica	0.02	20,753	Somalia	0.01	10,377
Cape Verde	0.01	10,377	Japan	10.69	11,092,477	Spain	1.89	1,961,157
Central African Empire	0.01	10,377	Jordan	0.01	10,377	Sri Lanka	0.02	20,753
Chad	0.01	10,377	Kenya	0.01	10,377	Sudan	0.01	10,377
Chile	0.11	114,141	Kuwait	0.19	197,153	Surinam	0.01	10,377
China	6.80	7,056,019	Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.01	10,377	Swaziland	0.01	10,377
Colombia	0.14	145,271	Lebanon	0.04	41,506	Sweden	1.54	1,597,980
Comoros*	0.01	10,377	Lesotho	0.01	10,377	Switzerland	1.19	1,234,802
Congo	0.01	10,377	Liberia	0.01	10,377	Syrian Arab Republic	0.02	20,753
Costa Rica	0.02	20,753	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.20	207,530	Thailand	0.12	124,518
Cuba	0.14	145,271	Luxembourg	0.05	51,882	Togo	0.01	10,377
Cyprus	0.01	10,377	Madagascar	0.01	10,377	Trinidad and Tobago	0.04	41,506
Czechoslovakia	1.04	1,079,155	Malawi	0.01	10,377	Tunisia	0.02	20,753
Democratic Kampuchea	0.01	10,377	Malaysia	0.11	114,141	Turkey	0.37	383,930
Democratic People's Republic of Korea*	0.06	62,259	Maldives	0.01	10,377	Uganda	0.01	10,377
Democratic Yemen	0.01	10,377	Mali	0.01	10,377	United Arab Emirates	0.09	93,388
Denmark	0.79	819,743	Malta	0.01	10,377	United Kingdom	5.59	5,805,462
Djibouti*	0.01	10,377	Mauritania	0.01	10,377	United Republic of Cameroon	0.01	10,377
Dominican Republic	0.02	20,753	Mauritius	0.01	10,377	United Republic of Tanzania	0.01	10,377
Ecuador	0.02	20,753	Mexico	0.98	1,016,896	United States	25.003	26,741,249
Egypt	0.10	103,765	Mongolia	0.01	10,377	Upper Volta	0.01	10,377
El Salvador	0.01	10,377	Morocco	0.06	62,259	Uruguay	0.05	51,882
Ethiopia	0.01	10,377	Mozambique*	0.02	20,753	Venezuela	0.48	498,072
Fiji	0.01	10,377	Namibia*	0.01	10,377	Viet Nam	0.01	10,377
Finland	0.55	570,707	Nepal	0.01	10,377	Yemen	0.01	10,377
France	7.20	7,471,079	Netherlands	1.76	1,826,263	Yugoslavia	0.48	498,072
Gabon	0.01	10,377	New Zealand	0.32	332,048	Zaire	0.02	20,753
Gambia	0.01	10,377	Nicaragua	0.01	10,377	Zambia	0.02	20,753
Germany, Federal Republic of	9.52	9,878,427	Niger	0.01	10,377			
			Nigeria	0.16	166,024	Total	100.00	104,570,000

* Admitted as a member at the nineteenth session of the FAO Conference in November 1977.

† The total sum for the biennium 1978-1979 was \$209,140,000.

Annex II. MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

Holding office until 31 December 1978: Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Ghana, India, Italy, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mauritius, New Zealand, Niger, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, United Kingdom.

Holding office until conclusion of twentieth session of the FAO Conference, November 1979: Argentina, Bangladesh, China, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Japan, Lebanon, Panama, Philippines, Rwanda, Thailand, Uganda, Venezuela.

Holding office until 31 December 1980: Afghanistan, Algeria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chad, Colombia, Cuba, Hungary, Iraq, Jamaica, Liberia, Malta, Mexico, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Zaire.

NOTE: The Council was enlarged from 42 members to 49 by the nineteenth session of the FAO Conference held in November 1977

Annex III. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

OFFICERS

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Director-General: Edouard Saouma.

Deputy Director-General: Roy I. Jackson.*

Executive Director, World Food Programme: Garson Nathaniel Vogel.

Co-ordinator, Freedom from Hunger Campaign/Action for Development:

Hans A. H. Dall.

* Retired at the end of his term on 31 December 1977; was to be succeeded by Ralph W. Phillips with effect from 1 January 1978.

DEPARTMENTS

Assistant Director-General, Office of Programme and Budget: E. M. West.

Assistant Director-General, Administration and Finance Department:

P. J. Skoufis.

Assistant Director-General, Agriculture Department: D. F. R. Bommer.

Assistant Director-General, Development Department: J. F. Yriart.

Assistant Director-General, Fisheries Department: Herman Watzinger.

Assistant Director-General, Forestry Department: K. F. S. King.

Assistant Director-General, Department of General Affairs and Information: H. W. Mandefield.

Assistant Director-General, Economic and Social Department: N. Islam.

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Director, Liaison Office for North America: D. C. Kimmel.

Director, Liaison Office with the United Nations: Charles H. Weitz.

Regional Representative for the Near East: M. A. Nour.

Regional Representative for Asia and the Far East: Dioscoro L. Umali.

Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for Latin America: Pedro Moral-López

Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for Africa: S. C. Sar.

Regional Representative for Europe: G. E. Bildesheim.

HEADQUARTERS AND REGIONAL OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

Food and Agriculture Organization
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome 00100, Italy
Cable address: FOODAGRI ROME

REGIONAL AND OTHER OFFICES

Food and Agriculture Organization Regional
Office for Africa
United Nations Agency Building
North Maxwell Road
P.O. Box 1628
Accra, Ghana

Food and Agriculture Organization Regional
Office for Asia and the Far East
Maliwan Mansion
Phra Atit Road
Bangkok 2, Thailand

Food and Agriculture Organization Regional
Office for the Near East
The General Co-operative Society Building for
Agrarian Reform
Dokki
P.O. Box 2223
Cairo, Egypt

Food and Agriculture Organization Liaison
Office with the United Nations
United Nations Headquarters, Room 2470
New York, N.Y. 10017, United States

Food and Agriculture Organization Regional
Office for Europe
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome 00100, Italy

Food and Agriculture Organization Regional
Office for Latin America
Avenida Providencia 871
Casilla 10095
Santiago, Chile

Food and Agriculture Organization Liaison
Office for North America
1776 F Street, N.W., Suite 101
Washington, D.C. 20437, United States

Chapter IV

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

During 1977, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)¹ gave priority to encouraging the development of cultural policies in many of its member States. A broad range of activities in the humanities, natural sciences, social sciences and communications continued.

During the year, two States joined UNESCO, bringing the number of member States to 142: Angola (11 March) and the Comoros (22 March). The organization also had two associate members, the British Eastern Caribbean Group and Namibia.

Education

The renovation of education continued to be of major concern to UNESCO, focusing on the promotion of human rights and the strengthening of international understanding, co-operation and peace. An important part of this renovation was the increasing orientation towards education rooted in the needs and lives of the people, respecting their cultural identities and responding to the exigencies of economic and social development. In this context, UNESCO undertook education programmes for Palestinian refugees and for refugees of the Middle East in collaboration with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. Programmes for African refugees were carried out in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity.

In collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), UNESCO organized, at Tbilisi, USSR, an Intergovernmental Conference on Education Relative to the Environment, which defined the role of education in relation to the environment.

The struggle against illiteracy continued in 1977. The organization intensified its programmes of integrated rural development and devised new methods of literacy and post-literacy training in rural areas within the framework of national development plans. During the year, UNESCO also developed programmes to stimulate the adoption of innovations in national education plans. It assisted in the development of a world system of exchange of educational information based on the improvement of national institutions and their

incorporation into regional or subregional networks.

The thirty-sixth International Conference on Education, organized by the International Bureau of Education, discussed the problem of information at the national and international levels as created by the improvement of systems of education. The Conference adopted a resolution inviting the Bureau to develop a plan for a world network for educational information.

Support continued during the year for regional institutions such as the Asian Programme for Educational Innovations for Development, the Network for Educational Innovations and Development in Africa, and the Educational Innovations and Programmes of Development in the Arab States. Preliminary work was begun on the establishment of similar networks in south-east Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean.

In accordance with its policy of decentralization, the functions of UNESCO's regional offices increased in studies and research, information and documentation, and support for operational programmes. In 1977, UNESCO contributed to 213 national, regional and subregional educational projects with financial assistance from sources such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, various regional banks for development, and funds-in-trust operations. These projects were carried out with the assistance of 250 specialists and 13 associated experts in developing countries.

Natural sciences

The programme, "Science in the Contemporary World: Human Implications of Scientific Advance," completed its third year with a symposium held at Madrid, Spain, and Oporto, Portugal, on problems and positive results of scientific research in genetics. Preparations were made to co-ordinate international activities that were to mark the Einstein centennial celebrations in 1979.

The number of countries linked to the international system for scientific and technical information rose to more than 70 during 1977. Projects

¹ For further information about the activities of UNESCO prior to 1977, see also reports of Director-General of UNESCO to the General Conference.

costing more than \$2 million were launched to improve science information services in Bulgaria, Colombia, Guinea, India and the Sudan.

The Intergovernmental Programme on Man and the Biosphere continued in 1977, concentrating on field activities at the regional level. The International Co-ordinating Council for the Programme, which met at Vienna, Austria, in October, considered that the Programme was making overall progress and was now fully operational in a large number of countries.

The Intergovernmental Council of the International Hydrological Programme held its second session in June in Paris to establish a work plan until the end of the Programme's first phase in 1980, and to co-ordinate the tasks of 110 specialists working on eight major projects. About 90 member States actively participated in the Programme. During the year, emphasis was laid on the follow-up of the United Nations Water Conference and the United Nations Conference on Desertification (both held in 1977) and on increased efforts to provide assistance to member States.

Progress continued on the International Geological Correlation Programme; over 600 groups of scientists in 114 countries participated in 62 research projects. In the marine sciences, a special effort was made to develop scientific research projects dealing with coastal ecosystems of particular interest to developing countries. Participating countries included Ecuador, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico and Thailand.

Two regional seminars on housing science and appropriate technology were held at Dakar, Senegal (April 1977), and Cairo, Egypt (November 1977), providing training and information on the application of appropriate technology to housing for the lowest-income population groups in developing countries. Also started in 1977 was a joint UNESCO/UNEP project aiming at the development of basic and continuing education on environmental aspects for engineers.

Social sciences

Work in the social sciences converged increasingly on basic problems of the contemporary world, particularly those related to socio-economic development. The social sciences programme was expanded and intensified, and priority was given to developing the capacity of member States to build up their own capabilities for objective analysis of social situations and the definition of collective goals.

Within UNESCO, additional activities were allocated to the Division of Human Rights and Peace, which organized meetings and carried out studies and research projects on themes relating to the International Women's Year (1975). Fundamental

and interdisciplinary research on questions of philosophy continued and the results of several studies undertaken by specialists in culture were published. In co-operation with the International Bureau of Education, research continued into educational goals and theories.

In Asia, UNESCO continued to support the establishment of social science councils. Co-operation also continued with the European Co-ordination Centre for Research and Documentation in Social Sciences at Vienna, with the Latin American Social Science Council, a non-governmental organization for the co-ordination of social sciences, and with the Latin American Social Science Faculty, an intergovernmental organization concerned with post-graduate training and research.

Social science information and research results were provided by the International Social Science Journal, distributed in more than 80 countries in English, French and Spanish. Selections of the articles were also published in Arabic.

In addition, population communication projects were under way in six countries, and assistance and advisory services in the training and research fields continued to be offered through UNESCO'S four regional population communication units.

Culture

In 1977, studies of African, Arab, European and Latin American cultures continued and an advisory committee for the study of Oceanic cultures was created. The scope of studies covered Arctic cultures and the civilization of the Indus Valley.

The project to safeguard Venice, Italy, continued during the year. Additional contributions were received for restoration work at Philae (Egypt), Borobudur (Indonesia) and the Hanuman Dhoka Palace at Kathmandu (Nepal). Extrabudgetary contributions (including those from UNDP and the World Food Programme) were obtained for a number of operational projects.

Programmes for the development of museums continued with the training of technicians through lectures and regional in-service courses. An issue of the periodical *Museums* was published dealing with the museum and agriculture.

Communications

In the field of communications, an international congress on the improvement of national bibliographic control in the standardization of cataloguing practice was held in 1977.

In response to the increasing difficulty of acquiring adequate newsprint and other printing paper in developing countries, UNESCO continued

to collaborate with other United Nations agencies, principally the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, on studies of the causes and effects of paper shortages. A study on the concept of free and balanced flow of information was begun and a book on the structure of the international news agency network was published.

A long-term programme of regional co-publication of children's books was started during the year and regional book-development centres continued to promote books and reading. Also continued was the exchange and fellowship programme between communication research institutions, including the promotion of the International Network of Documentation Centres on Communication Research and Policies.

The organization assisted the Union of African National Broadcasting Organizations in the establishment of a system of programme exchanges and television co-productions. The first stages of the scheme involved the television organizations of Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Zambia among English-speaking countries, and the Ivory Coast, Senegal, the Upper Volta and Zaire among French-speaking countries.

In Asia, the Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development was incorporated as an intergovernmental institution with a membership of 12 countries and continued to expand both its regional training programme at the Malaysian centre and in-country courses through the regional committee of the Association of South-East Asian Nations.

A project to improve rural development through communication was begun in Honduras, with UNESCO providing assistance in the form of equipment and expertise.

A new activity was communication planning. In 1977, a tentative planning framework for the development of national communication systems was evaluated in a survey in Afghanistan, which projected mass media needs over an eight-year period, and in a simulation planning exercise, offered as part of an Asian regional workshop for communication specialists, held in Malaysia. Also, studies were made of the transfer of broadcasting technology from the developed to the developing world, and research and experimentation in the field of community media and development continued.

Technical assistance

Participation Programme

Under the UNESCO Participation Programme, member States, associate members, and inter-governmental and non-governmental organiza-

tions continued to participate in the implementation of its objectives. As at 31 December 1976, a total of 1,107 projects was approved for the period 1976-1977. The largest number (469) was in the field of culture and communication, followed by education projects (220), co-operation with national commissions (159), social sciences (145), natural sciences (96), copyright and statistics (11) and training abroad (7).

Projects executed for UNDP

In 1976, projects for which UNESCO served as executing agency for UNDP and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities amounted to over \$42 million, as shown in the table below.

PROJECTS EXECUTED BY UNESCO IN 1976

Field	UNDP contribution (in thousands of US dollars)
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	493
Culture and human and social sciences	2,422
Economic and social planning	1,015
Education	24,413
Industry	901
Labour, management and employment	30
Natural resources	1,255
Population	3,539
Science and technology	8,610
Social security and other social services	46
Transport and communications	27

Secretariat

As at 31 December 1977, the total number of full-time staff employed by UNESCO on permanent, fixed-term and short-term appointments was 3,230, drawn from 128 nationalities. Of these, 1,411 were in the Professional or higher categories and 1,819 were in the General Service and Maintenance Worker categories.

Of the Professional staff, 550 were experts serving in the field; 346 of the General Service and Maintenance Worker categories were also employed in the field.

Budget

The 1976 session of the General Conference of UNESCO approved a budget of \$224,413,000 for the two-year period 1977-1978. The Conference fixed the level of the Working Capital Fund at \$16,800,000; amounts to be advanced by member States were to be calculated according to their percentage contribution.

² See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 963-66, for list of projects by country, region and main field of aid.

Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as at 31 December 1977; contributions as assessed for 1978 and 1979)

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Percent- age	Amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent- age	Amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent- age	Amount (in US dollars)
Afghanistan	0.02	21,630	Guinea	0.02	21,630	Philippines	0.10	108,150
Albania	0.02	21,630	Guinea-Bissau	0.02	21,630	Poland	1.39	1,503,285
Algeria	0.10	108,150	Guyana	0.02	21,630	Portugal	0.20	216,300
Angola*	0.02	21,630	Haiti	0.02	21,630	Qatar	0.02	21,630
Argentina	0.82	886,830	Honduras	0.02	21,630	Republic of Korea	0.13	140,595
Australia	1.51	1,633,065	Hungary	0.34	367,710	Romania	0.26	281,190
Austria	0.62	670,530	Iceland	0.02	21,630	Rwanda	0.02	21,630
Bahrain	0.02	21,630	India	0.69	746,235	San Marino	0.02	21,630
Bangladesh	0.04	43,260	Indonesia	0.14	151,410	Saudi Arabia	0.24	259,560
Barbados	0.02	21,630	Iran	0.42	454,230	Senegal	0.02	21,630
Belgium	1.06	1,146,390	Iraq	0.10	108,150	Seychelles	0.02	21,630
Benin	0.02	21,630	Ireland	0.15	162,225	Sierra Leone	0.02	21,630
Bolivia	0.02	21,630	Israel	0.24	259,560	Singapore	0.08	86,520
Brazil	1.03	1,113,945	Italy	3.27	3,536,505	Somalia	0.02	21,630
Bulgaria	0.13	140,595	Ivory Coast	0.02	21,630	Spain	1.52	1,643,880
Burma	0.02	21,630	Jamaica	0.02	21,630	Sri Lanka	0.02	21,630
Burundi	0.02	21,630	Japan	8.59	9,290,085	Sudan	0.02	21,630
Byelorussian SSR	0.40	432,600	Jordan	0.02	21,630	Surinam	0.02	21,630
Canada	2.93	3,168,795	Kenya	0.02	21,630	Sweden	1.19	1,286,985
Central African Empire	0.02	21,630	Kuwait	0.16	173,040	Switzerland	0.95	1,027,425
Chad	0.02	21,630	Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.02	21,630	Syrian Arab Republic	0.02	21,630
Chile	0.09	97,335	Lebanon	0.03	32,445	Thailand	0.10	108,150
China	5.45	5,894,175	Lesotho	0.02	21,630	Togo	0.02	21,630
Colombia	0.11	118,965	Liberia	0.02	21,630	Trinidad and Tobago	0.02	21,630
Comoros*	0.02	21,630	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.17	183,855	Tunisia	0.02	21,630
Congo	0.02	21,630	Luxembourg	0.04	43,260	Turkey	0.30	324,450
Costa Rica	0.02	21,630	Madagascar	0.02	21,630	Uganda	0.02	21,630
Cuba	0.13	140,595	Malawi	0.02	21,630	Ukrainian SSR	1.49	1,611,435
Cyprus	0.02	21,630	Malaysia	0.09	97,335	USSR	11.23	12,145,245
Czechoslovakia	0.86	930,090	Mali	0.02	21,630	United Arab Emirates	0.08	86,520
Democratic Kampuchea	0.02	21,630	Malta	0.02	21,630	United Kingdom	4.40	4,758,600
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.05	54,075	Mauritania	0.02	21,630	United Republic of Cameroon	0.02	21,630
Democratic Yemen	0.02	21,630	Mauritius	0.02	21,630	United Republic of Tanzania	0.02	21,630
Denmark	0.62	670,530	Mexico	0.77	832,755	United States	25.00	27,037,500
Dominican Republic	0.02	21,630	Monaco	0.02	21,630	Upper Volta	0.02	21,630
Ecuador	0.02	21,630	Mongolia	0.02	21,630	Uruguay	0.04	43,260
Egypt	0.08	86,520	Morocco	0.05	54,075	Venezuela	0.40	432,600
El Salvador	0.02	21,630	Mozambique	0.02	21,630	Viet Nam	0.02	21,630
Ethiopia	0.02	21,630	Nepal	0.02	21,630	Yemen	0.02	21,630
Finland	0.41	443,415	Netherlands	1.37	1,481,655	Yugoslavia	0.38	410,970
France	5.61	6,067,215	New Zealand	0.28	302,820	Zaire	0.02	21,630
Gabon	0.02	21,630	Nicaragua	0.02	21,630	Zambia	0.02	21,630
Gambia	0.02	21,630	Niger	0.02	21,630			
German Democratic Republic	1.34	1,449,210	Nigeria	0.13	140,595	Total	100.04*	108,193,260*
Germany, Federal Republic of	7.67	8,295,105	Norway	0.42	454,230			
Ghana	0.02	21,630	Oman	0.02	21,630	ASSOCIATE MEMBER		
Greece	0.39	421,785	Pakistan	0.06	64,890	British Eastern Caribbean Group	0.01	10,815
Grenada	0.02	21,630	Panama	0.02	21,630	Namibia†	—	—
Guatemala	0.02	21,630	Papua New Guinea	0.02	21,630			
			Paraguay	0.02	21,630			
			Peru	0.06	64,890			

* Includes contributions assessed for Angola and the Comoros, which were admitted as members after the contributions for the biennium 1977-1978 had been set by the 1976 session of the General Conference of UNESCO.

† Also at its 1976 session, the General Conference cancelled the assessments for Namibia for 1975 and 1976, and, as from 1977, suspended further assessment until Namibia's accession to independence.

**Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE UNITED NATIONS
EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION**

(As at 31 December 1977)

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Chairman: Leonard C. J. Martin (United Kingdom).

Vice-Chairmen: Estefania Aldaba-Lim (Philippines), Paulo E. de Berredo
Cameiro (Brazil), Marcel Ibinga-Magwangu (Gabon), Leonid N. Kutakov
(USSR), Hassan Muraywid (Syrian Arab Republic), Hugh Philp (Aus-
tralia).

Members: Barbados, Belgium, Chad, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, France,
German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, India,
Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Libyan Arab
Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway,
Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone,
Switzerland, Tunisia, Uganda, United States, Upper Volta, Venezuela.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Director-General: Amadou Mahtar M'Bow.

Deputy Director-General: John E. Fobes.

Assistant Directors-General: Martha Hildebrandt, Abdul-Razzak Kaddoura,
Makaminan Makagiansar, Dragoljub Najman, Jacques A. Rigaud,
Sema Tanguiane.

HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

UNESCO House
7 Place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris
France
Cable address: UNESCO PARIS

NEW YORK OFFICE

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
United Nations Headquarters, Room 2401
New York, N. Y. 10017
United States
Cable address: UNESCO NEWYORK

Chapter V

The World Health Organization (WHO)

In 1977, the membership of the World Health Organization (WHO)¹ remained at 150, with two associate members.

The thirtieth World Health Assembly met at Geneva, Switzerland, from 2 to 19 May 1977.

The year was the final one of WHO'S general programme of work adopted for 1973-1977. Preparations were made during the year for the next programme of work for the years 1978 to 1983, which was to include the following main categories: development of comprehensive health services; disease prevention and control; promotion of environmental health; health manpower development; promotion and development of biomedical and health services research; and programme development and support.

The thirtieth World Health Assembly approved changes in the programme budget strategy and the adoption of biennial budgeting. These changes were to enhance the co-ordinating role of WHO and the reorientation of its work towards increased, effective technical co-operation with Governments. The Health Assembly also decided that the main social target of Governments and of WHO in the coming decades should be the attainment by all citizens of the world, by the year 2000, of a level of health that would permit them to lead a socially and economically productive life.

Strengthening of health services

During the year, WHO began to develop new approaches and new programmes with the aim of strengthening health infrastructures in order to meet fundamental needs of member States.

There was increasing evidence that many countries had accepted the primary health care approach. In the Africa region, some 17 countries had accepted this approach, and the South-East Asia region reported that eight countries had formulated primary health care projects as an integral part of basic health services. Seven countries in the Eastern Mediterranean region were also interested in this approach. In the Sudan, a primary health care programme was developed in co-operation with several bilateral agencies, and Iran was carrying out research on the development of health services, stressing primary health care delivery. Also during the year, many member States in the Western Pacific region ini-

tiated primary health care programmes, with particular emphasis on the development of health care workers.

As a member of the Task Force on Rural Development, established by the interagency, Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, WHO participated in country studies in integrated rural development, focusing on Bolivia, Lesotho, Liberia, Samoa and Somalia. Account was being taken of the need to use traditional systems of medicine to complement modern medicine, so as to provide communities with the best elements of both.

Other activities during the year included: a programme of appropriate technology for health; a project for the development of ambulatory services in Nicaragua; and the establishment of a simplified health-technology literature bank in the Regional Office for Africa.

Problems of rising costs of medical care under social security and possible cost containment measures were discussed at an expert meeting organized by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in May 1977, in which WHO participated.

Assistance was provided by WHO to country health programming in Burma, Guinea-Bissau, Nigeria and the Sudan. Related training workshops were held in Burma, Mozambique and Nigeria.

Family health

The organization continued its efforts to assist the developing countries to strengthen the maternal and child health care component of health services, with family planning as an integral part. With emphasis on primary health care, the programme focused on priority health problems related to the interactions of malnutrition, infection and the consequences of unregulated fertility, which were considered to be the major factors contributing to high levels of mortality in women and children.

In four WHO regions, action was taken to improve the utilization, training and supervision of traditional birth attendants in broader maternal and child health care. The organization also assisted with the training of national administrators,

¹ For further information on activities of WHO prior to 1977, see also Official Records of the World Health Organization.

for example with the School of Public Health of Mexico and the University of the West Indies in a programme to improve the administration of family health and planning programmes.

The first phase of an international study on breast feeding was completed in nine countries. Consultations were held on other aspects of family health, including reproductive health in adolescents, child-bearing, child-rearing practices, hypertensive diseases of pregnancy (toxaemia), and perinatal technologies. In addition, studies were begun on child-bearing and child-rearing practices and their implications for health education in maternal and child health activities.

Nutrition

The importance of nutrition as part of primary health care was emphasized by the thirtieth World Health Assembly, which urged that higher priority be given to nutrition-oriented programmes.

Operational methodology in the delivery of nutrition and nutrition-related activities such as family planning was studied in India, Somalia, Thailand and the United Republic of Tanzania, with the support of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and the International Planned Parenthood Federation. Special attention was given to operational needs for the control of protein-energy malnutrition, nutritional anaemia, vitamin-A deficiency and endemic goitre.

Health education

Efforts to build national capabilities for health education activities continued in 1977. In Afghanistan, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines and Sri Lanka, existing services in health education were strengthened, while in Antigua, Qatar, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, WHO assisted with developing such services. Work was also started on health educational aspects of rural water supply.

Human reproduction

Scientists from 69 member States, including 45 developing countries, participated in a research programme on human reproduction, which received financial support from Canada, Denmark, Finland, Norway and the United Kingdom. Contributions were also received from UNFPA.

The programme emphasized research in fertility regulation, but also included research in infertility and pregnancy wastage. Its main objectives were: to make current methods and techniques of fertility regulation safer, more effective and acceptable, and simpler to use and provide; to make available to family planning programmes entirely new birth-control modalities that would

extend acceptance and use, such as drugs for men, vaccines, post-coital preparations and abortifacient drugs; and to strengthen in developing countries national capabilities for research in human reproduction and family planning.

Due to the importance of the acceptability to users of different methods of fertility regulation, of their providers and of service settings, the scope of service research was broadened in 1977 at the request of Governments to cover more general service issues, such as the integration of family planning with other services in primary health care.

Mental health

The integration of mental health components into national health policies was emphasized in 1977. Mechanisms for planning and co-ordinating mental health activities at and between national, regional and global levels were strengthened and developed. In response to a request of the thirtieth World Health Assembly to deal with the urgent problems arising from the severe psychosocial stresses facing populations of developing countries, particularly the high-risk populations in southern Africa, the formation of an African mental-health action group was initiated. Also, mental-health resource centres were established in South-East Asia and Latin America.

Work continued during the year on: the control of alcohol-related problems; prevention and treatment of drug dependence, with support from the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC); mental health legislation; psychosocial factors affecting health and health care; research on the biological basis of neuropsychiatric disorders and the effects of psychoactive drugs; mental health care for specified population groups, such as the elderly and children; epidemiological studies of determinants of mental health in different socio-cultural settings; and simple information systems to monitor mental health needs. Development of training programmes for primary health care workers in basic mental health prevention and treatment techniques was undertaken in a collaborative study in which it was shown that 15 per cent of all patients seeking health care at the primary level suffered from definite mental disorders.

Drug quality control

In 1977, strategies in formulating national drug policies and implementing the programme for improving national management capabilities in the pharmaceutical supply system were elaborated.

An expert committee considered the selection of drugs to meet the basic needs of health services, and drew up a model list of about 200 essential active substances.

A WHO seminar on the use of medicinal plants in health care, sponsored by Japan, discussed the identification of the most useful medicinal plants, their effective utilization and appropriate technology for efficient delivery and use.

As at the end of 1977, 25 member States had informed WHO of their readiness to adhere to a revised certification scheme on the quality of pharmaceutical products moving in international commerce.

Disease prevention and control

Cancer

An ad hoc committee established by the Executive Board in January 1977 considered WHO's activities in the field of cancer, including those of the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), at Lyons, France. A consultation was held to formulate a strategy for strengthening cancer health services in developing countries. A further meeting, on standardizing the reporting of results of cancer treatment, drew up guidelines for standard calculations and evaluation of survival rates, the objective effect of treatment and its duration.

Implementation of the WHO programme on standardized hospital-based cancer registries was begun in a number of countries, including Italy, Kenya, Liberia, Pakistan, Poland, Uganda, the USSR and the United Republic of Cameroon.

A monograph on the techniques of cancer registration was being published by IARC in collaboration with the International Association of Cancer Registries.

Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela participated in a system for providing information on existing research and resources in cancer, in order to identify programme areas, priorities and co-operative projects.

Continuing its comprehensive programme on the international histological classification of tumours, WHO published volumes on the histological typing of testis, gastric and oesophageal tumours, and on the cytology of non-gynaecological sites. A directory of research in cancer epidemiology was published by IARC.

Cardiovascular diseases

The establishment of comprehensive community-control programmes for cardiovascular diseases in defined experimental population areas continued, with 18 communities in 11 areas par-

ticipating. Seven other areas were preparing to join the project.

To prevent rheumatic heart disease, the major cardiovascular problem in many developing countries, a multicentre project using a community approach was in progress in four WHO regions (Africa, the Americas, South-East Asia and the Eastern Mediterranean).

A consultation was held in October 1977 on the prevention of atherosclerosis precursors in childhood and youth. The organization promoted investigations in this field and acted as a clearing-house for information, in order to help to prevent ischaemic heart disease in developing countries that were free of this health problem.

Cerebrospinal meningitis

Further use was made in 1977 of recently developed meningococcal vaccines, which proved to be safe and effective in the control of meningococcal cerebrospinal meningitis.

Cholera

Recrudescence and extension of cholera again caused public health problems in several countries in Africa, the WHO Eastern Mediterranean region and the Gilbert Islands. An increasing number of countries were using oral rehydration for treatment of acute diarrhoeal diseases, including cholera.

Immunization programme

With the participation of UNDP, the United Nations Children's Fund and other agencies, an expanded programme was established to provide immunizations for children against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, measles and tuberculosis. Its policies were established by the thirtieth World Health Assembly in May 1977, and emphasis was placed on training national staff in programme management and vaccine quality control and production, and on improving vaccines and the vaccine cold chain. Some 60 countries were collaborating in this programme.

Influenza

In late 1977, an influenza epidemic occurred in Hong Kong and the USSR; it was caused by strains similar to the group of influenza-A viruses that were prevalent from 1947 to 1956.

Malaria

The number of reported malaria cases increased from 3.2 million in 1972 to 7.5 million in 1976.

In South-East Asia, reported cases increased from 1.9 million in 1972 to 6.5 million. Malaria

re-established itself at the former endemic levels in several areas of Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka, and the situation worsened in Thailand.

Drug-resistant *falciparum* malaria established itself in areas with a population of nearly 45 million; areas with about 90 million inhabitants were in danger of being invaded by resistant strains of the parasite.

Priority areas of applied field malaria research included: base-line assessment and monitoring of drug sensitivity in *Plasmodium falciparum*; evaluation of community participation in antimalarial activities; chemoprophylaxis in children of malaria-endemic areas; approaches towards malaria control in problem areas; impact of pattern application of insecticides; and strain distribution of *Plasmodium falciparum*.

An applied research project was under way in 1977 in Bendel State, Nigeria, to analyse, with special reference to tropical Africa, which malaria control strategy was optimal, with currently used methods.

Onchocerciasis

The large-scale programme for the control of onchocerciasis, or river blindness, continued in the Volta River basin area of western Africa. In collaboration with the sponsoring agencies—WHO, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)—seven countries participated (Benin, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Mali, the Niger, Togo and the Upper Volta). The programme covered an area of 700,000 square kilometres, and approximately 4,000 kilometres of river were surveyed and treated weekly during the rainy season. During the year, concern arose over the reinvansion of parts of the controlled area by the vector blackfly, and over the definition of criteria by which areas previously deserted due to onchocerciasis could be judged safe for human resettlement.

Polio-myelitis

It was found that the epidemiology of polio-myelitis was changing. Active surveillance of the disease necessitated serological surveys and laboratory identification of "wild" type and attenuated strains of poliovirus.

Prevention of blindness

Data on blindness in a number of countries were collected in collaboration with the International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness and the World Council for the Welfare of the Blind. An intercountry ministerial committee was estab-

lished in the WHO Eastern Mediterranean region to study measures for the prevention of blindness.

Rabies

The spread of rabies gave rise to emergency situations and WHO assisted in such instances, particularly in Africa. Several South American countries reported some success in rabies control.

Respiratory infections

Acute respiratory infections continued to be one of the principal causes of morbidity and mortality in many countries. A study showed that 88 countries reported more than 660,000 deaths from acute respiratory infections each year.

Schistosomiasis

Schistosomiasis, a parasitic disease transmitted by a snail living in lakes and waterways, occurs in tropical and subtropical regions, affecting millions of people. The organization collaborated in evaluating Schistosomiasis control programmes in Tunisia and Saudi Arabia and provided technical advice in other member States. Trials of a new drug were conducted at the WHO Tropical Diseases Research Centre at Ndola, Zambia, and a scientific working group studied the strategy for future research.

Under WHO'S programme on man-made lakes, work continued on elaborating guidelines for the prevention of Schistosomiasis and other health hazards in water development schemes. A mission was sent to South America to assess health problems in all types of current and planned water development projects.

Sexually transmitted diseases

Most countries again noted in 1977 an increase in the incidence of sexually transmitted diseases and a recrudescence of the resistance of pathogenic agents to antibiotics due to their indiscriminate use.

Smallpox

During 1977, smallpox was limited to the Horn of Africa. There were 3,229 smallpox cases reported from Somalia and five from northern Kenya. No further cases were detected after the end of October, but two years' additional surveillance was required to permit eradication certification. Eradication was certified in five countries in Asia and nine countries in central Africa during the year. The certification of eradication in Bangladesh marked the end of variola major, the most virulent form of the disease. Without further cases of smallpox, global certification of eradication was expected at the end of 1979.

Trypanosomiasis

The UNDP/WHO applied research programme on African trypanosomiasis (sleeping-sickness) at Bobo-Dioulasso, Upper Volta, was providing satisfactory technical results in the low-dosage application of insecticides against *Glossina*, the vector of this disease. A network of medical centres in Africa was being created to provide facilities for clinical trials of new drugs and studies on histopathology and pathogenesis, in accordance with standard protocols designed by scientific working groups.

A meeting of a scientific working group on the American form of trypanosomiasis was held at Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 1977. A programme for research on the development of new control methods was established, including work on methods for longitudinal studies of epidemiology, new chemotherapeutic agents, and immunology and vector control.

Viral diseases

The WHO viral diseases programme consisted of surveillance activities, support to laboratory development for viral diagnosis, support for prevention and control measures, and encouragement of applied research.

Environmental health

Water supply and sanitation continued to be the focus of WHO's programme for the promotion of environmental health in the six WHO regions, with activities continuing in about 100 member States.

Co-operative programmes with the World Bank and the African Development Bank were under way, and activities were undertaken or planned with several bilateral aid organizations.

The organization participated in the 1977 United Nations Water Conference and assisted in the preparation of a document on water supply and sanitation. In addition, WHO completed the preparatory phase of a global water-quality monitoring project by the end of 1977 and sampling locations were selected in about 70 member States.

Concerned at the acute, chronic and delayed toxic effects resulting from exposure to chemicals in air, water, food and consumer products, the thirtieth World Health Assembly asked the WHO Director-General to study the problem and long-term strategies in this field and to examine possible options for international co-operation to provide more effective evaluation of health risks from chemicals.

During 1977, the FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission reappraised its programme of work and priorities, giving more attention to the needs of developing countries. Codex co-ordinating

committees were established in Africa, Latin America and Asia with the aim of developing a concerted approach to instituting modern food laws and regulations and other aspects of food control infrastructure.

An occupational health information system was designed, based on the completion of inventories at the country level, to identify health problems of workers. Such inventories were prepared by the Governments of 76 countries. During the year, WHO assisted in the co-ordination of research on simultaneous exposure to multiple hazards at work, with the assistance of collaborating centres in Bulgaria, Egypt, Japan and the United States.

In the field of radiation medicine, a meeting on the long-term effects of radium and thorium in man considered that the experience gained from studies of thorium dioride and other alpha emitters was essential in forecasting the potential dangers from transuranic nuclides, whose public health implications 'Were of' great importance in view of the growing uses of nuclear energy.

The fourth volume of a manual on radiation protection in hospitals and general practice, jointly sponsored by ILO, WHO and the International Atomic Energy Agency, was published. The volume dealt with radiation protection in dentistry.

Health manpower development

A global programme for health manpower development for the years 1978-1983 was formulated during the year. The programme defined the main problems facing countries in relation to health manpower planning, production and management, and proposed a step-by-step process to tackle them.

A long-term international programme of training in health management was prepared by WHO and a meeting of national managers at Geneva in October completed a plan of action to assist member States in training their own health managers.

Also, a health team approach was formulated, with emphasis on the training and use of auxiliaries and community health workers, including, where appropriate, those practising traditional medicine.

A project on the use of non-verbal communication in disseminating health messages in developing countries with different languages and cultures was implemented and an animated film was produced and tested in urban and rural areas of Egypt.

In 1977, WHO provided 3,363 fellowships for study, in addition to 2,269 grants awarded for participation in meetings and national courses.

Health services research

The year 1977 saw greater emphasis on goal-oriented research, particularly in the fields of research and training in tropical diseases, health services research, the expanded programme on immunization, primary health care, and appropriate technology for health. Also, research was further decentralized; advisory committees on medical research operated in all the WHO regions. The volume of WHO'S research efforts increased substantially during the year. Voluntary contributions to the Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction and the Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases, for example, amounted to about \$20 million in 1977.

Secretariat

As at 31 December 1977, the total number of full-time staff employed by WHO stood at 4,226 on permanent and fixed-term contracts. Of these, 1,707 staff members, drawn from 110 nationalities, were in the Professional and higher cate-

gories and 2,519 were in the General Service and related categories. Of the total number of staff members, 228 were employed in projects financed by UNDP, UNFPA, UNFDAC and the United Nations Environment Programme.

Budget

No supplementary budget was required in 1977 and the effective working budget for the year remained \$147,184,000.

The thirtieth World Health Assembly approved a 1978 budget of \$165 million, allocated as follows:

Purpose of appropriation	Amount (In US dollars)
Policy organs	3,056,900
General management, co-ordination and development	17,118,285
Strengthening of health services	24,527,839
Health manpower development	20,873,990
Disease prevention and control	36,235,524
Promotion of environmental health	8,165,580
Health information and literature	15,987,400
General service and support programmes	20,800,800
Support to regional programmes	18,233,682
Total	165,000,000

ASSISTANCE RENDERED BY WHO IN 1977, BY SECTOR AND REGION (in US dollars)

SECTOR	REGION								Total
	Head-quarters	Africa	The Americas*	South-East Asia	Europe	Eastern Mediterranean	Western Pacific	Global and inter-regional activities	
Comprehensive health services	5,209,128	10,219,511	9,605,762	5,642,316	1,172,102	5,007,090	3,622,927	15,241,255	55,720,091
Health manpower development	1,164,390	7,568,241	1,716,866	2,947,395	1,669,022	5,158,270	1,861,075	821,677	22,906,936
Disease prevention and control	9,742,409	13,324,439	5,061,775	7,162,468	1,494,319	6,751,412	4,643,460	18,615,835 ^a	73,019,418 ^a
Promotion of environmental health	2,084,897	1,485,791	2,243,525	2,915,685	2,579,251	1,291,172	903,702	2,170,517	15,674,540
Health information and literature	12,751,155	671,524	1,011,238	301,273	1,052,003	522,320	492,341	370,981	17,172,835
Support to regional programmes	—	6,105,652	2,109,893	2,262,595	3,001,090	1,919,725	2,189,781	—	17,588,736

^a Excluding assistance rendered by the Pan American Health Organization: \$43,004,418.

^b Excluding the International Agency for Research on Cancer: \$6,223,301.

^c Including the International Agency for Research on Cancer.

SERVICES AND CO-OPERATION EXTENDED BY WHO IN 1977 BY REGION, COUNTRY OR TERRITORY (Estimated obligations in US dollars)

	Regular budget	Other sources	Total		Regular budget	Other sources	Total
Africa				Africa (cont.)			
Angola	156,700	—	156,700	Burundi	338,600	412,700	751,300
Benin	312,300	27,274	339,574	Cape Verde	161,000	85,600	246,600
Botswana	67,250	269,100	336,350	Central African Empire	286,800	52,500	339,300

	Regular budget	Other sources	Total		Regular budget	Other sources	Total
Africa (cont.)				The Americas (cont.)			
Chad	368,900	5,700	374,600	West Indies	229,550	259,364	488,914
Comoros	334,600	500	335,100	Intercountry programmes	4,697,120	21,427,912	26,125,032
Congo		146,400	501,600				
Equatorial Guinea	76,900	400	77,300	Subtotal	10,479,925	41,758,408	52,238,333
Gabon	312,300	39,658	351,958				
Gambia	156,100	80,600	236,700	Regional office	2,270,475	6,599,110	8,869,585
Ghana			1,250,200				
Guinea	537,000	573,800	1,110,800	Total	12,750,400	48,357,518	61,107,918
Guinea-Bissau	82,300	196,946	279,246				
Ivory Coast	177,800	6,600	184,400				
Kenya	342,800		342,800				
Lesotho	270,200	161,200	431,400	Eastern Mediterranean			
Liberia	386,400	60,131	446,531	Afghanistan	1,275,800	454,000	1,729,800
Madagascar	162,600	—	162,600	Bahrain	60,500	41,330	101,830
Malawi	203,000	177,100	380,100	Cyprus	163,000	—	163,000
Mali	451,000	47,700	498,700	Democratic Yemen	682,800	916,200	1,599,000
Mauritania	334,600	1,700	336,300	Djibouti	10,000	—	10,000
Mauritius	62,000	74,195	136,195	Egypt	513,100	157,200	670,300
Mozambique	132,300	313,000	445,300	Ethiopia	978,300	391,000	1,369,300
Namibia	20,800	—	20,800	Iran	184,500	151,900	336,400
Niger	366,500	22,700	389,200	Iraq	465,400	29,800	495,200
Nigeria	1,214,900	978,000	2,192,900	Israel	138,000	—	138,000
Reunion	8,300	—	8,300	Jordan	336,100	339,950	676,050
Rwanda	487,200	132,500	619,700	Kuwait	47,000	—	47,000
St. Helena	8,900	—	8,900	Lebanon	207,500	—	207,500
Sao Tome and Principe	125,300	88,600	213,900	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	173,400	169,100	342,500
Senegal	240,800	889,500	1,130,300	Oman	256,300	49,400	305,700
Seychelles	21,200	—	21,200	Pakistan	914,500	375,500	1,290,000
Sierra Leone	263,000	5,000	268,000	Qatar	72,000	—	72,000
Swaziland	73,600	105,700	179,300	Saudi Arabia	166,500	210,500	377,000
Togo	306,700	77,900	384,600	Somalia	946,200	52,350	998,550
Uganda	336,200	739,800	1,076,000	Sudan	847,100	1,050,290	1,897,390
United Republic of Cameroon	171,600	264,000	435,600	Syrian Arab Republic	535,700	256,800	792,500
United Republic of Tanzania	372,100	467,500	839,600	Tunisia	571,700	832,700	1,404,400
Upper Volta	406,700	131,300	538,000	United Arab Emirates	105,500	—	105,500
Zaire	1,049,000	33,200	1,082,200	Yemen	888,500	2,221,200	3,109,700
Zambia	266,400	304,200	570,600	Intercountry programmes	2,179,900	1,001,500	3,181,400
Intercountry programmes	5,833,750	13,949,800	19,783,550				
Subtotal	17,818,500	21,995,804	39,814,304	Subtotal	12,719,300	8,700,720	21,420,020
Regional office	4,094,100		4,094,100	Regional office	1,492,100	—	1,492,100
Total	21,912,600	21,995,804	43,908,404	Total	14,211,400	8,700,720	
The Americas				Europe			
Argentina	276,230	717,882	994,112	Albania	7,400	239,000	246,400
Bahamas	16,620	46,525	63,145	Algeria	177,300	202,400	379,700
Barbados	84,725	256,240	340,965	Austria	5,300	—	5,300
Belize	96,355	15,410	111,765	Belgium	4,700	29,400	34,100
Bolivia	93,200	791,906	885,106	Bulgaria	10,000	—	10,000
Brazil	882,585	5,143,468	6,026,053	Czechoslovakia	5,300	163,900	169,200
Canada	14,420	24,920	39,340	Denmark	4,700	—	4,700
Chile	211,330	514,381	725,711	Finland	4,700	—	4,700
Colombia	351,480	1,532,645	1,884,125	France	6,000	—	6,000
Costa Rica	201,510	335,315	536,825	German Democratic Republic	6,700	—	6,700
Cuba	207,540	692,045	899,585	Germany, Federal Republic of	6,000	—	6,000
Dominican Republic	193,610	271,260	464,870	Greece	6,700	394,000	400,700
Ecuador	261,940	1,101,057	1,362,997	Hungary	8,000	12,000	20,000
El Salvador	151,415	253,315	404,730	Iceland	4,700	—	4,700
French Antilles and Guiana	—	18,380	18,380	Ireland	5,300	—	5,300
Grenada	—	33,535	33,535	Italy	7,400	40,400	47,800
Guatemala	89,770	682,955	772,725	Luxembourg	4,000	—	4,000
Guyana	157,505	165,355	322,860	Malta	6,100	114,800	120,900
Haiti	221,300	536,840	758,140	Monaco	700	—	700
Honduras	224,050	324,313	548,363	Morocco	191,900	822,500	1,014,400
Jamaica	146,920	434,800	581,720	Netherlands	5,300	—	5,300
Mexico	281,005	3,434,785	3,715,790	Norway	4,700	—	4,700
Netherlands Antilles	11,730	5,560	17,290	Poland	10,000	109,400	119,400
Nicaragua	227,830	393,608	621,438	Portugal	30,000	—	30,000
Panama	168,980	187,485	356,465	Romania	10,000	—	10,000
Paraguay	—	349,115	349,115	Spain	6,700	—	6,700
Peru	185,640	408,670	594,310	Sweden	4,700	—	4,700
Surinam	89,240	244,560	333,800	Switzerland	4,700	—	4,700
Trinidad and Tobago	177,265	338,280	515,545	Turkey	172,100	421,300	593,400
United States	110,710	124,967	235,697	USSR	13,400	—	13,400
Uruguay	144,140	136,045	280,185	United Kingdom	6,000	—	6,000
Venezuela	274,210	555,490	829,700	Yugoslavia	8,800	127,000	135,800

	Regular budget	Other sources	Total		Regular budget	Other sources	Total
Europe (cont.)				Western Pacific (cont.)			
Intercountry programmes	3,863,900	365,800	4,229,700	Fiji	309,300	108,800	418,100
Subtotal	4,613,200	3,041,900	7,655,100	French Polynesia	7,000	—	7,000
Regional office	4,015,800	—	4,015,800	Gilbert Islands	67,100	34,400	101,500
Total	8,629,000	3,041,900	11,670,900	Quam	31,000	—	31,000
South-East Asia				Hong Kong	43,700	2,800	46,500
Bangladesh	1,127,900	4,449,600	5,577,500	Japan	—	—	35,400
Bhutan	—	44,500	44,500	Lao People's Democratic Republic	592,500	361,100	953,600
Burma	965,400	921,700	1,887,100	Malaysia	591,900	73,000	664,900
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	339,900	—	339,900	New Hebrides	205,700	189,400	395,100
India	2,401,700	3,000,100	5,401,800	New Zealand	21,000	—	21,000
Indonesia	1,816,200	815,300	2,631,500	Niue	21,400	—	21,400
Maldives	235,500	263,200	498,700	Papua New Guinea	562,000	358,300	920,300
Mongolia	579,200	643,000	1,222,200	Philippines	671,300	968,800	1,640,100
Nepal	1,070,700	31,000	1,101,700	Republic of Korea	571,000	777,200	1,348,200
Sri Lanka	900,600	315,800	1,216,400	Samoa	160,600	134,000	294,600
Thailand	1,151,400	133,100	1,284,500	Singapore	188,600	—	188,600
Intercountry programmes	2,325,000	1,103,500	3,428,500	Solomon Islands	188,000	136,600	324,600
Subtotal	12,913,500	11,720,800		Tonga	96,300	314,700	411,000
Regional office	1,782,200	17,600	1,799,800	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	88,200	—	88,200
Total	14,695,700	11,738,400	26,434,100	Tuvalu	12,500	11,700	24,200
Western Pacific				Viet Nam	1,511,000	—	1,511,000
American Samoa	48,400	—	48,400	Intercountry programmes	—	650,400	3 429 700
Australia	39,600	—	39,600	Subtotal	9,334,500	4,124,700	13,459,200
Cook Islands	—	—	—	Regional office	1 575 500	10,800	1,586,300
Democratic Kampuchea	447,000	—	447,000	Total	10,910,000	4,144,500	15,054,500
				Global and interregional activities	9,842,900	26,956,790*	36,799,690
				Grand total	92,952,000	124,935,632	217,887,632

* Including the International Agency for Research on Cancer.

Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as at 31 December 1977; contributions as assessed for 1978)

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Percent- age	Amount* (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent- age	Amount* (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent- age	Amount* (in US dollars)
Afghanistan	0.02	29,300	Comoros	0.02	29,300	Grenada	0.02	29,300
Albania	0.02	29,300	Congo	0.02	67,430	Guatemala	0.02	43,960
Algeria	0.10	117,210	Costa Rica	0.02	29,300	Guinea	0.02	29,300
Angola	0.02	29,300	Cuba	0.13	161,170	Guinea-Bissau	0.02	29,300
Argentina	0.81	1,186,740	Cyprus	0.02	29,300	Guyana	0.02	29,300
Australia	1.48	2,065,800	Czechoslovakia	0.85	1,274,640	Haiti	0.02	29,300
Austria	0.61	791,160	Democratic Kampuchea	0.02	29,300	Honduras	0.02	29,300
Bahamas	0.02	29,300	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.05	102,560	Hungary	0.34	483,490
Bahrain	0.02	29,300	Democratic Yemen	0.02	33,780	Iceland	0.02	29,300
Bangladesh	0.04	117,210	Denmark	0.61	893,720	India	0.70	1,758,130
Barbados	0.02	29,300	Dominican Republic	0.02	29,300	Indonesia	0.14	278,370
Belgium	1.03	1,494,410	Ecuador	0.02	29,300	Iran	0.43	293,020
Benin	0.02	29,300	Egypt	0.08	175,820	Iraq	0.10	73,250
Bolivia	0.02	29,300	El Salvador	0.02	29,300	Ireland	0.14	205,120
Botswana	0.02	29,300	Ethiopia	0.02	29,300	Israel	0.23	293,020
Brazil	1.02	1,113,480	Fiji	0.02	29,300	Italy	3.21	5,142,520
Bulgaria	0.13	205,120	Finland	0.41	615,340	Ivory Coast	0.02	29,300
Burma	0.02	43,960	France	5.53	8,561,100	Jamaica	0.02	29,300
Burundi	0.02	29,300	Gabon	0.02	29,300	Japan	8.49	10,270,400
Byelorussian SSR	0.40	673,940	Gambia	0.02	29,300	Jordan	0.02	29,300
Canada	2.87	3,916,370	German Democratic Republic	1.31	1,743,480	Kenya	0.02	29,300
Cape Verde	0.02	29,300	Germany, Federal Republic of	7.51	10,123,880	Kuwait	0.16	131,860
Central African Empire	0.02	29,300	Ghana	0.02	58,600	Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.02	29,300
Chad	0.02	29,300	Greece	0.38	454,180	Lebanon	0.03	43,960
Chile	0.09	205,120				Lesotho	0.02	29,300
China	5.37	7,911,570				Liberia	0.02	29,300
Colombia	0.11	234,410						

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Percent-age	Amount* (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent-age	Amount* (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent-age	Amount* (in US dollars)
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.17	161,170	Poland	1.40	1,846,030	Turkey	0.30	424,880
Luxembourg	0.04	58,600	Portugal	0.20	219,760	Uganda	0.02	29,470
Madagascar	0.02	29,300	Qatar	0.02	29,300	Ukrainian SSR	1.50	2,505,330
Malawi	0.02	29,300	Republic of Korea	0.13	161,170	USSR	11.33	19,002,420
Malaysia	0.09	102,560	Romania	0.26	442,200	United Arab Emirates	0.08	29,300
Maldives	0.02	29,300	Rwanda	0.02	29,300	United Kingdom	4.44	7,779,700
Mali	0.02	29,300	Sao Tome and Principe	0.02	29,300	United Republic of Cameroon	0.02	29,300
Malta	0.02	29,300	Saudi Arabia	0.24	87,910	United Republic of Tanzania	0.02	29,300
Mauritania	0.02	29,300	Senegal	0.02	29,300	United States	25.00	39,637,540
Mauritius	0.02	29,300	Sierra Leone	0.02	29,300	Upper Volta	0.02	29,300
Mexico	0.76	1,230,690	Singapore	0.08	58,600	Uruguay	0.04	87,910
Monaco	0.02	29,300	Somalia	0.02	29,300	Venezuela	0.40	468,840
Mongolia	0.02	29,300	South Africa	0.40	732,550	Viet Nam†	0.04	29,300
Morocco	0.05	87,910	Spain	1.52	1,435,800	Yemen	0.02	29,300
Mozambique	0.02	29,300	Sri Lanka	0.02	43,960	Yugoslavia	0.38	498,140
Nepal	0.02	29,300	Sudan	0.02	29,300	Zaire	0.02	29,300
Netherlands	1.33	1,758,130	Surinam	0.02	29,300	Zambia	0.02	29,300
New Zealand	0.28	410,230	Swaziland	0.02	29,300			
Nicaragua	0.02	29,300	Sweden	1.16	1,479,760			
Niger	0.02	29,300	Switzerland	0.94	1,142,780			
Nigeria	0.13	146,510	Syrian Arab Republic	0.02	29,300	ASSOCIATE MEMBER		
Norway	0.42	615,340	Thailand	0.10	161,170	Namibia	0.01	14,660
Oman	0.02	29,300	Togo	0.02	29,300	Southern Rhodesia"	0.01	14,660
Pakistan	0.06	205,120	Tonga	0.02	29,300			
Panama	0.02	29,300	Trinidad and Tobago	0.02	29,300			
Papua New Guinea	0.02	29,300	Tunisia	0.02	29,300	Total	100.00	149,091,780
Paraguay	0.02	29,300						
Peru	0.06	102,560						
Philippines	0.10	263,720						

* Adjusted to take account of the actual amounts paid to staff as reimbursement for taxes levied by member States on the WHO emoluments of their nationals.

arate members: the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the Republic of South Viet-Nam.

** Associate membership regarded as in suspense.

Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

(As at 31 December 1977)

OFFICERS OF THE THIRTIETH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

President: Dr. Sione Tapa (Tonga).

Vice-Presidents: Or. Riad I. Husain (Iraq), H. K. M. Kyemba (Uganda), S. Obeyesekere (Sri Lanka), Or. C. L. Ortega (Argentina), Dr. E. Schultheisz (Hungary).

Chairman, Committee A: Dr. Méropi Violaki-Paraskeva (Greece).

Chairman, Committee B: Dr. M. L. Ibrahim (Egypt).

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Chairman: Dr. S. Butera.

Vice-Chairmen: Dr. K. A. Khaleque, Dr. E. A. Pinto, J. J. A. Reid.

Rapporteurs: Dr. A. N. Acosta, Dr. A. R. Farah.

Members were designated by: Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Botswana, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Fiji, Finland, German Demo-

cratic Republic, Greece, Honduras, India, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Somalia, Swaziland, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Director-General: Dr. Halfdan Mahler.

Deputy Director-General: Dr. T. Adeoye Lambo.

Assistant Directors-General: Dr. Ch'en Wen-chieh, Dr. Stanislas Rache, Warren W. Furth, Dr. I. D. Ladnyi, Dr. David Tejada-de-Rivero.

Director, Regional Office for Africa: Dr. Comlan A. A. Quenum.

Director, Regional Office for the Americas (Pan American Sanitary Bureau): Dr. Hector Acuna.

Director, Regional Office for South-East Asia: Dr. V. T. Herat Gunaratne.

Director, Regional Office for Europe: Dr. Leo A. Kaprio.

Director, Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean: Dr. A. H. Taba.

Director, Regional Office for the Western Pacific: Dr. F. J. Dy.

HEADQUARTERS AND REGIONAL OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

World Health Organization
Avenue Appia
 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland
Cable address: UNISANTE GENEVE
Telex: 27821

REGIONAL AND OTHER OFFICES

World Health Organization
Regional Office for Africa
P.O. Box No. 6
Brazzaville, Congo
Cable address: UNISANTE
BRAZZAVILLE
Telex: 5217

World Health Organization
Regional Office for the Americas/Pan
American Sanitary Bureau
525 23rd Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20037, United States
Cable address: OFSANPAN
WASHINGTON
Telex: 248338

World Health Organization
Regional Office for South-East Asia
World Health House
Indraprastha Estate, Ring Road
New Delhi 110002, India
Cable address: WHO NEWDELHI
Telex: 2241, 2195

World Health Organization
Regional Office for Europe
8 Scherfigsvej
DK-2100 Copenhagen 0, Denmark
Cable address: UNISANTE
COPENHAGEN
Telex: 15348

World Health Organization
Liaison Office with the United Nations
New York, N. Y. 10017, United States
Cable address: UNSANTE NEWYORK
Telex: 22492

World Health Organization
Regional Office for the Eastern
Mediterranean
P.O. Box 1517
Alexandria, Egypt
Cable address: UNISANTE
ALEXANDRIA
Telex: 4028

World Health Organization
Regional Office for the Western Pacific
P.O. Box 2932
12115 Manila, Philippines
Cable address: UNISANTE MANILA
Telex: 7227652, 3260

Chapter VI

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)¹ and its affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA), continued, during the fiscal year 1 July 1976 to 30 June 1977, to emphasize assistance for rural development. At the 1977 Board of Governors' meetings in Washington, D.C. (United States), the President of the Bank reported that during 1975-1977 the Bank had supported rural development projects which were expected to double the income of about 40 million rural poor. He urged policy shifts by all countries to increase trade, especially in exports of manufactured goods from developing countries, which would benefit the middle-income countries in particular. The poorest countries would continue to need increased amounts of concessional aid if the goal of abolishing absolute poverty by the end of the century was to be achieved, he added.

Membership in the Bank rose to 129 during the year with the admission of Guinea-Bissau on 24 March 1977.

Lending operations

In the fiscal year ending 30 June 1977, the Bank made 161 loans amounting to some \$5,759 million to 54 countries, an increase of \$720 million over fiscal year 1976. This brought the cumulative total of loan commitments by the Bank since its inception in 1946 to \$38,610 million.

The following tables summarize World Bank lending during fiscal year 1977 by area and by purpose.

BANK LOANS BY AREA

Area	Number	Amount (in millions of US dollars)
East Africa	20	311.7
West Africa	14	28.1
East Asia and the Pacific	34	1,452.0
South Asia	8	394.0
Europe, the Middle East and North Africa	38	1,474.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	47	1,868.2
Total	161	5,759.3

BANK LOANS BY PURPOSE

Purpose	Number	Amount (in millions of US dollars)
Agriculture and rural development	51	1,637.8
Development finance companies	20	730.7
Education	10	210.1
Electric power	16	784.5
Industry	13	720.8
Non-project	3	126.5
Population and nutrition	3	42.5
Technical assistance	1	1.5
Telecommunications	2	140.0
Tourism	4	98.6
Transportation	25	875.6
Urban development	4	128.2
Water supply and sewerage	9	262.5
Total	161	5,759.3

Agriculture and rural development

The Bank continued its commitment to rural development, making 51 loans in fiscal year 1977 amounting to \$1,637.8 million in 32 countries, an increase of 35 per cent in lending volume over fiscal year 1976.

Efforts continued to support projects directly benefiting the rural poor. A loan of \$120 million was made to Mexico, for instance, for a project to benefit 46,000 farm families and create 30,000 permanent jobs.

LOANS FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Country	Project	Amount (in millions of US dollars)
Brazil	Area development, crop processing and storage	125.0
Chile	Livestock	25.0
Colombia	Agricultural credit and area development	116.0
Costa Rica	Agricultural credit	18.0
Ecuador	Agricultural credit	15.5
Egypt	Irrigation	39.0
Greece	Area development	35.0
India	Fisheries	14.0
Indonesia	Area development and irrigation	128.0

¹ For further information on the Bank's activities prior to 1977, see also annual reports of the Bank.

Country	Project	Amount (in millions of US dollars)	Country	Purpose	Amount (in millions of US dollars)
Ivory Coast	Perennial crops	20.0	Peru	Financing for development projects	35.0
Jamaica	Area development	15.0	Portugal	Industrial financing	50.0
Kenya	Agricultural credit, area development and irrigation	74.0	Republic of Korea	Industrial financing	82.5
Malaysia	Irrigation	39.0		Financing for industrial sub-projects	70.0
Mexico	Area development	120.0	Senegal	Financing for industry and tourism	4.2
Morocco	Agricultural credit and irrigation	76.0	Swaziland	Financing for industry and tourism	5.0
Nigeria	Area development	62.0	Thailand	Industrial financing in less developed regions	25.0
Pakistan	Livestock	10.0	Turkey	Financing for decentralization and industrial growth	70.0
Panama	Fisheries and livestock	15.5		Industrial financing in the public sector	74.0
Papua New Guinea	Area development	12.0			
Paraguay	Area development	22.0			
Peru	Irrigation	25.0			
Philippines	Agricultural credit, area development and irrigation	116.5			
Republic of Korea	Agricultural credit and irrigation	144.0			
Romania	Irrigation	60.0			
Swaziland	Area development	4.0			
Syrian Arab Republic	Livestock	17.5			
Thailand	Irrigation, agricultural research and extension	83.0			
Tunisia	Agricultural credit and irrigation	54.0			
United Republic of Cameroon	Perennial crops	25.0			
United Republic of Tanzania	Forestry	7.0			
Yugoslavia	Irrigation, crop processing and storage	104.0			
Zambia	Forestry	16.8			

Development finance companies

The Bank made 20 loans totalling \$730.7 million in fiscal year 1977 to assist development finance companies in 17 countries, an increase of \$33.6 million over the previous fiscal year. The largest borrowers were Argentina's Banco Nacional de Desarrollo (\$100 million), the Korean Development Bank (\$82.5 million) and the Türkiye Sınai Kalkınma Bankası A.S. of Turkey (\$74 million).

LOANS TO DEVELOPMENT FINANCE COMPANIES

Country	Purpose	Amount (in millions of US dollars)
Argentina	Financing for fixed assets for industry	100.0
Bolivia	Financing for small-scale mining development	12.0
Colombia	Financing for small-scale industrial enterprises	15.0
Ecuador	Financing for industrial growth	26.0
Indonesia	Industrial financing	40.0
	Financing for private industrial investment	15.0
Kenya	Financing for manufacturing projects	20.0
Liberia	Financing for entrepreneurs	7.0
Morocco	Financing for industrial credit	45.0
Pakistan	Financing for medium- and large-scale industry	25.0
Paraguay	Financing for small- and medium-scale enterprises	10.0

Education

During fiscal year 1977, the Bank granted 10 loans totalling \$210.1 million for education projects. In Bolivia, the Congo, Malaysia and Paraguay, projects were to expand and improve access to primary and secondary-level education. In Zambia, a \$13.3 million Bank loan was made for a fourth education project to increase the supply of scarce middle- and advanced-level manpower for business and commerce and to train some 13,400 farmers. The project, at a total cost of \$23.2 million, was also supported by the Norwegian Agency for International Development with \$2.12 million.

LOANS FOR EDUCATION

Country	Purpose	Amount (in millions of US dollars)
Algeria	Vocational and technical education	48.5
Bolivia	Primary, community and vocational education	15.0
Brazil	Vocational training	32.0
Congo	Primary, secondary and technical education	8.0
Indonesia	Teacher training	19.0
Liberia	Vocational training, manpower planning, and science and technology education in secondary school	6.3
Malaysia	Primary education, industrial training and community service centres	35.0
Paraguay	Primary, secondary and rural community education	8.0
Philippines	Agricultural extension, forestry and veterinary medicine	25.0
Zambia	Training of skilled manpower and agricultural and extension staff	13.3

Electric power

Sixteen projects were assisted in 15 countries in fiscal year 1977 at a total cost of \$784.5 million, an increase of \$94.2 million over the previous

fiscal year. Projects in Argentina and Egypt were to bring electric power for the first time to a large number of poor people in urban and rural areas.

Projects in Ghana, Guatemala, Malawi, Panama, and the United Republic of Tanzania were co-financed, and technical assistance was provided for projects in Brazil, Chile, Egypt, Panama and the Philippines.

LOANS FOR ELECTRIC POWER

Country	Purpose	Amount (in millions of US dollars)
Argentina	Additional power for industry and new consumers in greater Buenos Aires	115.0
Brazil	Transmission facilities in the south and south-east	82.0
Chile	Improvements in facilities	
Egypt	Expansion and improvements in service to 13 cities and 19 rural zones	48.0
Ghana	Kpong Hydroelectric Project construction	39.0
	Expansion in electric service	9.0
Guatemala	Construction of dam, reservoir and power station	55.0
Indonesia	Expansion of power facilities	116.0
Malawi	Second stage of Nkula Falls Hydroelectric Plant	17.0
Malaysia	Construction of oil-fired thermal power station and transmission facilities	22.0
Nicaragua	Additional transmission and distribution through inter-connexions with Costa Rica line	22.0
Panama	Construction of hydroelectric plant and transmission facilities	42.0
Philippines	Expansion of Luzon's transmission system	58.0
Tunisia	Expansion of electricity supply	14.5
United Republic of Tanzania	Construction of dam and power stations	30.0
Yugoslavia	Second phase of transmission network	80.0

Industry

The Bank made 13 loans amounting to \$720.8 million for industrial projects in 10 countries during fiscal year 1977, a gain of 44 per cent over the preceding year. India was the largest borrower (\$150 million) for a \$571 million project for petroleum production. Four loans were made for fertilizer and chemical plant production facilities—two to Brazil and one each to Pakistan and Romania. Egypt and Mexico received loans for iron and steel. Morocco was assisted with a loan for the construction and start-up of a cement plant, and the United Republic of Tanzania received a loan for an industrial complex for manufacturing and processing industries.

LOANS FOR INDUSTRY

Country	Purpose	Amount (in millions of US dollars)
Brazil	Phosphate fertilizer plant	82.0
	Ammonia and urea plants	64.0
Egypt	Studies of the iron and steel industry	2.5
India	Petroleum production, transport and processing	150.0
Mexico	Iron and steel expansion	95.0
Morocco	Cement plant construction	45.0
Pakistan	Fertilizer and chemicals	55.0
Republic of Korea	Heavy machinery and equipment manufacture	80.0
Romania	Polyester plant	50.0
	Bearing-factory modernization and expansion	38.0
	Glass fibre production	18.3
Spain	Industrial research and development	18.0
United Republic of Tanzania	Industrial complex at Morogoro	23.0

Non-project loans

Three non-project loans totalling \$126.5 million were made in fiscal year 1977. Egypt received a \$70 million loan to finance some of its public and private-sector industry needs for raw materials, intermediate goods, spare parts and equipment, as well as for technical assistance. Guatemala was assisted with a \$26.5 million loan to reconstruct and rehabilitate earthquake-damaged sectors such as housing, schools and ports. The Inter-American Development Bank, the Central American Bank for Economic Integration, and the United States Agency for International Development were also supporting this project's total cost of \$52 million. Zambia was given a \$30 million loan to finance essential imports of capital and intermediate goods to maintain its production in agriculture, manufacturing and mining.

Population and nutrition

Three loans totalling \$42.5 million were granted for population and nutrition projects in fiscal year 1977. A \$5 million loan to the Dominican Republic helped to provide health and family planning services to 800,000 people in rural areas. Indonesia received a \$24.5 million loan for a second population project to support its national family planning programme in Java, Bali and 10 provinces in other islands. Another \$13 million loan to Indonesia was to help develop a national nutrition programme, research and staff training.

Telecommunications

Two loans totalling \$140 million were made by the Bank to improve telecommunications and telephone services during fiscal year 1977. Colombia received a loan of \$60 million to expand telephone-exchange facilities, particularly in

small towns and rural areas, and install new microwave and multiplex equipment. The Inter-American Development Bank also made a loan of \$29 million for this project.

An \$80 million loan to India was made to finance part of the Posts and Telegraphs Department's expansion programme.

Tourism

The Bank granted \$98.6 million for four tourism loans in fiscal year 1977. A \$17 million loan was to help Kenya conserve its wildlife resources and develop tourism so as to benefit the development of the economy, and specifically the income of rural inhabitants.

Mexico was assisted with a loan of \$42 million to develop two areas in Baja California for tourism. The proceeds from the loan were to be used for the building of infrastructure and other facilities, improvement of airport facilities and construction of two hotels, each with a 250-bed capacity.

A \$13.6 million Bank loan to Senegal was used to develop infrastructure and facilities for a 2,500-bed hotel development at Sali Portudal, carry out renovation work on historic sites and provide technical assistance and training.

An integrated tourism project in South Antalya, Turkey, with facilities provided at four project sites, was being supported with a \$26 million loan. After completion, net foreign exchange earnings were expected to total \$29.3 million a year and employment created for about 13,000 people.

Transportation

Twenty-two countries received loans amounting to \$875.6 million for transportation projects during fiscal year 1977.

Bolivia received a \$25 million loan to build two new domestic airports and improve two others. The project, at a total cost of \$39.5 million, was to improve access to four towns, only one of which was connected by road to other parts of the country, with reliable air transport for passengers and agricultural goods.

Algeria was assisted with an \$80 million loan for the construction of a new deep-water port near Jijel to serve a new steel complex. A \$67 million loan to the Republic of Korea was the second one to increase the port of Busan's capacity to handle a growing volume of containerized cargo. Mauritius was expanding Port Louis with a second Bank loan of \$3.6 million.

Bolivia was granted a \$35 million loan to rehabilitate railroad tracks, freight cars and workshop equipment with tools, equipment and technical assistance. A \$12 million loan to the Sudan was to improve the railway system.

Kenya used a \$4 million loan to help implement the first phase of a 15,000 kilometre rural access roads programme with the goal of increasing rural employment and cash crop and livestock production. Ecuador received a \$17.5 million loan to construct civil works and a road between Puerto Ila and Doblones, and 75 kilometres of feeder roads for access to an area of high agricultural potential. An access highway was also being built to Guayaquil, Ecuador's largest export-import centre.

LOANS FOR TRANSPORTATION

Country	Project	Amount (in millions of US dollars)
Algeria	Deep-water port	80.0
	Highways	41.5
Argentina	Road improvement	105.0
Bolivia	Railway rehabilitation	35.0
	Airports	25.0
Botswana	Road improvement and maintenance	20.0
Colombia	Highway rehabilitation and maintenance	90.0
Cyprus	Highway construction	10.0
Dominican Republic	Highway maintenance	5.0
Ecuador	Road construction	17.5
Honduras	Road improvement	35.0
	Port construction and expansion	12.0
Indonesia	Port expansion	32.0
Kenya	Rural access roads	4.0
Malaysia	Road improvement and maintenance	35.0
Mauritius	Port expansion	3.6
Oman	Highway maintenance	15.0
Pakistan	Railway improvement	35.0
Philippines	Road construction	95.0
Portugal	Road rehabilitation and maintenance	24.0
Republic of Korea	Port expansion	67.0
Senegal	Port expansion	6.0
Sudan	Railway improvement	12.0
United Republic of Cameroon	Port expansion	15.0
Yugoslavia	Highway expansion and improvement	56.0

Urban development

Four loans totalling \$128.2 million were made for urban development during fiscal year 1977, an increase of 50 per cent over the previous year. A \$6.7 million loan was granted to El Salvador's second urban development project. India received a \$25 million loan to improve bus services in greater Bombay.

The improvement of social and physical infrastructure in slums and low-income neighbourhoods was assisted in Jakarta and Surabaya, Indonesia, with a \$52.5 million loan, and in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, with a \$44 million loan. Both loans included technical assistance components.

Water supply and sewerage

The Bank made nine loans totalling \$262.5 million for water supply and sewerage projects in fiscal 1977, a slight increase over the previous year.

A \$10 million loan to the Bahamas was to improve and expand the water supply and the sanitary sewer system in New Providence island. In Egypt, a \$56 million loan was to help avert acute water-shortages and related health hazards, and improve service to 2.6 million inhabitants of Alexandria and an additional 1.4 million inhabitants and new industries elsewhere.

Water supply in Aleppo, Syrian Arab Republic, was to be increased and expanded to serve the poor, and sewage treatment projects were planned for Aleppo and Lattakia. In the United Republic of Tanzania, the water supply for Morogoro was to be expanded to meet the needs of a growing city, including those of industrial and commercial users.

LOANS FOR WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

Country	Purpose	Amount (in millions of US dollars)
Bahamas	Water supply and sewage treatment in New Providence island	10.0
Bolivia	Water supply and sewerage for Potosí, Sucre and rural areas	
Brazil	New and improved water and sewerage systems in Minas Gerais	40.0
Egypt	Water supply for Alexandria	56.0
Greece	Pollution control and wastewater treatment	36.0
Philippines	Water supply for six cities on Luzon island	23.0
Syrian Arab Republic	Water supply for Aleppo and project preparation for sewerage facilities	50.0
Tunisia	Potable water for inhabitants of Tunis and four other governorates	21.0
United Republic of Tanzania	Water supply for Morogoro and technical assistance	15.0

Technical assistance

The consultation process between the Bank and its borrowers continued to be a major vehicle for providing technical assistance to developing member countries on socio-economic development policies, national and regional planning, and project work. Technical assistance was also provided under the Bank's loans and credits. In fiscal year 1977, 162 lending operations included provision for technical assistance. In addition to this, Oman received a \$1.5 million loan specifically for technical assistance purposes—to prepare an investment programme in the power and

water supply sectors, for both rural and urban areas.

Oil-exporting developing countries continued to receive technical assistance on a reimbursable basis. Recipients were Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Venezuela for projects in agriculture, industry, education and transportation.

The Bank continued to encourage its member countries to seek grant financing for technical assistance from other sources and, in particular, from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The Bank continued to serve as executing agency for UNDP and, in fiscal year 1977, there were 10 new projects, for which UNDP committed \$11.4 million. The projects included: a \$5.2 million grant to strengthen Malaysia's capacity for project identification, preparation and implementation; \$1.3 million for water resources development and use in Egypt; \$860,000 for a major irrigation study in Nepal; and \$500,000 for technical assistance to the National Development Bank of Paraguay.

A significant component of technical assistance projects was the strengthening of planning institutions. The Bank served as executing agency for planning assistance projects in Indonesia, Liberia, Malaysia, the Philippines, the Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda and Zaire.

Pre-investment studies and feasibility assessments carried out with UNDP financing resulted in Bank loans and credits for projects with an estimated cost of \$1,600 million during fiscal year 1977.

Economic Development Institute

During fiscal year 1977, the Economic Development Institute conducted 11 courses in Washington, D.C., for 290 participants. It also sponsored or supported 24 courses overseas for 621 officials concerned with economic affairs in developing countries. Since its establishment in 1955, more than 5,000 officials had attended courses in Washington and overseas.

During the year, the Institute continued its efforts to transfer teaching capacity to developing countries. To this end, the Institute included in its courses held in Washington an increasing number of participants concerned with in-service training in their own countries.

Also during the year, the Institute co-operated with organizations in developed countries. At Paris, it joined the International Institute for Educational Planning to sponsor an education programme and projects course for officials from French-speaking countries, and with the International Development Centre of Japan it organized an industrial projects course for officials from

several Asian, Middle Eastern and Latin American countries.

Development aid co-ordination

The Bank continued its efforts to organize various aid co-ordination mechanisms for developing countries receiving assistance from bilateral and multilateral sources. In fiscal year 1977, the Bank sponsored meetings of 12 groups co-ordinating aid for Bolivia, Burma, Colombia, Egypt, Kenya, Nepal, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Thailand, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zaire. The Bank also participated in a meeting of the Inter-Governmental Group for Indonesia, for which the Netherlands served as Chairman.

Financing activities

During fiscal year 1977, the Bank sold 39 issues amounting to the equivalent of \$4,721 million, an increase of \$910 million over the previous year. The principal source of borrowed funds was the investment markets, on which the Bank sold 28 issues totalling the equivalent of \$3,545 million. Governments and central banks purchased \$1,138 million of Bank issues, which was \$213 million less than in fiscal year 1976.

Borrowings in the petroleum-exporting countries, amounting to \$395 million, were \$50 million below fiscal year 1976. The Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency purchased the equivalent of \$179.5 million of the Bank's obligations, and \$216 million of two-year United States dollar bonds were placed with Governments and official agencies of 13 petroleum-exporting countries, including Saudi Arabia.

The Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and Yugoslavia purchased \$743 million equivalent of Bank obligations; \$434 million of two-year United States dollar bonds were sold to Governments and official agencies in 69 countries, and to regional and international organizations.

Sales of issues in the investment market were made in the Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland and the United States. Of these, \$2,302 million was distributed by means of public offerings and \$1,243 million by private placements with financial institutions.

The investment market in the United States was the largest source of borrowed funds in fiscal year 1977: eight issues, totalling \$1,850 million were sold in three public offerings. The market in the Federal Republic of Germany absorbed issues valued at \$1,192 million, and in the Swiss market issues worth about \$502 million were placed.

The Bank also borrowed \$37.5 million from the Interest Subsidy Fund (which was made up of contributions of various member countries to finance the differential between the Bank's standard rate and a lower rate charged certain borrowers on so-called Third Window loans). This brought the cumulative total of borrowings from the Subsidy Fund to \$167 million as at 30 June 1977 at an interest rate of 8.5 per cent, with maturities ranging from 1977 to 2001.

Sales of Bank obligations in the year included \$3,805 million in new borrowings, while \$916 million replaced obligations that had matured during the year. Debt maturities in fiscal year 1977 amounted to \$1,385 million equivalent. An additional \$78 million of debt was retired in fiscal year 1977 by means of sinking fund and purchase fund operations.

Outstanding obligations of the World Bank as at 30 June 1977 stood at \$18,478 million, of which investors in the United States held about 28 per cent, those in the Federal Republic of Germany 24 per cent, in Japan 9 per cent, in Switzerland 8 per cent and in Saudi Arabia 7 per cent. About 24 per cent of outstanding borrowings were held by investment institutions, including central banks and Government agencies in more than 80 countries.

Income and reserves

The Bank's gross income increased \$287 million in fiscal year 1977 to a record level of \$1,617 million. Net income was \$209 million, a decrease of \$11 million from the previous year.

Total expenses amounted to \$1,408 million, including administrative costs of \$141 million.

The General Reserve of the Bank amounted to \$1,733 million as at 30 June 1977, with \$120 million derived from net income in 1976 allocated to it during fiscal year 1977. As a result of net translation adjustments arising from currency appreciations and depreciations, \$10 million was debited from the Bank's General Reserve compared with a similar debit of \$151 million in fiscal year 1976.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES (for the fiscal year ended 30 June 1977)

	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)
Income	
Income from investments*	536,054
Income from loans	
Interest and commissions	985,271
Commitment charges	87,458
Other income†	8,593
Total income	1,617,376
expenses	
Administrative expenses*	140,802
Interest on borrowings	1,251,922

	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)
Expenses	
Bond issuance and other financial expenses	15,202
Total expenses	1,407,926
Net income	209,450

* Includes net capital gain of \$80,981,000 resulting from sales of investments.

t Includes net capital gain of \$8,335,000 resulting from repurchases of obligations of the Bank pursuant to the terms of the respective borrowing agreements.

** All administrative expenses of the Bank and IDA and a portion of the expenses of the International Finance Corporation (IFC) are paid by the Bank. A management fee is charged to IDA, and a service and support fee to IFC, representing their respective share of the costs. The administrative expenses shown are net of the management fee (\$62,770,000) and service and support fee (\$1,657,000).

Capitalization

Senegal increased its capital subscription during the fiscal year 1977. This increase, plus the original subscriptions of the Comoros and Guinea-Bissau which had become members during the period, brought the Bank's subscribed capital to \$30,869 million in terms of current United States dollars as at 30 June 1977.

Discussions continued in 1977 on the question of increasing the subscribed capital of the Bank.

In May 1977, the Board of Governors formally approved the resolutions forwarded to it by the Executive Directors. The first resolution increased the Bank's authorized capital to \$41,016 million; the second authorized an allotment to 125 members of up to \$8,340 million of selective increases in subscriptions to capital stock.²

By another action, members were permitted to exercise, in lieu of the selective increases authorized for them, pre-emptive rights as stockholders to maintain the proportion of their equity and voting power in the Bank.

Nine countries indicated during fiscal year 1977 their intention to exercise their pre-emptive rights, and thus the total of increased subscriptions to be allotted rose by about \$189 million to \$8,529 million.

Secretariat

As at 30 June 1977, the staff of the World Bank and IDA numbered 4,459, drawn from 106 nationalities.

² See also Y.U.N., 1976, p. 977.

Annex I. MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, SUBSCRIPTIONS AND VOTING POWER (As at 30 June 1977)

MEMBER*	SUBSCRIPTION		VOTING POWER		MEMBER*	SUBSCRIPTION		VOTING POWER	
	Per- centage of total	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)†	Number of votes	Per- centage of total		Per- centage of total	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)†	Number of votes	Per- centage of total
Afghanistan	0.12	30,000	550	0.19	Ecuador	0.07	18,100	431	0.15
Algeria	0.43	110,900	1,389	0.47	Egypt	0.56	142,100	1,671	0.58
Argentina	1.46	373,300	3,983	1.38	El Salvador	0.05	12,000	370	0.13
Australia	2.22	567,100	5,921	2.05	Equatorial Guinea	0.03	6,400	314	0.11
Austria	0.90	230,400	2,554	0.89	Ethiopia	0.04	11,400	364	0.13
Bahamas	0.07	17,100	421	0.15	Fiji	0.04	11,100	361	0.13
Bahrain	0.03	8,500	335	0.12	Finland	0.63	162,100	1,871	0.65
Bangladesh	0.42	106,700	1,317	0.46	France	5.00	1,279,200	13,042	4.53
Barbados	0.04	11,100	361	0.13	Gabon	0.05	12,000	370	0.13
Belgium	2.17	554,500	5,795	2.01	Gambia	0.02	5,300	303	0.11
Benin	0.04	10,000	350	0.12	Germany, Federal Republic of	5.34	1,365,300	13,903	4.83
Bolivia	0.08	21,000	460	0.16	Ghana	0.29	73,400	984	0.34
Botswana	0.02	4,300	293	0.10	Greece	0.29	73,600	986	0.34
Brazil	1.46	373,300	3,983	1.38	Grenada	0.01	1,700	267	0.09
Burma	0.20	50,700	757	0.26	Guatemala	0.05	12,300	373	0.13
Burundi	0.06	15,000	400	0.14	Guinea	0.08	20,000	450	0.16
Canada	3.68	941,800	9,668	3.36	Guinea-Bissau	0.01	2,700	277	0.10
Central African Empire	0.04	10,000	350	0.12	Guyana	0.07	17,100	421	0.15
Chad	0.04	10,000	350	0.12	Haiti	0.06	15,000	400	0.14
Chile	0.37	94,300	1,193	0.41	Honduras	0.03	8,400	334	0.12
Colombia	0.36	93,300	1,183	0.41	Iceland	0.07	18,400	434	0.15
Comoros	0.01	1,600	266	0.09	India	3.52	900,000	9,250	3.21
Congo	0.04	10,000	350	0.12	Indonesia	0.86	220,000	2,450	0.85
Costa Rica	0.04	10,700	357	0.12	Iran	0.62	158,000	1,830	0.64
Cyprus	0.09	22,200	472	0.16	Iraq	0.27	69,800	948	0.33
Democratic Kampuchea	0.08	21,400	464	0.16	Ireland	0.40	103,200	1,282	0.44
Democratic Yemen	0.10	24,800	498	0.17	Israel	0.43	110,800	1,358	0.47
Denmark	0.86	221,100	2,461	0.85	Italy	3.33	852,500	8,775	3.05
Dominican Republic	0.06	14,300	393	0.14	Ivory Coast	0.14	36,500	615	0.21

SUBSCRIPTION					VOTING POWER				
MEMBER*	Per-centage of total	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)†	Number of votes	Per-centage of total	MEMBER	Per-centage of total	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)†	Number of votes	Per-centage of total
Jamaica	0.17	44,600	696	0.24	Romania	0.63	162,100	1,871	0.65
Japan	4.00	1,023,000	10,480	3.64	Rwanda	0.06	15,000	400	0.14
Jordan	0.07	18,700	437	0.15	Samoa	0.01	1,700	267	0.09
Kenya	0.16	40,000	650	0.23	Saudi Arabia	0.45	114,300	1,393	0.48
Kuwait	0.27	69,400	944	0.33	Senegal	0.14	36,200	612	0.21
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.04	10,000	350	0.12	Sierra Leone	0.06	15,000	400	0.14
Lebanon	0.04	9,000	340	0.12	Singapore	0.13	32,000	570	0.20
Lesotho	0.02	4,300	293	0.10	Somalia	0.06	15,000	400	0.14
Liberia	0.08	21,300	463	0.16	South Africa	1.07	273,000	2,980	1.03
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.08	20,000	450	0.16	Spain	1.32	337,100	3,621	1.26
Luxembourg	0.08	20,000	450	0.16	Sri Lanka	0.32	82,700	1,077	0.37
Madagascar	0.09	21,900	469	0.16	Sudan	0.23	60,000	850	0.30
Malawi	0.06	15,000	400	0.14	Swaziland	0.03	6,800	318	0.11
Malaysia	0.62	158,700	1,837	0.64	Sweden	1.08	277,300	3,023	1.05
Mali	0.07	17,300	423	0.15	Syrian Arab Republic	0.16	42,100	671	0.23
Mauritania	0.04	10,000	350	0.12	Thailand	0.45	114,300	1,393	0.48
Mauritius	0.07	18,800	438	0.15	Togo	0.06	15,000	400	0.14
Mexico	0.89	228,000	2,530	0.88	Trinidad and Tobago	0.21	53,500	785	0.27
Morocco	0.38	96,000	1,210	0.42	Tunisia	0.15	37,300	623	0.22
Nepal	0.04	11,200	362	0.13	Turkey	0.50	128,600	1,536	0.53
Netherlands	2.31	592,300	6,173	2.14	Uganda	0.13	33,300	583	0.20
New Zealand	0.67	171,600	1,966	0.68	United Arab Emirates	0.05	12,800	378	0.13
Nicaragua	0.04	9,100	341	0.12	United Kingdom	10.16	2,600,000	26,250	9.11
Niger	0.04	10,000	350	0.12	United Republic of Cameroon	0.08	20,000	450	0.16
Nigeria	0.45	115,200	1,402	0.49	United Republic of Tanzania	0.14	35,000	600	0.21
Norway	0.80	204,800	2,298	0.80	United States	25.30	6,473,000	64,980	22.55
Oman	0.02	6,000	310	0.11	Upper Volta	0.04	10,000	350	0.12
Pakistan	0.78	200,000	2,250	0.78	Uruguay	0.16	41,100	661	0.23
Panama	0.07	18,100	431	0.15	Venezuela	0.77	197,200	2,222	0.77
Papua New Guinea	0.07	17,100	421	0.15	Viet Nam	0.21	54,300	793	0.28
Paraguay	0.02	6,000	310	0.11	Yemen	0.03	8,500	335	0.12
Peru	0.29	73,500	985	0.34	Yugoslavia	0.46	117,800	1,428	0.50
Philippines	0.52	132,200	1,572	0.55	Zaire	0.38	96,000	1,210	0.42
Portugal	0.31	80,000	1,050	0.36	Zambia	0.25	64,800	989	0.31
Qatar	0.07	17,100	421	0.15	Other Asia	2.93	750,000	7,750	2.69
Republic of Korea	0.27	68,200	932	0.32	Total	100.00	25,589,000	288,140	100.00

* Note by United Nations Secretariat In information supplied by the World Bank, China is included in the list of the Bank's members. However, with respect to China's representation, the Bank has not implemented General Assembly resolution 2758(XXVI) of 25 October 1971.

† Expressed in United States dollars of the weight and fineness in effect on 1 July 1944.

Annex II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND ALTERNATES OF THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

(As at 30 June 1977)

Appointed Director	Appointed Alternate	Appointed by
Edward R. Fried	Hal F. Reynolds	United States
William S. Ryrie	Ronald F. R. Deare	United Kingdom
Hans Janssen	Hans-Dieter Hanfland	Germany, Federal Republic of
Jacques-Henri Wahl	René-Paul Rigaud	France
Susumu Murayama	Fumiya Iwasaki	Japan
Beefed Director	Elected Alternate	Elected by the votes of
Giorgio Rota (Italy)	German Calvillo (Spain)	Italy. Portugal. Spain
Earl G. Drake (Canada)	Edward M. Agostini (Guyana)	Bahamas, Barbados, Canada, Grenada, Guyana, Ireland, Jamaica
S. R. Sen (India)	M. Matiul Islam (Bangladesh)	Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka
Anthony U. A. Looijen (Netherlands)	Gavra D. Popovic (Yugoslavia)	Cyprus, Israel, Netherlands, Romania, Yugoslavia
Jacques de Groot (Belgium)	Tune Bilget (Turkey)	Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Turkey
Said E. El-Naggar (Egypt)	Saleh A. Al-Hegelan (Saudi Arabia)	Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen
Einar Magnussen (Norway)	Valgeir Arsaellsson (Iceland)	Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden

Elected Director	Elected Alternate	Elected by the votes of
Thavil Khutrakul (Thailand)	Bharat B. Pradhan (Nepal)	Burma, Fiji, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Nepal, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam
Timothy T. Thahane (Lesotho)	A. H. Madinga (Malawi)	Botswana, Burundi, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia
Yahia Khelif (Algeria)	Kwaku Gyasi-Twum (Ghana)	Afghanistan, Algeria, Democratic Yemen, Ghana, Greece, Iran, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia
R. A. Johnston (Australia)	Gerald S. Aburn (New Zealand)	Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa
Eduardo Pesqueira (Mexico)	Eduardo A. McCullough (Panama)	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Venezuela
Armand Razafindrabe (Madagascar)	Stanislas Y. Kpognon (Benin)	Benin, Central African Empire, Chad, Congo, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Zaire
Ernesto Franco-Holguin (Colombia)	Ramon Martinez Aponte (Dominican Republic)	Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Philippines
Julio C. Gutierrez (Paraguay)	Eduardo R. Conesa (Argentina)	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay

NOTE: Democratic Kampuchea and South Africa did not participate in the 1976 regular election of Executive Directors. The Comoros and Guinea-Bissau became members after that election.

Annex PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (As at 1 July 1977)

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS*

President: Robert S. McNamara.
 Senior Vice-President, Operations: J. Burke Knapp.
 Vice-President and General Counsel: A. Broches.
 Vice-President, Finance: I. P. M. Cargill.
 Vice-President, Administration, Organization, Personnel Management: Bernard Chadenet.
 Vice-President, Development Policy: Hollis B. Chenery.
 Vice-President, External Relations: William D. Clark.
 Director-General, Operations Evaluation: Mervyn L. Weiner.
 Vice-President, Projects Staff: Warren C. Baum.
 Regional Vice-President, Europe, Middle East and North Africa: Munir P. Benjenk.
 Regional Vice-President, Western Africa: Roger Chaufournier.
 Regional Vice-President, East Asia and Pacific: S. Shahid Husain.
 Regional Vice-President, Latin America and the Caribbean: Adalbert Krieger.
 Regional Vice-President, South Asia: Ernest Stern.
 Regional Vice-President, Eastern Africa: Willi A. Wapenhans.
 Assistant to the Vice-President, Finance: John H. Adler.
 Secretary: P. N. Damry.
 Director, Programming and Budgeting Department: K. Georg Gabriel.
 Controller Masaya Hattori.
 Treasurer: Eugene H. Rotberg.

* Officers and staff of the World Bank serve as officers and staff of IDA.

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Chapter VII

The International Finance Corporation (IFC)

The International Finance Corporation (IFC)¹ was established in 1956 as an affiliate of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) to assist developing member countries by helping them to promote the private sector of their economies. The principal objectives of IFC were: to provide risk capital for productive private enterprise, in association with private investors and management; to encourage the development of local capital markets; and to stimulate the international flow of private capital.

The Corporation, which made investments in the form of share subscriptions and long-term loans, carried out stand-by and underwriting arrangements, and provided financial and technical assistance to privately controlled development finance companies. It neither required nor accepted guarantees by Governments in its operations. Generally, IFC invested on a mixed equity and loan basis, with other investors providing the bulk of the funds required for any given project.

Two States joined IFC in 1977: Guinea-Bissau (25 March) and the United Arab Emirates (30 September), thus increasing the number of member countries to 107.

Investments in loan and equity totalling \$206.7 million were made by IFC during the fiscal year ending 30 June 1977. These commitments were made to 33 enterprises in 20 developing countries. Concurrently with IFC, others invested \$894 million in the same enterprises. Taking into account \$68 million to be financed by cash generation, the total cost of the projects to which these commitments were made was \$1,169 million.

Of the \$206.7 million committed by IFC during the fiscal year, \$82.5 million went to eight projects in Latin America, \$62.5 million to six projects in Europe, \$28.5 million to 11 projects in Asia, and \$33.2 million to eight projects in Africa.

The Corporation's operations in the fiscal year 1977 brought the cumulative gross total of its investments to \$1,712 million in 292 enterprises in 62 developing countries. Others had concurrently invested \$7,262 million in these same enterprises.

Operating income in the fiscal year ending 30 June 1977 was \$54.5 million, including \$45.9 million in interest and commitment charges and \$8.6 million in dividends. Income from loans exceeded borrowing costs by \$16.2 million, which

more than covered administrative expenses of \$13.1 million. Net income, including gains on sales of investments of \$1.2 million, and after deducting a provision for losses on investments of \$5.9 million, amounted to \$8.9 million. (See statement below.)

IFC COMMITMENTS BY TYPE OF BUSINESS
(1 July 1976-30 June 1977)

Sector	Amount (in millions of US dollars)
Development financing	40.7
Food and food processing	27.6
General manufacturing	23.7
Textiles and fibres	21.0
Mining	18.5
Money and capital markets	18.2
Pulp and paper products	17.3
Utilities	15.0
Cement and construction materials	13.2
Iron and steel	11.2
Chemicals and petrochemical products	0.3

IFC INVESTMENTS
(1 July 1976-30 June 1977)

Recipient and sector	Amount (in US dollars)
Argentina	
Food and food processing	9,000,000
Textiles	7,000,000
Brazil	
Manufacturing	20,000,000
Mining	15,000,000
Iron and steel	10,968,144
Colombia	
Utility	15,000,000
Construction materials	2,432,432
Tourism	26,447
Cyprus	
Construction materials	670,695
Ecuador	
Development financing	74,641
Greece	
Development financing	40,000,000
Food and food processing	106,564
Guatemala	
Construction materials	3,000,000
Indonesia	
Textiles	1,850,000
Ivory Coast	
Textiles	884,703

¹ For further information on activities of IFC prior to 1977, see also annual reports of IFC to its Board of Directors and Board of Governors and summary proceedings of annual meetings of Board of Governors.

Recipient and sector	Amount (in US dollars)
Kenya	
Capital markets	2,000,000
Pulp and paper	1,826,226
Liberia	
Development financing	306,300
Madagascar	
Textiles	11,292,728
Malawi	
Food and food processing	9,000,000
Morocco	
Construction materials	7,091,119
Philippines	
Mining	3,500,000
Manufacturing	3,500,000
Chemical and petrochemical products	271,037
Republic of Korea	
Capital markets	15,868,795
Development financing	291,222
Manufacturing	174,944
Thailand	
Food and food processing	2,700,000
Capital markets	294,118
Turkey	
Iron and steel	226,308
United Republic of Cameroon	
Food and food processing	807,890
Yugoslavia	
Pulp and paper	15,483,319
Food and food processing	6,022,245
Total	206,669,877

Secretariat

As at 30 June 1977, IFC staff numbered 234, including nationals of 47 countries.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES
(for fiscal year ending 30 June 1977)

	Amount (in US dollars)
Income	
Income from obligations of Governments	285,699
Income from loan and equity investments and stand-by and underwriting commitments:	
Interest	54,555,334
Dividends and profit participations	43,965,909
Commitment charges	8,612,276
Commissions	1,579,120
Realized gain on sales of loan and equity investments	398,029
Other income	1,242,432
Total income	(335,084)
Expenditure	
Administrative expenses*	55,748,381
Charges on borrowings	13,131,898
Total expenditure	27,771,918
Provision for losses	40,903,816
Net income—transferred to General Reserve	(5,948,001)
	8,896,564

* The World Bank charges IFC an annual service and support fee for the year ending 30 June 1977 was fixed at \$1,657,000.

Annex I. MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION, SUBSCRIPTIONS AND VOTING POWER
(As at 30 June 1977)

MEMBER*	SUBSCRIPTION		VOTING POWER		MEMBER*	SUBSCRIPTION		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)	Percent-age of total	Number of votes	Percent-age of total		Amount (in thousands of US dollars)	Percent-age of total	Number of votes	Percent-age of total
Afghanistan	111	0.10	361	0.27	Guinea-Bissau	18	0.02	268	0.20
Argentina	1,662	1.53	1,912	1.42	Guyana	89	0.08	339	0.25
Australia	2,215	2.04	2,465	1.83	Haiti	22	0.02	272	0.20
Austria	554	0.51	804	0.60	Honduras	11	0.01	261	0.19
Bangladesh	713	0.66	963	0.71	Iceland	11	0.01	261	0.19
Belgium	2,492	2.30	2,742	2.03	India	4,431	4.09	4,681	3.47
Bolivia	78	0.07	328	0.24	Indonesia	1,218	1.12	1,468	1.09
Brazil	1,163	1.07	1,413	1.05	Iran	372	0.34	622	0.46
Burma	166	0.15	416	0.31	Iraq	67	0.06	317	0.24
Canada	3,600	3.32	3,850	2.86	Ireland	332	0.31	582	0.43
Chile	388	0.36	638	0.47	Israel	50	0.05	300	0.22
Colombia	388	0.36	638	0.47	Italy	1,994	1.84	2,244	1.66
Costa Rica	22	0.02	272	0.20	Ivory Coast	111	0.10	361	0.27
Cyprus	83	0.08	333	0.25	Jamaica	148	0.14	398	0.30
Denmark	753	0.70	1,003	0.74	Japan	2,769	2.56	3,019	2.24
Dominican Republic	22	0.02	272	0.20	Jordan	33	0.03	283	0.21
Ecuador	35	0.03	285	0.21	Kenya	184	0.17	434	0.32
Egypt	590	0.54	840	0.62	Kuwait	369	0.34	619	0.46
El Salvador	11	0.01	261	0.19	Lebanon	50	0.05	300	0.22
Ethiopia	33	0.03	283	0.21	Lesotho	18	0.02	268	0.20
Finland	421	0.39	671	0.50	Liberia	83	0.08	333	0.25
France	5,815	5.37	6,065	4.50	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	55	0.05	305	0.23
Gabon	55	0.05	305	0.23	Luxembourg	111	0.10	361	0.27
Germany, Federal Republic of	3,655	3.37	3,905	2.90	Madagascar	111	0.10	361	0.27
Ghana	166	0.15	416	0.31	Malawi	83	0.08	333	0.25
Greece	277	0.26	527	0.39	Malaysia	277	0.26	527	0.39
Grenada	11	0.01	261	0.19	Mauritania	55	0.05	305	0.23
Guatemala	22	0.02	272	0.20	Mauritius	95	0.09	345	0.26

MEMBER*	SUBSCRIPTION		VOTING POWER		MEMBER*	SUBSCRIPTION		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)	Percent-age of total	Number of votes	Percent-age of total		Amount (in thousands of US dollars)	Percent-age of total	Number of votes	Percent-age of total
Mexico	720	0.66	970	0.72	Sudan	111	0.10	361	0.27
Morocco	388	0.36	638	0.47	Swaziland	35	0.03	285	0.21
Nepal	55	0.05	305	0.23	Sweden	1,108	1.02	1,358	1.01
Netherlands	3,046	2.81	3,296	2.44	Syrian Arab Republic	72	0.07	322	0.24
New Zealand	923	0.85	1,173	0.87	Thailand	139	0.13	389	0.29
Nicaragua	9	0.01	259	0.19	Togo	83	0.08	333	0.25
Nigeria	369	0.34	619	0.46	Trinidad and Tobago	148	0.14	398	0.30
Norway	554	0.51	804	0.60	Tunisia	133	0.12	383	0.28
Oman	36	0.03	286	0.21	Turkey	476	0.44	726	0.54
Pakistan	1,108	1.02	1,358	1.01	Uganda	184	0.17	434	0.32
Panama	2		252	0.19	United Kingdom	14,400	13.29	14,650	10.86
Papua New Guinea	114	0.11	364	0.27	United Republic of Cameroon				
Paraguay	16	0.01	266	0.20	United Republic of Tanzania	111	0.10	361	0.27
Peru	194	0.18	444	0.33	United States	184	0.17	434	0.32
Philippines	166	0.15	416	0.31	Upper Volta	35,168	32.46	35,418	26.27
Portugal	443	0.41	693	0.51	Uruguay	55	0.05	305	0.23
Republic of Korea	139	0.13	389	0.29	Venezuela	155	0.14	405	0.30
Rwanda	100	0.09	350	0.26	Viet Nam	116	0.11	366	0.27
Samoa	9	0.01	259	0.19	Yemen	166	0.15	416	0.31
Saudi Arabia	111	0.10	361	0.27	Yugoslavia	47	0.04	297	0.22
Senegal	184	0.17	434	0.32	Zaire	591	0.55	841	0.62
Sierra Leone	83	0.08	333	0.25	Zambia	332	0.31	582	0.43
Singapore	177	0.16	427	0.32	Other Asia	295	0.27	545	0.40
Somalia	83	0.08	333	0.25		4,154	3.83	4,404	3.27
South Africa	1,108	1.02	1,358	1.01					
Spain	1,108	1.02	1,358	1.01					
Sri Lanka	166	0.15	416	0.31	Total	108,342	100.00*	134,842	100.00*

* Note by United Nations Secretariat In information supplied by IFC, China is included in the list of the Corporation's members. However, with respect to China's representation, IFC has not implemented General Assembly resolution 2758(XXVI) of 25 October 1971.

† Less than 0.005 per cent.

** Differs from the sum of the individual percentages shown because of rounding.

Annex II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND ALTERNATES OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (As at 30 June 1977)

Appointed Director	Appointed Alternate	Casting the votes of
Edward R. Fried	Hal F. Reynolds	United States
William S. Rylie	Ronald F. R. Deare	United Kingdom
Jacques-Henri Wahl	René-Paul Rigaud	France
Hans Janssen	Hans-Dieter Hanfland	Germany, Federal Republic of
Susumu Murayama	Fumiya Iwasaki	Japan
Elected Director	Elected Alternate	Casting the votes of
S. R. Sen (India)	M. Matiul Islam (Bangladesh)	Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka
Earl G. Drake (Canada)	Edward M. Agostini (Guyana)	Canada, Grenada, Guyana, Ireland, Jamaica
Timothy T. Thahane (Lesotho)	A. H. Madinga (Malawi)	Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia
Anthony U. A. Looijen (Netherlands)	Gavra D. Popovic (Yugoslavia)	Cyprus, Israel, Netherlands, Yugoslavia
Said E. El-Naggar (Egypt)	Saleh A. Al-Hegelan (Saudi Arabia)	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen
	Tunc Bilget (Turkey)	Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Turkey
	Stanislas Y. Kpognon (Benin)	Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mauritius, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Zaire
Thavil Khutrakul (Thailand)	Bharat B. Pradhan (Nepal)	Burma, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam
Giorgio Rota (Italy)	German Calvillo (Spain)	Italy, Portugal, Spain
R. A. Johnston (Australia)	Gerald S. Abum (New Zealand)	Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa
Einar Magnussen (Norway)	Valgeir Arsaellsson (Iceland)	Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden

Elected Director	Elected Alternate	Casting the votes of
Eduardo Pesqueira (Mexico)	Eduardo A. McCullough (Panama)	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Venezuela
Julio C. Gutiérrez (Paraguay)	Eduardo R. Conesa (Argentina)	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay
Yahia Khelif (Algeria)	Kwaku Gyasi-Twum (Ghana)	Afghanistan, Ghana, Greece, Iran, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia
Ernesto Franco-Holguin (Colombia)	Ramón Martínez Aponte (Dominican Republic)	Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Philippines

NOTE: Guinea-Bissau and South Africa are not represented by a Director.

Annex III. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (As at 30 June 1977)

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

President: Robert S. McNamara.*
 Executive Vice-President: Moeen A. Qureshi.
 Vice-President: Gordon F. McClure.
 Vice-President: Jadhvir Parmar.
 General Counsel: Jose E. Camacho.
 Director, Finance and Management Department: Marshall Burkes.
 Secretary: P. N. Damry.*
 Director, Personnel Department: R. A. Clarke.*
 Director, Engineering Department: Makrand V. Deheja.
 Regional Mission in Eastern Africa: G. Michael Dixon.
 Director, Department of Investments, Latin America and Caribbean I: Kurt B. Eckrich.
 Director, Programming and Budgeting Department: K. Georg Gabriel.*
 Director, Capital Markets Department: David Gill.
 Director, Department of Investments, Europe and Middle East: Douglas Gustafson.

Senior Adviser, Portfolio: Fawzi Habib.
 Special Representative in Middle East: Cherif Hassan.
 Senior Adviser, Technical: H. Geoffrey Hilton.
 Director, Department of Investments, Africa: Gunter H. Kreuter.
 Director, Marketing: Rolf T. Lundberg.
 Special Representative in Far East: Naokado Nishihara.
 Senior Adviser, Part I Countries and Special Projects: Neil J. Paterson.
 Director, Development Department: Richard W. Richardson.
 Director, Department of Investments, Latin America and Caribbean II: Jose M. Ruisanchez.
 Director, Department of Investments, Asia: Torstein Stephansen.
 Special Representative in Europe: J. W. Strobl.
 Director, Administrative Services Department: James E. Twining.*
 Regional Mission in East Asia: Giovanni Vacchelli.

* Holds the same position in the World Bank.

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Chapter VIII

The International Development Association (IDA)

The International Development Association (IDA)¹ is an affiliate of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank). Its purpose is to promote economic development by supporting productive, high-priority projects in developing member countries.

The Association lends for the same kinds of projects as the World Bank, using the same appraisal criteria and the same staff, but it obtains its funds from different sources and lends on different terms; its capital and assets are entirely separate from those of the Bank.

The Bank obtains the larger part of its funds in the capital markets and lends on roughly conventional terms. The bulk of the resources of IDA are contributed by member Governments, enabling it to lend to the poorest countries on more flexible terms which weigh less heavily on their balances of payments.

In general, a country eligible to receive IDA credits must have a low per capita income—not more than \$520 per capita per year; emphasis is on assistance to the poorest countries within this category. A further eligibility requirement is a difficult balance-of-payments problem with little prospect of earning sufficient foreign exchange to justify borrowing all the external funds needed for development on conventional terms. The country must also have sufficient economic, financial and political stability to warrant long-term development lending and a genuine commitment to development.

The Association's credits are interest-free, with a service charge of 0.75 per cent on disbursed and outstanding credit balances. The credits are repayable over 50 years, with an initial grace period of 10 years before repayment begins.

Unlike the Bank, which may lend to public and private entities with Government guarantees, IDA lends only to Governments. In the case of revenue-producing projects, IDA credits are re-lent by the Governments on terms reflecting the local cost of capital. Thus, IDA terms help Governments to finance economic development without distorting the local credit structure.

From the start of operations in 1960 to the end of fiscal year 1977 (30 June), IDA's resources totalled the equivalent of \$11,789 million. Usable subscriptions and supplementary contributions

amounted to \$1,052 million and \$9,412 million respectively.

In addition, the World Bank provided \$1,125 million in grants out of its net income for the fiscal years beginning in 1964, of which some \$25.9 million was earmarked for agricultural research and for the control of onchocerciasis (river blindness). Switzerland, which is not a member of IDA, made two interest-free 50-year loans totalling \$70 million. Cumulative net earnings of IDA totalled \$90 million and repayments on development credit amounted to \$30 million. Participations by Norway under an aid co-operative agreement with the World Bank and IDA made a further \$18 million available.

Aside from initial subscriptions in usable form totalling \$984 million, the bulk of IDA funds for lending have been provided by its Part I (richer) member countries and several Part II (developing) members under a series of replenishment agreements. The first replenishment of IDA's resources took effect in 1964, the second in 1969, the third in 1972 and the fourth in 1975.

On 16 June 1977, the Board of Governors of IDA adopted a resolution providing for a fifth replenishment of IDA resources, amounting to the equivalent of \$7,638 million. Contributions were to be made by 21 Part I countries, four Part II countries and one non-member country—the United Arab Emirates.

Membership in IDA rose to 117 during the year with the admission of Guinea-Bissau on 25 March 1977.

By 30 June 1977, IDA had made cumulative net commitments totalling \$11,398 million. Commitments in fiscal year 1977 amounted to \$1,307.5 million, of which \$770 million, or 59 per cent, went to six countries in South Asia and \$260.5 million, or 20 per cent, went to 11 countries in East Africa. India, with nine credits amounting to \$481 million, was the largest borrower from IDA in the year, followed by Bangladesh with credits of \$122 million.

The tables below summarize IDA lending in fiscal year 1977 by area and by purpose.

¹ For further information on activities of IDA prior to 1977, see also annual reports to the Board of Governors of the World Bank and IDA.

IDA CREDITS BY AREA

	Number	Amount (in millions of US dollars)
East Africa	19	260.5
West Africa	15	133.0
East Asia and the Pacific	2	23.0
South Asia	24	770.2
Europe, the Middle East and North Africa	6	95.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	1	25.0
Total	67	1,307.5

IDA CREDITS BY PURPOSE

	Amount (in millions of US dollars)
Agriculture and rural development	670.1
Development finance companies	25.5
Education	78.5
Electric power	167.0
Industry	16.0
Non-project	90.0
Population	4.8
Technical assistance	15.4
Transportation	172.0
Urban development	30.0
Water supply and sewerage	38.2
Total	1,307.5

Agriculture and rural development

Credits for agricultural and rural development accounted for the largest portion of IDA lending in fiscal year 1977, as they did in the previous three years. Thirty-eight agricultural credits totalling the equivalent of \$670.1 million were committed in 20 countries, representing 51 per cent of total credits granted in fiscal year 1977 and \$251.7 million more than the previous year.

India borrowed a total of \$307 million from IDA to finance the reorganization and strengthening of a system of agricultural extension and adaptive research. A \$200 million credit was extended to the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation to make credit available to 1 million farmers, with one half of the amount reserved for lending to small farmers.

Small farmers and livestock producers in several African countries, including Kenya, Liberia, Mali, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zaire, were assisted with IDA-financed projects to meet key needs and to provide credit and extension services.

CREDITS FOR AGRICULTURE

Country	Purpose	Amount (in millions of US dollars)
Afghanistan	Agricultural credit	12.0
Bangladesh	Irrigation, rice production	21.0
	Irrigation	16.0
	Agricultural research and extension	10.0

Country	Purpose	Amount (in millions of US dollars)
Chad	Rural development schemes	12.0
	Irrigation	8.0
Egypt	Drainage, bilharzia control	27.0
Ethiopia	Irrigation	25.0
Haiti	Rural development	10.0
India	Agricultural credit	200.0
	Tree crop production	30.0
	Irrigation	23.0
	Agricultural research and extension	50.0
	Fisheries	4.0
Kenya	Irrigation	6.0
	Small-holder agriculture	30.0
Liberia	Small-holder agriculture	7.0
Mali	Agricultural production	15.5
Nepal	Irrigation	9.0
Pakistan	Flood rehabilitation	40.0
Rwanda	Mixed crops, livestock production	14.0
	Cinchona production	1.8
Sri Lanka	Food-grains	19.0
	Irrigation	5.0
Sudan	Savannah development and settlement	17.0
United Republic of Cameroon	Agricultural credit	7.0
	Rice, soya beans	2.0
United Republic of Tanzania	Fisheries	9.0
	Tobacco	8.0
	Crop and livestock production	7.2
Upper Volta	Cotton, cereals	3.6
Yemen	Small-holder livestock, poultry	5.0
Zaire	Small-holder livestock	8.0
	Cotton	8.0

Development finance companies

Five credits amounting to \$25.5 million were granted in fiscal year 1977 to development finance companies in Lesotho, Nepal, Rwanda, Somalia and Zaire. The Somali Development Bank received a \$5 million credit—the first such credit in that country; it was to be used for medium- and long-term financing of projects. A \$4 million credit to Nepal supplied the foreign exchange requirements of the Nepal Industrial Development Corporation for loans to private sector industries, including tourism enterprises.

Education

Credits totalling \$78.5 million were granted during fiscal year 1977 for educational projects in eight countries. In Afghanistan, a \$6 million credit was to provide practical agricultural education and increase greatly the number of extension workers. Four new agricultural secondary schools were being built and three others expanded, increasing the number of student places from 1,000 to 6,000.

Madagascar received a \$14 million credit to improve the quality and efficiency of its basic education. Five new regional education centres and a national teaching-materials production

centre were also established; textbook development and pre-investment studies for future projects were supported during the year.

In Pakistan, a \$15 million credit was to improve access to primary and secondary education, particularly for women and in rural areas, by increasing the number of qualified teachers and the supply of skilled personnel for agricultural services. About 96,000 villagers were to benefit from the second phase of an adult literacy programme financed as part of this project.

CREDITS FOR EDUCATION

Country	Purpose	
Afghanistan	Agricultural education	6.0
Burundi	Primary education	10.0
Congo	Supplementary finance	0.5
Egypt	Technical skills training	25.0
Madagascar	Basic education	14.0
Pakistan	Primary and secondary education, adult literacy	15.0
Papua New Guinea	Vocational training	4.0
Paraguay	Rural education	4.0

Electric power

Financing for electric power amounted to \$167 million for three credits in fiscal year 1977, a 36 per cent decline from the previous fiscal year.

Ghana received a \$9 million IDA credit (and a World Bank loan of equal amount) to implement another phase of the development programme of the Electricity Corporation of Ghana in order to meet the growing demand for electricity. A \$150 million credit to India financed the construction of the first phase of a 2,000 megawatt thermal power station and transmission facilities in Uttar Pradesh state. In Malawi, IDA provided an \$8 million credit (and the Bank a \$17 million loan) to finance the second stage of the Nkula Falls Hydroelectric Plant on the Shire River. Co-financiers for this project included the African Development Bank, the Commonwealth Development Corporation, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Fonds Européen de Développement.

Industry

A credit of \$16 million to Burma was provided for a project to rehabilitate the mining sector, increase tin and tungsten production and finance consultant services for a study of the future development of its mining sector.

Non-project

Credits totalling \$75 million were given to Bangladesh to finance foreign exchange costs of industrial goods, raw materials, spare parts and

packaging materials, so that selected industries could maintain and expand production.

The United Republic of Tanzania received a \$15 million credit to import essential capital, intermediate goods and raw materials for private and public sector enterprises.

Population

A supplementary credit of \$4.8 million was provided to Tunisia during the fiscal year to implement a population project approved in April 1971.

Technical assistance

Five credits totalling \$15.4 million were provided for technical assistance projects during fiscal year 1977 to Benin, Mauritania, Nepal and the United Republic of Cameroon. A \$3.5 million credit supported Mauritania's efforts to finance a three-year programme to strengthen and improve the Société Nationale pour le Développement Rural. A second credit to Mauritania of \$2.7 million financed a team of economic and sectoral advisers seconded to the Ministry of Planning to formulate an effective development programme and to identify and prepare specific investment projects.

Transportation

Fourteen credits totalling \$172 million were approved during fiscal year 1977 for transportation projects, a drop of \$84.2 million from the previous fiscal year.

A \$10 million credit was provided to Burma to deepen the access channel to the port of Rangoon. In Mali, the first three years of a railway investment plan were being financed with the help of a \$10.5 million credit. In the Sudan, an \$8 million credit was also used for the improvement of the railway.

Roads and highways were being built or upgraded with the proceeds of IDA credits in Benin, Ethiopia, Kenya, Papua New Guinea, Somalia, Togo and the Upper Volta.

CREDITS FOR TRANSPORTATION

Country	Purpose	Amount (in millions of US dollars)
Benin	Road improvement and maintenance	5.5
Burma	Port improvement	10.0
Ethiopia	Primary and secondary roads	32.0
Honduras	Port construction and expansion	5.0
Kenya	Rural access roads	4.0
Mali	Railways	10.5
Pakistan	Railways	25.0
Papua New Guinea	Road improvement	19.0
Somalia	Road improvement and maintenance	7.0

Country	Purpose	Amount (in millions of US dollars)
Sudan	Railways	8.0
Togo	Rural roads	10.0
United Republic of Cameroon	Port improvement	10.0
Upper Volta	Highway reconstruction	20.0
Yemen	Port development and improve- ment	6.0

Urban development

During fiscal year 1977, IDA provided \$30 million in credits for two urban development projects. A \$6 million credit (and a \$6.7 million Bank loan) financed a second urban development project in El Salvador. Some 8,000 lots, of which about 70 per cent were located in San Salvador, were provided with services; in addition, the loan was to help upgrade squatter settlements, extend credit to small businesses and provide technical assistance.

A \$24 million credit to India provided residential sites and services to 240,000 slum dwellers in Madras, created jobs in small-scale and cottage industries, and provided or improved nutrition, health and family-planning education services. Water and sewerage systems and roads and traffic were being improved as well.

Water supply and sewerage

A total of \$38.2 million in IDA credits was provided for water supply and sewerage projects in Malawi, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Yemen.

In Malawi, a \$7 million IDA credit was extended to improve potable water supply in Blantyre. The project was also assisted with loans from the African Development Fund and the Commonwealth Development Corporation of \$6 million and \$700,000 respectively.

Adequate supply of safe water was provided for 200,000 people and sewerage facilities for 35,000 people in Nepal as a result of a project assisted by an \$8 million IDA credit. Another IDA credit of \$4 million provided supplementary funds to a previous project approved in 1974.

Some 1.2 million residents of Colombo, Sri Lanka, and five other towns were to receive improved water supply and new water supply systems were built for 410,000 people with an IDA credit of \$9.2 million. Also, plans to improve sewerage services were financed and technical assistance was provided to strengthen the National Water Supply and Drainage Board. Canada assisted this project with a sum of \$5 million (Canadian) administered by IDA.

Secretariat

The principal officers and staff of IDA are the same as those of the World Bank.

Headquarters and other offices for the two organizations are also the same.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES (for fiscal year ending 30 June 1977)

	Amount (In thousands of US dollars)
Income	
From development credits	51,032
From investments	14,126
Exchange adjustments	(166)
Total	64,992
Expenses	
Management fee to World Bank	72,296
Translation adjustments as a result of currency fluctuations	804
Total	73,100
Atel loss	8,108

Annex MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, SUBSCRIPTIONS, VOTING POWER AND SUPPLEMENTARY RESOURCES (As at 30 June 1977)

MEMBER	TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SUPPLEMENTARY RESOURCES (in thousands of US dollars)		VOTING POWER		MEMBER	TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SUPPLEMENTARY RESOURCES (in thousands of US dollars)		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in current US dollars)*	Percent- age of total	Number of votes	Percent- age of total		Amount (in current US dollars)*	Percent- age of total	Number of votes	Percent- age of total
Part I countries					Part I countries (cont.)				
Australia	204,865	1.91	40,550	1.50	Finland	50,401	0.47	13,701	0.51
Austria	74,078	0.69	16,842	.62	France	658,835	6.14	112,817	4.17
Belgium	170,679	1.59	32,052	1.19	Germany, Federal				
Canada	63,694	5.89	105,286	3.90	Republic of	1,095,052	10.20	174,725	6.47
Denmark	136,893	1.27	27,257	1.01	Iceland	1,270	0.01	5,931	0.22

TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SUPPLEMENTARY RESOURCES (in thousands of US dollars)					TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SUPPLEMENTARY RESOURCES (in thousands of US dollars)				
VOTING POWER					VOTING POWER				
MEMBER	Amount On current (US dollars)*	Percent- age of total	Number of votes	Percent- age of total	MEMBER	Amount (in current US dollars)*	Percent- age of total	Number of votes	Percent- age of total
Part I countries (cont.)					Part II countries† (cont.)				
Ireland	13,986	0.13	8,080	0.30	Jordan	387		6,242	0.23
Italy	348,850	3.25	69,910	2.59	Kenya	2,157	0.02	9,240	0.34
Japan	821,883	7.66	136,039	5.03	Lao People's Democratic Republic	630	0.01	6,685	0.25
Kuwait	54,898	0.51	14,031	0.52	Lebanon	543	0.01	590	0.02
Luxembourg	5,378	0.05	6,427	0.24	Lesotho	205	--	5,950	0.22
Netherlands	304,444	2.84	52,693	1.95	Liberia	953	0.01	2,273	0.08
New Zealand	14,630	0.14	8,410	0.31	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1,302	0.01	7,771	0.29
Norway	110,768	1.03	22,463	0.83	Madagascar	1,218	0.01	702	0.03
South Africa	31,238	0.29	10,725	0.40	Malawi	978	0.01	7,246	0.27
Sweden	422,381	3.94	72,225	2.67	Malaysia	3,245	0.03	11,059	0.41
United Kingdom	1,209,188	11.27	213,176	7.89	Mali	1,118	0.01	7,479	0.28
United States	3,999,904	37.28	626,654	23.19	Mauritania	644	0.01	6,685	0.25
Subtotal	10,361,315	96.56	1,769,994	65.49	Mauritius	1,141	0.01	7,480	0.28
Part II countries †					Mexico	10,543	0.10	2,248	0.08
Afghanistan	1,310	0.01	7,771	0.29	Morocco	4,547	0.04	13,271	0.49
Algeria	5,185	0.05	14,335	0.53	Nepal	643	0.01	6,685	0.25
Argentina	23,789	0.22	14,677	0.54	Nicaragua	387	--	6,242	0.23
Bangladesh	6,843	0.06	17,274	0.64	Niger	643	0.01	6,685	0.25
Benin	603	0.01	600	0.02	Nigeria	4,211	0.04	4,057	0.15
Bolivia	1,328	0.01	2,473	0.09	Oman	410		6,244	0.23
Botswana	200		1,859	0.07	Pakistan	13,141	0.12	27,531	1.02
Brazil	24,232	0.22	46,526	1.72	Panama	26	--	5,657	0.21
Burma	2,581	0.02	9,996	0.37	Papua New Guinea	1,105	0.01	7,476	0.28
Burundi	977	0.01	7,246	0.27	Paraguay	387		6,242	0.23
Central African Empire	643	0.01	6,685	0.25	Peru	2,135	0.02	854	0.03
Chad	627	0.01	2,093	0.08	Philippines	6,661	0.06	16,583	0.61
Chile	4,258	0.04	1,206	0.04	Republic of Korea	1,618	0.02	8,350	0.31
Colombia	4,636	0.04	13,289	0.49	Rwanda	978	0.01	7,246	0.27
Congo	643	0.01	6,685	0.25	Samoa	115	--	5,782	0.21
Costa Rica	258	**	6,023	0.22	Saudi Arabia	4,463	0.04	1,240	0.05
Cyprus	977	0.01	7,246	0.27	Senegal	2,159	0.02	9,240	0.34
Democratic Kampuchea	1,285	0.01	7,826	0.29	Sierra Leone	973	0.01	7,246	0.27
Democratic Yemen	1,523	0.01	8,175	0.30	Somalia	981	0.01	7,246	0.27
Dominican Republic	585	0.01	6,483	0.24	Spain	26,403	0.25	29,746	1.10
Ecuador	815	0.01	2,200	0.08	Sri Lanka	3,897	0.04	12,166	0.45
Egypt	6,554	0.06	16,620	0.62	Sudan	1,297	0.01	7,771	0.29
El Salvador	410	**	6,244	0.23	Swaziland	410		6,299	0.23
Equatorial Guinea	401	**	1,967	0.07	Syrian Arab Republic	1,224	0.01	7,651	0.28
Ethiopia		0.01	6,687	0.25	Thailand	3,907	0.04	12,166	0.45
Fiji	701	0.01	2,130	0.08	Togo	977	0.01	7,246	0.27
Gabon	627	0.01	2,093	0.08	Trinidad and Tobago	1,629	0.02	770	0.03
Gambia	341	**	6,182	0.23	Tunisia	1,893	0.02	2,793	0.10
Ghana	3,024	0.03	10,711	0.40	Turkey	7,604	0.07	18,229	0.67
Greece	3,234	0.03	11,059	0.41	Uganda	2,157	0.02	9,240	0.34
Grenada	115	**	5,782	0.21	United Republic of Cameroon	1,297	0.01	7,771	0.29
Guatemala	516	0.01	6,474	0.24	United Republic of Tanzania	2,106	0.02	2,904	0.11
Guinea	1,301	0.01	7,771	0.29	Upper Volta	643	0.01	6,685	0.25
Guinea-Bissau	168	**	528	0.02	Viet Nam	1,931	0.02	8,889	0.33
Guyana	1,040	0.01	7,361	0.27	Yemen	555	0.01	6,533	0.24
Haiti	981	0.01	7,246	0.27	Yugoslavia	13,869	0.13	15,575	0.58
Honduras	389	**	6,242	0.23	Zaire	3,785	0.04	3,823	0.14
India	51,882	0.48	93,187	3.45	Zambia	3,245	0.03	1,038	0.04
Indonesia	14,323	0.13	29,692	1.10	Other Asia	39,045	0.36	71,247	2.64
Iran			15,455	0.57	Subtotal	369,233	3.44	932,571	34.51
Iraq	981	0.01	7,246	0.27	Total	10,730,548	100.00	2,702,565	100.00
Israel	2,609	0.02	9,386						
Ivory Coast	1,297	0.01	7,771	0.29					

* Includes amounts aggregating \$871,679,000 equivalent in current United States dollars, payable by the respective members on various dates through fiscal year 1979.

† Note by United Nations Secretariat: In information supplied by IDA, China is included in the list of the Association's members. However, with respect to China's representation, IDA has not implemented General Assembly resolution 2758(XXVI) of 25 October 1971.

** Less than 0.005 per cent.

Annex II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND ALTERNATES OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

(As at 30 June 1977)

Appointed Director	Appointed Alternate	Appointed by
Edward R. Fried	Hal F. Reynolds	United States
William S. Ryrie	Ronald F. R. Deare	United Kingdom
Hans Janssen	Hans-Dieter Hanfland	Germany, Federal Republic of
Jacques-Henri Wahl	René-Paul Rigaud	France
Susumu Murayama	Fumiya Iwasaki	Japan
Elected Director	Elected Alternate	Casting the votes of
Giorgio Rota (Italy)	German Calvillo (Spain)	Italy, Spain
Earl G. Drake (Canada)	Edward M. Agostini (Guyana)	Canada, Grenada, Guyana, Ireland
S. R. Sen (India)	M. Matiul Islam (Bangladesh)	Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka
Anthony U. A. Looijen (Netherlands)	Gavra D. Popovic (Yugoslavia)	Cyprus, Israel, Netherlands, Yugoslavia
Jacques de Groote (Belgium)	Tunc Bilget (Turkey)	Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Turkey
Said E. El-Naggar (Egypt)	Saleh A. Al-Hegelan (Saudi Arabia)	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen
Einar Magnussen (Norway)	Valgeir Arsaellsson (Iceland)	Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden
Thavil Khutrakul (Thailand)	Bharat B. Pradhan (Nepal)	Burma, Fiji, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Nepal, Republic of Korea, Thailand, Viet Nam
Timothy T. Thahane (Lesotho)	A. H. Madinga (Malawi)	Botswana, Burundi, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia
Yahia Khelif (Algeria)	Kwaku Gyasi-Twum (Ghana)	Afghanistan, Algeria, Democratic Yemen, Ghana, Greece, Iran, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia
R. A. Johnston (Australia)	Gerald S. Abum (New Zealand)	Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa
Eduardo Pesqueira (Mexico)	Eduardo A. McCullough (Panama)	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru
Armand Razafindrabe (Madagascar)	Stanislas Y. Kpognon (Benin)	Benin, Central African Empire, Chad, Congo, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Zaire
Ernesto Franco-Holguin (Colombia)	Ramon Martínez Aponte (Dominican Republic)	Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Philippines
Julio C. Gutierrez (Paraguay)	Eduardo R. Conesa (Argentina)	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay

NOTE: Democratic Kampuchea and South Africa did not participate in the 1976 regular election of Executive Directors. Guinea-Bissau became a member after that election.

Annex III. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

(As at 1 July 1977)

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS*

President Robert S. McNamara.
Senior Vice-President, Operations: J. Burke Knapp.
Vice-President and General Counsel: A. Broches.
Vice-President, Finance: I. P. M. Cargill.
Vice-President, Administration, Organization, Personnel Management: Bernard Chadenet.
Vice-President, Development Policy: Hollis B. Chenery.
Vice-President, External Relations: William D. Clark.
Director-General, Operations Evaluation: Mervyn L. Weiner.
Vice-President, Projects Staff: Warren C. Baum.
Regional Vice-President, Europe, Middle East and North Africa: Munir P. Benjenk.

Regional Vice-President, Western Africa: Roger Chaufournier.
Regional Vice-President, East Asia and Pacific: S. Shahid Husain.
Regional Vice-President, Latin America and the Caribbean: Adalbert Krieger.
Regional Vice-President, South Asia: Ernest Stern.
Regional Vice-President, Eastern Africa: Willi A. Wapenhans.
Assistant to the Vice-President, Finance: John H. Adler.
Secretary: P. N. Damry.
Director, Programming and Budgeting Department: K. Georg Gabriel.
Controller: Masaya Hattori.
Treasurer: Eugene H. Rotberg.

* Officers and staff of the World Bank serve as officers and staff of IDA.

HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

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Washington, D. C. 20433, United States
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Telephone: (202) 477-1234

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EUROPEAN OFFICE

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Cable address: INDEVAS PARIS
Telephone: 723-54-21

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Telephone: 930-3886

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International Development Association
Kokusai Building
1-1, Marunouchi 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100, Japan
Cable address: INDEVAS TOKYO
Telephone: (03) 214-5001, (03) 214-5002

REGIONAL MISSION IN EASTERN AFRICA

International Development Association
Extelcoms House, Halle Selassie Avenue
(Post Office Box 30577)
Nairobi, Kenya

REGIONAL MISSION IN WESTERN AFRICA

International Development Association
64, Avenue Lamblin
(Boite Postale 1850)
Abidjan, Ivory Coast

REGIONAL MISSION IN THAILAND

International Development Association
Udom Vidhya Building
956 Rama IV Road, Sala Daeng
Bangkok 5, Thailand

Chapter IX

The International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Drawings on the resources of the International Monetary Fund (IMF)¹ during 1977 amounted to more than 3,400 million special drawing rights (SDR), or little less than half the drawings in 1976. A record volume of repurchases reduced the total net drawings for the year to SDR 427 million, bringing total net drawings outstanding to the equivalent of SDR 15,450.3 million as at the end of 1977.

The year also saw agreement on the terms of the Fund's supplementary financing facility, which was intended to provide financial assistance to members whose payments imbalances were large in relation to their economies and to their quotas in IMF.

A comprehensive second amendment to the Fund's Articles of Agreement and a proposal to increase members' quotas from a total of SDR 29,200 million to SDR 39,000 million were in the process of acceptance by members. The second amendment (the first provided for the introduction of special drawing rights in IMF) was to allow members greater flexibility in the choice of exchange-rate arrangements, subject at all times to several general obligations and to surveillance by IMF. On 29 April 1977, the Fund's Executive Directors reached agreement on the principles and procedures for the guidance of members' exchange-rate policies and for their surveillance after the second amendment went into effect.

The proposal to increase quotas provided that the increase in a member's quota was not to become effective unless the member had consented to and paid the increase in full. The member was to have the option to pay the entire increase in its own currency, or 25 per cent of the increase in SDR or the currencies of other members specified—with their concurrence—by IMF and the balance of the increase in the Fund member's own currency.

The second amendment to the Fund's Articles of Agreement represented a revision and updating of the Articles, introducing, *inter alia*: new and flexible provisions dealing with exchange arrangements; a gradual reduction in the role of gold in the international monetary system; changes in the characteristics and expansion of the uses of the SDR to enhance its status as an international reserve asset; simplification and expansion of the Fund's financial operations and trans-

actions; the possible establishment of a Council to be composed of Governors of IMF; and improvements in a number of organizational aspects.

Also during 1977, IMF continued its gold sales programme, whereby one sixth (or 25 million fine ounces) of its gold holdings was to be sold at public auctions for the benefit of developing countries and another sixth was to be sold to members at SDR 35 per ounce. In accordance with the provisions of the trust fund, established in 1976 to provide additional balance-of-payments assistance on concessionary terms to developing member countries from the profits from the sale of gold, IMF, in February 1977, announced its first trust fund disbursements to 12 of 61 eligible member countries and in July disbursements were made to 24 of the eligible members. The total of these disbursements was equivalent to SDR 152.2 million.

During 1977, three new members joined IMF, bringing total membership to 132. Guinea-Bissau became a member on 24 March; its quota was set at SDR 3.2 million. Seychelles joined on 30 June, with a quota set at SDR 1.0 million, and on 30 September Sao Tome and Principe became a member, its quota being set at SDR 1.6 million.

Fund operations

The Fund's member countries made credit tranche drawings of SDR 2,895.2 million in 1977, accounting for the major portion of the SDR 3,424.6 million in total purchases from IMF during the year. This was less than half—about 49 per cent—of members' total purchases of SDR 7,009.9 million in 1976.

Purchases during the year raised the cumulative total since 1947 to SDR 44,600 million (or to SDR 37,700 million, net of the oil facility).² However, repurchases by members in 1977 amounted to an unprecedented SDR 2,934 million, compared with SDR 1,266 million in 1976. Thus, net drawings outstanding as at 31 December 1977 were SDR 15,450.30 million (or SDR 9,026.5 million, net of the oil facility), only slightly more than the

¹ For further information on the activities of the Fund prior to 1977, see also annual reports of the Managing Directors, summary proceedings of annual meetings of the Board of Governors, schedules of par values and quarterly financial statements.

² Operations under the Fund's oil facility were concluded in May 1976. See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 998-99.

SDR 15,023.7 million of net drawings at the end of 1976.

The large-scale use of the credit tranches in 1977 raised the amount of total credit tranche purchases outstanding at the end of 1977 to SDR 4,414.27 million, compared with SDR 3,405.24 million in 1976, SDR 2,213.75 million in 1975, and SDR 1,726.75 million in 1974. Thus, from 1974 to 1977, members' outstanding credit tranche purchases from IMF increased by some 156 per cent.

According to preliminary data, industrial countries accounted for the preponderant share of members' 1977 purchases, while purchases by developing countries dropped sharply, from SDR 2,749 million in 1976 to an estimated SDR 700 million in 1977. In 1976, the purchases of industrial countries and of developing countries had been roughly comparable at SDR 2,478.3 million and SDR 2,749.0 million, respectively.

DRAWINGS AND REPAYMENTS BY REPURCHASE IN 1977
(in millions of SDR)

Member	Drawings	Repurchases
World	3,424.6	2,934.0
Industrial countries	2,389.4	1,576.4
Germany, Federal Republic of	49.4	—
Italy	90.0	966.4
United Kingdom	2,250.0	610.0
Other Europe	148.2	221.3
Greece	—	71.3
Portugal	75.7	4.0
Romania	72.5	40.0
Yugoslavia	—	106.0
Australia, New Zealand, South Africa	162.0	87.1
New Zealand	—	2.1
South Africa	162.0	85.0
Oil-exporting countries	—	65.0
Indonesia	—	65.0
Other less developed areas	725.0	984.3
Other Western Hemisphere	153.7	274.6*
Argentina	—	103.1
Bolivia	—	1.0
Chile	—	101.6
Costa Rica	—	3.0
Dominican Republic	15.0	—
El Salvador	—	17.9
Haiti	3.0	6.7
Honduras	—	12.5
Mexico	100.0	—
Nicaragua	—	6.8
Panama	—	0.5
Peru	10.0	—
Uruguay	—	21.7
Barbados	6.5	—
Jamaica	19.2	—
Other Middle East	117.5	28.0
Egypt	105.0	28.0
Syrian Arab Republic	12.5	—
Other Asia	295.7	575.2
Afghanistan	—	10.0
Bangladesh	—	41.4
Burma	25.0	7.8
Fiji	8.4	—
India	—	281.2
Malaysia	—	85.7
Pakistan	67.0	68.9

Member	Drawings	Repurchases
Other Asia (cont.)		
Philippines	108.8	38.8
Republic of Korea	—	21.3
Samoa	0.5	0.8
Sri Lanka	55.0	19.3
Viet Nam	31.0	—
Other Africa	158.2	106.5*
Comoros	0.5	—
Congo	13.2	3.3
Equatorial Guinea	1.8	—
Gambia	5.2	—
Guinea	8.7	—
Ivory Coast	—	10.0
Kenya	—	—
Madagascar	9.4	8.1
Malawi	5.4	—
Mali	—	2.0
Mauritania	4.7	—
Mauritius	16.5	—
Sierra Leone	7.0	—
Somalia	4.8	—
Sudan	—	19.6
Tunisia	24.0	—
United Republic of Tanzania	4.7	1.6
Zaire	33.3	5.7
Zambia	19.0	19.0

* Differs from sum of individual figures shown because of rounding.

CURRENCIES DRAWN AND REPURCHASES BY CURRENCY OF
REPURCHASE IN 1977
(in millions of SDR)

	Currencies drawn	Repurchases by currency of repurchase
World	3,424.6	2,936.5
Industrial countries	2,817.2	2,061.4*
Austrian schillings	22.5	22.2
Belgian francs	64.6	19.1
Canadian dollars	75.0	59.0
Danish kroner	15.2	0.1
Deutsche marks	670.0	471.9
French francs	69.5	83.2
Japanese yen	427.2	124.8
Netherlands guilders	153.1	59.0
Norwegian kroner	13.0	4.5
Swedish kronor	29.6	20.5
United States dollars	1,277.5	1,197.3
Other Europe	4.5	1.0*
Irish pounds	4.5	0.8
Maltese pounds	—	0.1
Australia, New Zealand, South Africa	—	0.5
Australian dollars	—	0.5
Oil-exporting countries	68.0	38.0*
Indonesian rupiahs	5.0	—
Iranian rials	1.5	—
Iraqi dinars	1.0	—
Kuwaiti dinars	3.0	0.6
Nigerian naira	11.5	—
Qatar riyals	1.0	2.7
Saudi Arabian riyals	35.0	—
Venezuelan bolivares	10.0	34.8
Other less developed areas	79.1	(1.8)
Other Western Hemisphere	64.3	(1.8)*
Argentine pesos	8.0	—
Brazilian cruzeiros	15.0	(1.9)
Colombian pesos	33.8	—
Guatemalan quetzales	1.5	—
Paraguayan guaranies	1.0	—
Uruguayan pesos	5.0	—
Other Middle East	3.0	—
Yemeni rials	3.0	—

	Currencies drawn	Repurchases by currency of repurchase
Other Asia	8.9	0.1
Fiji dollars	2.0	—
Malaysian ringgits	6.9	0.1
Other Africa	3.0	—
Ethiopian birr	0.5	—
Niger CFA francs	1.0	—
Upper Volta CFA francs	1.5	—
SDR	455.8	837.4

* Differs from sum of individual figures because of rounding.

As at the end of December 1977, three extended arrangements were in effect. The arrangement for Kenya provided for drawings up to the equivalent of SDR 67.2 million, of which SDR 7.7 million were purchased as at 31 December. Another arrangement, for the Philippines, provided for purchases up to the equivalent of SDR 217 million, of which SDR 198.75 million were purchased. A third arrangement, for Mexico, provided for drawings up to the equivalent of SDR 518 million, of which SDR 100 million were purchased as at 31 December 1977.

Stand-by arrangements

Amounts available to members under 20 stand-by arrangements in effect as at 31 December 1977 totalled SDR 2,599.7 million, compared with SDR 303.2 million at the end of 1976.

FUND STAND-BY ARRANGEMENTS
(as at 31 December 1977,
in millions of SDR)

Member	Amount agreed	Amount purchased	Undrawn balance
Argentina	159.50		159.50
Burma	35.00	25.00	10.00
Egypt	125.00	105.00	20.00
Gambia	2.53		2.53
Haiti	6.90		6.90
Italy	450.00	90.00	360.00
Jamaica	64.00	19.20	44.80
Madagascar	9.43	9.43	
Mauritania	4.71	4.71	
Pakistan	80.00	40.00	40.00
Panama	11.25		11.25
Peru	90.00	10.00	80.00
Portugal	42.40	46.40*	
Romania	64.13	25.00	39.13
Samoa	0.59		0.59
Sierra Leone	9.02	7.00	2.02
Sri Lanka	93.00	55.00	38.00
United Kingdom	3,360.00	2,250.00	1,720.00*
Uruguay	25.00		25.00
Zaire	45.00	5.00	40.00
Total	4,677.46	2,691.74	2,599.72

* Amounts augmented via repurchase.

Compensatory financing facility

During 1977, members' purchases under the compensatory financing facility fell to SDR 240.5 million from their 1976 peak of SDR 2,308.1 million. A review of the use of the facility was planned

for 1979 — or earlier if drawings under it exceeded SDR 1,500 million in any 12-month period, or if outstanding drawings exceeded SDR 4,000 million. The countries and the amounts of their purchases under the facility are listed in the following table.

COMPENSATORY FINANCING FACILITY
(as at 31 December 1977,
in millions of SDR)

Member	Amount
Barbados	6.5
Congo	6.5
Fiji	6.5
Gambia	3.5
Mauritius	11.0
Pakistan	27.0
Portugal	29.3
Romania	47.5
Samoa	0.5
Tunisia	24.0
Viet Nam	31.0
Zaire	28.3
Zambia	19.0
Total	240.5*

* Differs from sum of individual figures shown because of rounding.

Gold sales programme

During 1977, the second year of its four-year programme to sell 50 million fine ounces of gold, IMF sold 6,027,600 ounces at public auction, which brought total sales to 9,926,800 ounces.

The proceeds from the auctions held during 1977 amounted to \$644 million. The lowest average price at which gold was awarded to successful bidders in 1977 was \$133.26 and the highest was \$161.86 per ounce.

The Fund also carried out gold sales to members at SDR 35 per ounce under its restitution programme. Under the first phase, 112 members received 5,998,431 ounces of gold, with a total value of SDR 209.95 million. The second phase was started in December 1977, when 5,913,442 ounces, equivalent to SDR 206.917 million, were sold to 106 members.

Supplementary financing facility

The supplementary financing facility was agreed to in April 1977 to enable IMF, on a temporary basis, to expand its financial assistance to those members facing payments imbalances that were considered large in relation to their economies and to their quotas in the Fund. In August, 13 members and the Swiss National Bank expressed their willingness to make resources available to finance purchases under the facility up to the equivalent of SDR 8,710 million and, in September, the Fund's Executive Directors defined the terms and conditions under which resources were to be made available to members.

Provisions under this facility were to give members access either under stand-by arrangements

or under an extended arrangement. The facility was to come into effect after agreements had been concluded for a total amount of not less than SDR 7,750 million, including at least six agreements exceeding SDR 500 million.

Publications

Publications issued by IMF in 1977 included: Annual Report, Annual Report on Exchange Restrictions, International Financial Statistics, Balance of Payments Yearbook, Government Finance Statistics

Yearbook, Summary Proceedings of the Annual Meeting, and the periodicals Direction of Trade, IMF Survey, Staff Papers and Finance and Development, which was published jointly with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Secretariat

As at 31 December 1977, the total number of full-time staff employed by IMF under permanent, fixed-term, and short-term appointments was 1,472, drawn from 90 nationalities.

Annex I. MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND, QUOTAS AND VOTING POWER (As at 31 December 1977)

MEMBER*	QUOTA			VOTING POWER		
	Amount (in millions of SDRs)	General Account percentage of total	Special Drawing Account percentage of total	Number of votes†	General Account percentage of total	Special Drawing Account percentage of total
Afghanistan	37.00	0.13	0.13	620	0.19	0.19
Algeria	130.00	0.44	0.45	1,550	0.48	0.48
Argentina	440.00	1.51	1.52	4,650	1.43	1.45
Australia	665.00	2.28	2.30	6,900	2.12	2.15
Austria	270.00	0.92	0.93	2,950	0.91	0.92
Bahamas	20.00	0.07	0.07	450	0.14	0.14
Bahrain	10.00	0.03	0.03	350	0.11	0.11
Bangladesh	125.00	0.43	0.43	1,500	0.46	0.47
Barbados	13.00	0.04	0.04	380	0.12	0.12
Belgium	650.00	2.22	2.25	6,750	2.07	2.11
Benin	13.00	0.04	0.04	380	0.12	0.12
Bolivia	37.00	0.13	0.13	620	0.19	0.19
Botswana	5.00	0.02	0.02	300	0.09	0.09
Brazil	440.00	1.51	1.52	4,650	1.43	1.45
Burma	60.00	0.21	0.21	850	0.26	0.27
Burundi	19.00	0.07	0.07	440	0.14	0.14
Canada	1,100.00	3.76	3.80	11,250	3.46	3.51
Central African Empire	13.00	0.04	0.04	380	0.12	0.12
Chad	13.00	0.04	0.04	380	0.12	0.12
Chile	158.00	0.54	0.55	1,830	0.56	0.57
Colombia	157.00	0.54	0.54	1,820	0.56	0.57
Comoros	1.90	0.01	0.01	269	0.08	0.08
Congo	13.00	0.04	0.04	380	0.12	0.12
Costa Rica	32.00	0.11	0.11	570	0.18	0.18
Cyprus	26.00	0.09	0.09	510	0.16	0.16
Democratic Kampuchea	25.00	0.09	0.09	500	0.15	0.16
Democratic Yemen	29.00	0.10	0.10	540	0.17	0.17
Denmark	260.00	0.89	0.90	2,850	0.88	0.89
Dominican Republic	43.00	0.15	0.15	680	0.21	0.21
Ecuador	33.00	0.11	0.11	580	0.18	0.18
Egypt	188.00	0.64	0.65	2,130	0.65	0.66
El Salvador	35.00	0.12	0.12	600	0.18	0.19
Equatorial Guinea	8.00	0.03	0.03	330	0.10	0.10
Ethiopia	27.00	0.09	0.09	520	0.16	0.16
Fiji	13.00	0.04	0.04	380	0.12	0.12
Finland	190.00	0.65	0.66	2,150	0.66	0.67
France	1,500.00	5.13	5.19	15,250	4.69	4.76
Gabon	15.00	0.05	0.05	400	0.12	0.12
Gambia	7.00	0.02	0.02	320	0.10	0.10

MEMBER*	QUOTA			VOTING POWER		
	Amount (in millions of SDRs)	General Account percentage of total	Special Drawing Account percentage of total	Number of votes†	General Account percentage of total	Special Drawing Account percentage of total
Germany, Federal Republic of	1,600.00	5.48	5.53	16,250	4.99	5.07
Ghana	87.00	0.30	0.30	1,120	0.34	0.35
Greece	138.00	0.47	0.48	1,630	0.50	0.51
Grenada	2.00	0.01	0.01	270	0.08	0.08
Guatemala	36.00	0.12	0.12	610	0.19	0.19
Guinea	24.00	0.08	0.08	490	0.15	0.15
Guinea-Bissau	3.20	0.01	0.01	282	0.09	0.09
Guyana	20.00	0.07	0.07	450	0.14	0.14
Haiti	19.00	0.07	0.07	440	0.14	0.14
Honduras	25.00	0.09	0.09	500	0.15	0.16
Iceland	23.00	0.08	0.08	480	0.15	0.15
India	940.00	3.22	3.25	9,650	2.97	3.01
Indonesia	260.00	0.89	0.90	2,850	0.88	0.89
Iran	192.00	0.66	0.66	2,170	0.67	0.68
Iraq	109.00	0.37	0.38	1,340	0.41	0.42
Ireland	121.00	0.41	0.42	1,460	0.45	0.46
Israel	130.00	0.44	0.45	1,550	0.48	0.48
Italy	1,000.00	3.42	3.46	10,250	3.15	3.20
Ivory Coast	52.00	0.18	0.18	770	0.24	0.24
Jamaica	53.00	0.18	0.18	780	0.24	0.24
Japan	1,200.00	4.11	4.15	12,250	3.76	3.82
Jordan	23.00	0.08	0.08	480	0.15	0.15
Kenya	48.00	0.16	0.17	730	0.22	0.23
Kuwait**	65.00	0.22	—	900	0.28	—
Lao People's Democratic Republic	13.00	0.04	0.04	380	0.12	0.12
Lebanon**	9.00	0.03	—	340	0.10	—
Lesotho	5.00	0.02	0.02	300	0.09	0.09
Liberia	29.00	0.10	0.10	540	0.17	0.17
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya"	24.00	0.08	—	490	0.15	—
Luxembourg	20.00	0.07	0.07	450	0.14	0.14
Madagascar	26.00	0.09	0.09	510	0.16	0.16
Malawi	15.00	0.05	0.05	400	0.12	0.12
Malaysia	186.00	0.64	0.64	2,110	0.65	0.66
Maldives	0.70	0.002	0.002	257	0.08	0.08
Mali	22.00	0.08	0.08	470	0.14	0.15
Malta	16.00	0.05	0.06	410	0.13	0.13
Mauritania	13.00	0.04	0.04	380	0.12	0.12
Mauritius	22.00	0.08	0.08	470	0.14	0.15
Mexico	370.00	1.27	1.28	3,950	1.21	1.23
Morocco	113.00	0.39	0.39	1,380	0.42	0.43
Nepal	12.40	0.04	0.04	374	0.11	0.12
Netherlands	700.00	2.40	2.42	7,250	2.23	2.26
New Zealand	202.00	0.69	0.70	2,270	0.70	0.71
Nicaragua	27.00	0.09	0.09	520	0.16	0.16
Niger	13.00	0.04	0.04	380	0.12	0.12
Nigeria	135.00	0.46	0.47	1,600	0.49	0.50
Norway	240.00	0.82	0.83	2,650	0.81	0.83
Oman	7.00	0.02	0.02	320	0.10	0.10
Pakistan	235.00	0.80	0.81	2,600	0.80	0.81
Panama	36.00	0.12	0.12	610	0.19	0.19
Papua New Guinea	20.00	0.07	0.07	450	0.14	0.14
Paraguay	19.00	0.07	0.07	440	0.14	0.14
Peru	123.00	0.42	0.43	1,480	0.45	0.46
Philippines	155.00	0.53	0.54	1,800	0.55	0.56
Portugal	117.00	0.40	0.40	1,420	0.44	0.44
Qatar**	20.00	0.07	—	450	0.14	—
Republic of Korea	80.00	0.27	0.28	1,050	0.32	0.33
Romania	190.00	0.65	0.66	2,150	0.66	0.67
Rwanda	19.00	0.07	0.07	440	0.14	0.14

MEMBER*	QUOTA			VOTING POWER		
	Amount (in millions of SDRs)	General Account percentage of total	Special Drawing Account percentage of total	Number of votes†	General Account percentage of total	Special Drawing Account percentage of total
Samoa	2.00	0.01	0.01	270	0.08	0.08
Sao Tome and Principe	1.80	0.01	0.01	266	0.08	0.08
Saudi Arabia"	134.00	0.46	—	1,590	0.49	—
Senegal	34.00	0.12	0.12	590	0.18	0.18
Seychelles	1.00	0.003	0.003	260	0.08	0.08
Sierra Leone	25.00	0.09	0.09	500	0.15	0.16
Singapore**	37.00	0.13	—	620	0.19	—
Somalia	19.00	0.07	0.07	440	0.14	0.14
South Africa	320.00	1.10	1.11	3,450	1.06	1.08
Spain	395.00	1.35	1.37	4,200	1.29	1.31
Sri Lanka	98.00	0.34	0.34	1,230	0.38	0.38
Sudan	72.00	0.25	0.25	970	0.30	0.30
Swaziland	8.00	0.03	0.03	330	0.10	0.10
Sweden	325.00	1.11	1.12	3,500	1.08	1.09
Syrian Arab Republic	50.00	0.17	0.17	750	0.23	0.23
Thailand	134.00	0.46	0.46	1,590	0.49	0.50
Togo	15.00	0.05	0.05	400	0.12	0.12
Trinidad and Tobago	63.00	0.22	0.22	880	0.27	0.27
Tunisia	48.00	0.16	0.17	730	0.22	0.23
Turkey	151.00	0.52	0.52	1,760	0.54	0.55
Uganda	40.00	0.14	0.14	650	0.20	0.20
United Arab Emirates"	15.00	0.05	—	400	0.12	—
United Kingdom	2,800.00	9.58	9.68	28,250	8.68	8.81
United Republic of Cameroon	35.00	0.12	0.12	600	0.18	0.19
United Republic of Tanzania	42.00	0.14	0.15	670	0.21	0.21
United States	6,700.00	22.93	23.17	67,250	20.66	20.97
Upper Volta	13.00	0.04	0.04	380	0.12	0.12
Uruguay	69.00	0.24	0.24	940	0.29	0.29
Venezuela	330.00	1.13	1.14	3,550	1.09	1.11
Viet Nam	62.00	0.21	0.21	870	0.27	0.27
Yemen	10.00	0.03	0.03	350	0.11	0.11
Yugoslavia	207.00	0.71	0.72	2,320	0.71	0.72
Zaire	113.00	0.39	0.39	1,380	0.42	0.43
Zambia	76.00	0.26	0.26	1,010	0.31	0.31
Other Asia	550.00	1.88	1.90	5,750	1.77	1.79
Totals						
General Account	29,219.80	100.00‡	—	325,448	100.00‡	—
Special Drawing Account	28,915.80	—	100.00‡	320,658	—	100.00‡

* Note by United Nations Secretariat: In information supplied by the International Monetary Fund, China is included in the list of the Fund's members. However, with respect to China's representation, the Fund has not implemented General Assembly resolution 2758(XXVI) of 25 October 1971.

† Voting power varies on certain matters pertaining to the General Account with use of the Fund's resources in that Account. Only Governors appointed by members that are participants may cast their votes on matters pertaining to the Special Drawing Account.

** Not a participant in the Special Drawing Account.

‡ May differ from the sum of the individual percentages shown because of rounding.

Annex II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND ALTERNATES OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (As at 31 December 1977)

Appointed Director	Appointed Alternate	Casting the votes of
Sam Y. Cross	Thomas Leddy	United States
William S. Ryrie	Pendarell H. Kent	United Kingdom
Eckard Pieske	Gerhard Laske	Germany, Federal Republic of
Jacques-Henri Wahl	Denis Samuel-Lajeunesse	France
Masanao Matsunaga	Rei Masunaga	Japan

Elected Director	Elected Alternate	Casting the votes of
Lamberto Dini (Italy)	Eduardo O. de Toledo (Spain)	Italy, Malta, Portugal, Spain
Bernard J. Drabble (Canada)	Donal Lynch (Ireland)	Bahamas, Barbados, Canada, Grenada, Ireland, Jamaica
H. O. Ruding (Netherlands)	Tom de Vries (Netherlands)	Cyprus, Israel, Netherlands, Romania, Yugoslavia
Muhammad Al-Atrash (Syrian Arab Republic)	Kadhim A. Al-Eyd (Iraq)	Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait,* Lebanon,* Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,* Pakistan, Qatar,* Saudi Arabia,* Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates,* Yemen
S. D. Deshmukh (India)	Wamasena Rasaputram (Sri Lanka)	Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka
Jacques de Groote (Belgium)	Heinrich G. Schneider (Austria)	Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Turkey
R. J. Whitelaw (Australia)	Ernest Leung (Philippines)	Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa
Frede Hollensen (Denmark)	Matti Vanhala (Finland)	Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden
Byanti Kharmawan (Indonesia)	Kiat Chong Ng (Singapore)	Burma, Fiji, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Nepal, Republic of Korea, Singapore,* Thailand, Viet Nam
Alexandre Kafka (Brazil)	T. Ainsworth Harewood (Trinidad and Tobago)	Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Haiti, Panama, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago
Eduardo Mayobre (Venezuela)	Nestor O. Caldera (Nicaragua)	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Venezuela
Jahangir Amuzegar (Iran)	Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Afghanistan, Algeria, Democratic Yemen, Ghana, Greece, Iran, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia
Wila D. Mung'omba (Zambia)	Festus G. Mogae (Botswana)	Botswana, Burundi, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia
Dante Simone (Argentina)	Francisco Garcés (Chile)	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay
Samuel Nana-Sinkam (United Republic of Cameroon)	Abderrahmane Afidja (Niger)	Benin, Central African Empire, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Zaïre

* Not a participant in the Special Drawing Account.

NOTE: Democratic Kampuchea and South Africa did not participate in the 1976 regular election of Executive Directors. The Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Maldives, Sao Tome and Principe and Seychelles became members after that election.

Annex III. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (As at 31 December 1977)

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Managing Director: H. Johannes Witteveen.
Deputy Managing Director: William B. Dale.
The General Counsel: Joseph Gold.
The Economic Counsellor: J. J. Polak.
Director, Administration Department: K. N. Clark.
Director, African Department: J. B. Zulu.
Director, Asian Department: Tun Thin.
Director, Central Banking Service: San Lin (acting).
Director, European Department: L. A. Whitome.
Director, Exchange and Trade Relations Department: Ernest Sture.
Director, Fiscal Affairs Department: Richard Goode.
Director, IMF Institute: Gerard M. Teyssier.
Director, Legal Department: Joseph Gold.

Director, Middle Eastern Department: A. Shakour Shaalan.
Director, Research Department: J. J. Polak.
Secretary, Secretary's Department: Leo Van Houtven.
Treasurer, Treasurer's Department: Walter O. Habemeier.
Director, Western Hemisphere Department: E. Walter Robichek.
Director, Bureau of Language Services: Bernardo T. Rutgers.
Acting Director, Bureau of Statistics: Werner Dannemann.
Director, Office in Europe (Paris): Aldo Guetta.
Director, Office in Geneva: Fernando A. Vera.
Director, Information Office: Jay H. Reid.
Internal Auditor: J. William Lowe.
Special Representative to the United Nations: Jan-Maarten Zegers.

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International Monetary Fund Representative
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1209 Geneva, Switzerland
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Telephone: 34-30-00

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Chapter X

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)¹ reported total traffic of the world's scheduled airlines to be 100,400 million tonne-kilometres during 1977, an increase of 8 per cent over 1976, continuing the growth recovery. The airlines carried about 620 million passengers at a load factor of 61 per cent. Air freight increased by 9 per cent to 23,280 million tonne-kilometres and air mail traffic amounted to 3,150 million tonne-kilometres, an increase of 4 per cent over the previous year.

The twenty-second session of the ICAO Assembly met at Montreal, Canada, from 13 September to 4 October 1977 and adopted the organization's work programme and budget for 1978-1980.

During 1977, membership of ICAO rose to 142 with the admission of Mozambique on 5 January, Sao Tome and Principe on 28 February, Angola on 11 March, Seychelles on 25 April, the Gambia on 13 May, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 16 August and Guinea-Bissau on 15 December.

Activities in 1977

Air navigation

During 1977, the main efforts of ICAO in the air navigation field continued to be directed to updating and implementing ICAO Specifications and ICAO Regional Plans. The Specifications consisted of International Standards and Recommended Practices, contained in 16 technical Annexes to the Convention on International Civil Aviation, and of Procedures for Air Navigation Services (PANS), contained in three PANS documents. The Regional Plans set forth the air navigation facilities and services required for international air navigation in the nine ICAO regions.

The Specifications in 10 Annexes and three PANS documents were amended during 1977. The Regional Plans were kept current through amendments processed in consultation with States.

To promote the uniform application of the Specifications, ICAO made available guidance material in the form of technical manuals and circulars.

The ICAO regional offices assisted States in implementing the Regional Plans. Their efforts were supplemented by the work of experts who

advised States on the installation of new facilities and services and on the operation of existing ones.

Five air navigation meetings were held in 1977 at which special attention was given to the following: airworthiness of aircraft; aircraft operations; aircraft accident prevention; aerodrome physical characteristics; visual aids; automated data interchange systems; air traffic control; aeronautical communications; unification of units of measurement; aircraft/infrastructure compatibility; the impact of civil aviation development on the human environment; aviation security; and air transport of dangerous goods.

Air transport

A world-wide air transport conference, held at ICAO headquarters at Montreal from 13 to 26 April 1977, considered four subjects: tariff enforcement; policy concerning international non-scheduled air transport; regulation of capacity in international air transport services; and machinery for the establishment of international air transport fares and rates. The conference adopted 20 recommendations, which proposed, inter alia, that States: make the violation of tariffs punishable, investigate violations and take necessary corrective measures; further the development of international air transport as a whole and provide reasonable opportunities for the travelling public to take advantage of non-scheduled flights without undermining the economic viability of scheduled services; and co-ordinate their policies and regulations with regard to capacity control.

Later in the year, the ICAO Assembly endorsed these recommendations, considered their implementation and set future priorities. The Assembly further recommended more frequent publication of inventories of major air transport problems, the dissemination of information on the future availability of aviation fuel and the convening of a second air transport conference.

Publications in 1977 included reports on various aspects of air transport, including a review of the economic situation of air transport for the period 1966-1976 and a survey of regional differences in fares and costs for international scheduled passenger transport in 1975. The series of digests of

¹ For further information on the activities of ICAO prior to 1977, see also reports of the ICAO Council to the ICAO Assembly.

civil aviation statistics and the airport and air navigation facility tariffs manual continued to be issued. In addition, the first yearbook on world civil aviation statistics was published.

A study of the problem of traffic peaks at international airports was completed during the year, and a regional study of air passenger and air freight development in Latin American and Caribbean countries was in preparation. Assistance was also provided to the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee of the Economic Commission for Latin America in a study of air transport.

In 1977, ICAO continued to provide secretariat services to three independent regional civil aviation bodies: the African Civil Aviation Commission, the European Civil Aviation Conference and the Latin American Civil Aviation Commission.

A panel of experts was appointed to examine the machinery of the establishment of international fares and rates. It made recommendations on tariff matters concerning Government reservations and modifications, Government orders and the need to review such orders at intervals.

Informal regional meetings were held during 1977 on economics of airports and route facilities (Mexico City, Mexico, and Rome, Italy), statistics (Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, and Dakar, Senegal) and facilitation (in Mauritius).

The organization continued to administer the joint financing agreement on air navigation services in Greenland and the Faeroe Islands and the agreement for services in Iceland.

Legal matters

The ICAO Legal Committee had established a general work programme, later approved by the ICAO Council, to study the following subjects: lease, charter and interchange of aircraft in international operations; consideration of the report of its sub-committee on the problem of liability for damage caused by noise and sonic boom; liability of air traffic control agencies; aerial collisions; consolidation of the instruments of the Warsaw Convention of 1929 as amended by the Hague Protocol of 1955 (relating to liability of air carriers) into a single convention; legal status of the aircraft commander; consolidation of international rules contained in the Rome Convention (on damage caused by foreign aircraft to third parties on the surface, 1952); the draft convention on aerial collisions and the liability of air traffic control agencies; the legal status of aircraft; aspects other than those found in the Tokyo Convention (on offences and certain other acts committed on board aircraft, 1963); and proposed simplification of convention-making procedures.

The Council considered two draft texts prepared by the ICAO secretariat: the first consolidated the provisions of those instruments of the Warsaw system which were in force and the second consolidated all the instruments of that system. Both texts were submitted to States for comments.

An international conference of plenipotentiaries was convened by ICAO to consider the authentic text of the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation, 1944, and amendments thereto in the Russian language. At its meeting at Montreal from 19 to 30 September, the conference adopted the Protocol on the Authentic Quadrilingual Text of the Convention. As at the end of 1977, 18 States had signed the Protocol and 16 States had signed but not deposited instruments of acceptance.

The Special Sub-Committee of the ICAO Legal Committee met at Montreal from 23 March to 5 April 1977 to study the problems raised by articles 12, 31 and 32 of the Chicago Convention, concerning the operation of an aircraft registered in one State by an operator belonging to another State. It was also to formulate a draft protocol for amendment of the Rome Convention of 1952 and the Tokyo Convention of 1963 in order to solve the problems raised under the same circumstances with regard to those two Conventions.

With regard to the Chicago Convention, the Special Sub-Committee considered it necessary to find a solution whereby the State of registry would be permitted to transfer its functions and duties to the State of the operator and would thus be relieved of responsibility in respect of the functions and duties transferred. It did not recommend the adoption of a separate multilateral convention and therefore drafted an amendment to the Chicago Convention.

With respect to the Rome Convention, the Sub-Committee adopted several amendments in order to cover the case of lease, charter, interchange or any similar arrangement, the applicability of which was related to the State of registry. The Sub-Committee also noted that the Tokyo Convention might require an amendment to confer criminal jurisdiction not only to the State of registry but also to the State of the operator.

At its 1977 session, the Legal Committee invited all contracting States to review the provisions of their laws to remove any inhibitions to the lease, charter and interchange of aircraft in international operations in order better to enable them to exercise the new functions and duties which would be placed upon them as the State of the operator.

The Legal Committee, considering the preparation of a digest of judicial decisions, decided that a repertory would be published in all official ICAO languages. The Assembly endorsed the decision.

The ICAO Assembly, at its 1977 session, also adopted a resolution on the strengthening of measures to suppress acts of unlawful interference with civil aviation. Later in the year, the Council considered the resolution and urged those States which had not already done so to ratify or accede to the Tokyo Convention of 1963, the Hague Convention of 1970 and the Montreal Convention of 1971, to adopt adequate measures against persons committing acts of unlawful seizure of aircraft or unlawful acts against the safety of civil aviation and to take adequate measures relating to the extradition or prosecution of such persons by adopting appropriate provisions in law or treaty for that purpose.

During 1977, the following ratifications and accessions to conventions concluded under ICAO auspices were made:

Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (Tokyo, 1963)

Afghanistan, Mauritania, Oman, Uruguay and Zaire

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (The Hague, 1970)

Kenya, Uruguay and Zaire

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (Montreal, 1971)

Ecuador, Kenya, Lebanon, Uruguay and Zaire

Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago, 1944)

Angola, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, and Seychelles

Technical assistance

During 1977, ICAO provided technical assistance to 102 States, 54 of which had resident missions of one or more experts. Assistance was also provided in the form of equipment, fellowships, scholarships and short missions by experts.

Eighteen new large-scale projects for which ICAO was to be the executing agency, each costing more than \$500,000, were approved by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Four large-scale projects were financed under funds-in-trust assistance.

The organization employed 404 experts from 46 countries during 1977, 275 on assignments under UNDP, 127 on funds-in-trust projects and two under the associate experts programme. There were also seven United Nations Volunteers. The number in the field at the end of 1977 was 276 compared with 222 at the end of 1976.

A total of 655 fellowships (including 79 extensions) were awarded in 1977 as against 499 the previous year.

Equipment purchases represented a substantial proportion of ICAO technical assistance, with deliveries in 1977 amounting to \$5.5 million. Some 16 Governments or organizations formally registered with ICAO under the Civil Aviation Purchasing Service, with commitments during 1977 of \$619,000.

Expert services, fellowships and equipment were provided during the year under funds-in-trust and cost-sharing arrangements to Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nigeria, Peru, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, the Sudan, Surinam and Yemen.

Total UNDP funds disbursed by ICAO in 1977 for the execution of short- and long-term projects amounted to \$14.9 million; disbursements under funds-in-trust projects amounted to \$7 million.

Countries and territories aided were the following:

Africa: Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Comoros, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Swaziland, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia.

Americas: Antigua, Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Cayman Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Netherlands Antilles, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, Venezuela.

Asia/Pacific: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei, Burma, Fiji, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga.

Europe, Mediterranean and Middle East: Algeria, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Greece, Hungary, Iraq, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Oman, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, Yemen.

Secretariat

As at 31 December 1977, the total number of staff members employed in the ICAO secretariat was 770. Of these, 275 were in the Professional and higher categories (drawn from 64 nationalities) and 495 were in the General Service and related categories. Among them were 167 persons employed at the regional offices. In addition, there were 165 in the Professional category serving as

technical assistance experts on UNDP projects in the field.

Budget

Appropriations for the 1977 financial year totalled \$21,821,000, including carry-over from 1976 and supplementary appropriation authorized by the ICAO Council. Modifications were approved by the ICAO Council as reflected below:

	Appropriations	Revised appropriations (in US dollars)	Actual obligations
Meetings	508,000	276,000	228,886
Secretariat	14,954,000	16,769,000	16,768,907
General service	3,085,000	3,754,000	3,153,341
Equipment	125,000	139,000	138,375
Other budgetary provisions	119,000	128,000	127,643
Contingencies	3,030,000	755,000	—
	21,821,000	21,821,000	20,417,152

Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as at 31 December 1977; contributions as assessed for 1977)

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Percent-age	Net amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent-age	Net amount (in US dollars)	MEMBER	Percent-age	Net amount (in US dollars)
Afghanistan	0.06	8,954	Guatemala	0.06	8,954	Papua New Guinea	0.06	8,954
Algeria	0.10	14,923	Guinea	0.06	8,954	Paraguay	0.06	8,954
Angola	0.06	5,969	Guinea-Bissau*	—	—	Peru	0.07	10,446
Argentina	0.81	120,876	Guyana	0.06	8,954	Philippines	0.23	34,323
Australia	1.64	244,737	Haiti	0.06	8,954	Poland	0.97	144,753
Austria	0.46	68,646	Honduras	0.06	8,954	Portugal	0.31	46,261
Bahamas	0.06	8,954	Hungary	0.27	40,292	Qatar	0.06	8,954
Bahrain	0.06	8,954	Iceland	0.11	16,415	Republic of Korea	0.24	35,815
Bangladesh	0.09	13,431	India	0.96	143,261	Romania	0.27	40,292
Barbados	0.06	8,954	Indonesia	0.22	32,831	Rwanda	0.06	8,954
Belgium	1.05	156,692	Iran	0.21	31,338	Sao Tome and		
Benin	0.06	8,954	Iraq	0.06	8,954	Principe	0.06	6,715
Bolivia	0.06	8,954	Ireland	0.23	34,323	Saudi Arabia	0.10	14,923
Brazil	0.96	143,261	Israel	0.41	61,184	Senegal	0.06	8,954
Bulgaria	0.13	19,400	Italy	3.43	511,859	Seychelles	0.06	5,223
Burma	0.06	8,954	Ivory Coast	0.06	8,954	Sierra Leone	0.06	8,954
Burundi	0.06	8,954	Jamaica	0.07	10,446	Singapore	0.14	20,892
Canada	3.29	490,967	Japan	6.59	983,426	Somalia	0.06	8,954
Cape Verde	0.06	8,954	Jordan	0.06	8,954	South Africa	0.59	88,046
Central African			Kenya	0.06	8,954	Spain	1.25	186,538
Empire	0.06	8,954	Kuwait	0.14	20,892	Sri Lanka	0.06	8,954
Chad	0.06	8,954	Lao People's Democratic			Sudan	0.06	8,954
Chile	0.17	25,369	Republic	0.06	8,954	Surinam	0.06	8,954
China	4.64	692,427	Lebanon	0.28	41,784	Swaziland	0.06	8,954
Colombia	0.25	37,308	Lesotho	0.06	8,954	Sweden	1.20	179,076
Congo	0.06	8,954	Liberia	0.06	8,954	Switzerland	1.11	165,645
Costa Rica	0.06	8,954	Libyan Arab			Syrian Arab Republic	0.06	8,954
Cuba	0.08	11,938	Jamahiriya	0.11	16,415	Thailand	0.17	25,369
Cyprus	0.06	8,954	Luxembourg	0.06	8,954	Togo	0.06	8,954
Czechoslovakia	0.72	107,446	Madagascar	0.06	8,954	Trinidad and Tobago	0.07	10,446
Democratic			Malawi	0.06	8,954	Tunisia	0.06	8,954
Kampuchea	0.06	8,954	Malaysia	0.12	17,908	Turkey	0.27	40,292
Democratic People's			Maldives	0.06	8,954	Uganda	0.06	8,954
Republic of Korea	0.07	2,612	Mali	0.06	8,954	USSR	12.95	1,932,529
Democratic Yemen	0.06	8,954	Malta	0.06	8,954	United Arab Emirates	0.06	8,954
Denmark	0.62	92,523	Mauritania	0.06	8,954	United Kingdom	5.51	822,257
Dominican Republic	0.06	8,954	Mauritius	0.06	8,954	United Republic of		
Ecuador	0.06	8,954	Mexico	0.88	131,322	Cameroon	0.06	8,954
Egypt	0.19	28,354	Morocco	0.09	13,431	United Republic of		
El Salvador	0.06	8,954	Mozambique	0.06	7,462	Tanzania	0.06	8,954
Equatorial Guinea	0.06	8,954	Nauru	0.06	8,954	United States	25.00	3,730,750
Ethiopia	0.07	10,446	Nepal	0.06	8,954	Upper Volta	0.06	8,954
Fiji	0.06	8,954	Netherlands	1.76	262,645	Uruguay	0.06	8,954
Finland	0.37	55,215	New Zealand	0.31	46,261	Venezuela	0.36	53,723
France	5.52	823,750	Nicaragua	0.06	8,954	Viet Nam†	0.07	10,446
Gabon	0.06	8,954	Niger	0.06	8,954	Yemen	0.06	8,954
Gambia	0.06	4,477	Nigeria	0.13	19,400	Yugoslavia	0.32	47,754
Germany, Federal			Norway	0.48	71,630	Zaire	0.08	11,938
Republic of	6.20	925,226	Oman	0.06	8,954	Zambia	0.06	8,954
Ghana	0.06	8,954	Pakistan	0.24	35,815			
Greece	0.42	62,677	Panama	0.06	8,954			
						Total	100.73	15,009,180**

* Became a member on 15 December 1977 and therefore not represented in the 1977 assessments, which were set by the twenty-second session of the ICAO Assembly held from 13 September to 4 October 1977.

† As at 31 December 1977, the status of Viet Nam was in the process of clarification.

** Differs from the sum of the individual entries because of rounding.

Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (As at 31 December 1977)

ICAO COUNCIL

OFFICERS

President: Assad Kotaite (Lebanon).
First Vice-President: M. El Alj (Morocco).
Second Vice-President: L. Mesón (Spain).
Third Vice-President: V. Kronic (Yugoslavia).
Secretary: Yves Lambert (France).

MEMBERS

Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Spain, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Yugoslavia.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Secretary General: Yves Lambert.
Director, Air Navigation Bureau: W. J. Nemerever.
Director, Air Transport Bureau: R. A. Bickley.

Director, Legal Bureau: C. Gómez-Jara.
Director, Technical Assistance Bureau: Jack Vivian.
Chief, Public Information Office: Eugene Sochor.

OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

International Civil Aviation Organization
P. O. Box 400, Succursale: Place de l'Aviation Internationale
1000 Sherbrooke Street West
Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3A 2R2
Cable address: ICAO MONTREAL
Telephone: (514) 285-8219
Telex: 05-24513

REGIONAL OFFICES

International Civil Aviation Organization
African Office
P. O. Box 2356
Dakar, Senegal
Cable address: ICAOREP DAKAR
Telephone: 260-71, 260-72

International Civil Aviation Organization
European Office
3 bis, Villa Emile-Bergerat
92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine (Hauts de Seine)
France
Cable address: ICAOREP PARIS
Telephone: 747-95-73
Telex: 610075

International Civil Aviation Organization
Far East and Pacific Office
P. O. Box 614
Bangkok, Thailand
Cable address: ICAOREP BANGKOK
Telephone: 281-5366, 281-5571

International Civil Aviation Organization
Middle East and Eastern African Office
16 Hassan Sabri, Zamalek
Cairo, Egypt
Cable address: ICAOREP CAIRO
Telephone: 801806, 801807, 705163
Telex: 2459

International Civil Aviation Organization
North American and Caribbean Office
Apartado Postal 5-377
Mexico 5, D.F., Mexico
Cable address: ICAOREP MEXICO
Telephone: 250-32-11
Telex: 1771055

International Civil Aviation Organization
South American Office
Apartado 4127
Lima 100, Peru
Cable address: ICAOREP LIMA
Telephone: 51-5414, 51-5325, 51-5497
Telex: 5689

Chapter XI

The Universal Postal Union (UPU)

The Universal Postal Union (UPU),¹ established at Berne, Switzerland, in 1874 for the reciprocal exchange of postal services between nations, is one of the oldest international intergovernmental organizations. Its aim is to promote the organization and improvement of postal services and to further the development of international collaboration in this sphere. It also participates in various forms of postal technical assistance requested by its member States.

In 1977, the number of member States increased from 156 to 157 following the removal of the United States Territories and the French Overseas Territories from membership and the admission of the following countries: Angola (3 March), Sao Tome and Principe (22 August) and Seychelles (7 October).

Activities of UPU organs in 1977**Universal Postal Congress**

The Universal Postal Congress, composed of all member States, is the supreme legislative authority of UPU. As a rule, the Congress meets every five years. The most recent Congress (the seventeenth since the establishment of the Union) met at Lausanne, Switzerland, in 1974, and the next meeting was to be held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1979. The work of the Congress consists mainly of examining and revising the Acts of the Union on the basis of proposals submitted by member States, by the Executive Council of UPU or by the Consultative Council for Postal Studies. The Congress also decides on administrative matters relating to the activities of UPU. The Acts in force since 1 January 1976 were those of the 1974 Congress of Lausanne.

Executive Council

The 40-member Executive Council of UPU is responsible for carrying out the work of UPU during the five-year intervals between meetings of the Congress. During its annual session, held at Berne from 2 to 18 May 1977, the Council considered administrative affairs and examined several studies concerning international mail that had been referred to it by the Congress of Lausanne.

Among the other questions reviewed by the Executive Council were technical assistance for developing countries, vocational training, inter-

national postal co-operation, relations with the United Nations and other international organizations, and improvement and simplification of various international postal services.

Consultative Council for Postal Studies

The 35-member Consultative Council for Postal Studies is responsible for organizing the study of technical, operational, economic and technical co-operation problems concerning the Postal Administrations of UPU member States, and matters of particular interest to new and developing countries.

During its annual session held at Berne from 8 to 20 November 1977, the Consultative Council reviewed its organization and laid down guidelines for its work programme for the 1979-1984 period.

International Bureau

The International Bureau of UPU, which is under the general supervision of the Government of the Swiss Confederation, constitutes the secretariat of UPU and serves the Postal Administrations of UPU member States as an organ for liaison, information and consultation.

The International Bureau is responsible for collecting, co-ordinating, publishing and distributing information relevant to the international postal service. It also conducts inquiries requested by Postal Administrations and acts as a clearing-house in the settlement of certain accounts between Postal Administrations.

As at 31 December 1977, the total number of permanent and temporary staff members employed at the International Bureau was 130, of whom 55 were in the Professional and higher categories (drawn from 37 countries) and 75 were in the General Service category. Also, 10 officials were employed in the translation services.

Technical co-operation

Technical co-operation was provided by UPU in 1977 under the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), by the UPU Special Fund, and

¹ For further information about the activities of UPU prior to 1977, see also *L'Union postale universelle: sa fondation et son développement, 1874-1949—mémoire* (Berne, Bureau international de l'Union, 1949) and annual reports of UPU

stricken Sahelian region of Africa. The budget for the 1977 programme was \$330,850.

The expenditures of UPU are borne in common by all member countries, which, for the purpose of assessment, are divided into classes. The following table shows how the assessments for 1977 were apportioned among the various classes.

CLASS OF CONTRIBUTION	ASSESSMENTS	
	Swiss francs	US dollar equivalents
50 units	579,000	288,060
25 units	289,500	144,030
20 units	231,600	115,224
15 units	173,700	86,418
10 units	115,800	57,612
5 units	57,900	28,806
3 units	34,740	17,284
1 unit	11,580	5,761

The Union provided assistance in the form of equipment, training, scholarships for vocational and advanced training, and the services of experts, consultants and development experts, who carried out missions in different regions of Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East, to examine questions of postal organization and training and to make forecast studies. The experts were also associated with the formulation of UNDP training projects and the organization of seminars, study courses and vocational training courses.

In 1977, projects supported by UNDP included 29 relating to postal services on the national, regional and international levels, 22 expert missions and 26 scholarships. In addition, 46 scholarships were awarded to students to attend training courses. Several projects received assistance in the form of equipment.

The Government of the Swiss Confederation advances the necessary funds and supervises the keeping of financial accounts.

The Executive Council of UPU approved budget estimates for 1977 in a gross amount of 15,973,200 Swiss francs, or approximately \$7,947,000, and for 1978 in a gross amount of 16,160,400 Swiss francs, or approximately \$8,040,000.

Within the framework of direct, bilateral technical assistance, several countries again received aid in the form of equipment, expert services, vocational and advanced training and advisory services. Several Postal Administrations also exchanged the results of experiments, inquiries or experiences obtained in various fields.

The UPU Special Fund, which is maintained by voluntary contributions in cash and in kind from member States, carried out a programme in 1977 that included fellowships, the provision of teaching materials and an assistance project for the drought-

	Swiss francs
Income	
Contributions from member States	12,622,200
Sale of publications	247,759
Other receipts	1,786,443
Total	14,656,402
Expenditures	
Staff	11,742,201
General expenses	2,914,201
Total	14,656,402

Annex. MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION, CLASS
OF CONTRIBUTION, ORGANS, OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS
(As at 31 December 1977)

Member	Class of contribution;* no. of units	Member	Class of contribution;* no. of units	Member	Class of contribution;* no. of units	Member	Class of contribution;* no. of units	Member	Class of contribution;* no. of units	Member	Class of contribution;* no. of units
Afghanistan	1	Australia	25	Barbados	1	Botswana	1	Byelorussian		Central African	
Albania	1	Austria	5	Belgium	15	Brazil	25	SSR	3	Empire	1
Algeria	3	Bahamas	1	Benin	1	Bulgaria	3	Canada	50	Chad	1
Angola	1	Bahrain	1	Bhutan	1	Burma	3	Cape		Chile	5
Argentina	20	Bangladesh	15	Bolivia	1	Burundi	1	Verde	1	China	50

Member	Class of contribution;* no. of units	Member	Class of contribution;* no. of units	Member	Class of contribution;* no. of units	Member	Class of contribution;* no. of units	Member	Class of contribution;* no. of units
Colombia	3	Gabon	1	Jordan	1	Netherlands	15	San Marino	1
Comoros	1	Gambia	1	Kenya	1	Netherlands		Sao Tome	
Congo	1	German		Kuwait	5	Antilles	1	and Principe	1
Costa Rica	1	Democratic		Lao People's		New Zealand	25	Saudi Arabia	3
Cuba	3	Republic	15	Democratic		Nicaragua	1	Senegal	1
Cyprus	1	Germany,		Republic	1	Niger	1	Seychelles	1
Czechoslovakia	10	Federal		Lebanon	1	Nigeria	5	Sierra Leone	1
Democratic		Republic of	50	Lesotho	1	Norway	10	Singapore	1
Kampuchea	1	Ghana	3	Liberia	1	Oman	1	Somalia	1
Democratic		Greece	3	Libyan Arab		Pakistan	15	South Africa	25
People's		Guatemala	3	Jamahiriya	3	Panama	1	Spain	25
Republic of		Guinea	1	Liechtenstein	1	Papua New		Sri Lanka	5
Korea	10	Guinea-Bissau	1	Luxembourg	3	Guinea	1	Sudan	1
Democratic		Guyana	1	Madagascar	3	Paraguay	1	Surinam	1
Yemen	1	Haiti	3	Malawi	1	Peru	3	Swaziland	1
Denmark	10	Honduras	1	Malaysia	3	Philippines	1	Sweden	15
Dominican		Hungary	10	Maldives	1	Poland	10	Switzerland	15
Republic	3	Iceland	1	Mali	1	Portugal	10	Syrian Arab	
Ecuador	3	India	25	Malta	1	Portuguese		Republic	1
Egypt	15	Indonesia	10	Mauritania	1	Provinces of		Thailand	3
El Salvador	1	Iran	5	Mauritius	1	Asia and		Togo	1
Equatorial		Iraq	3	Mexico	15	Oceania	10	Tonga	1
Guinea	3	Ireland	10	Monaco	1	Qatar	1	Trinidad and	
Ethiopia	1	Israel	3	Mongolia	1	Republic of		Tobago	1
Fiji	1	Italy	25	Morocco	5	Korea	10	Tunisia	5
Finland	10	Ivory Coast	1	Nauru	1	Romania	10	Turkey	10
France	50	Jamaica	1	Nepal	3	Rwanda	1	Uganda	1
		Japan	50						

* For amount of contributions from members, see table under BUDGET above.

NOTE: The UPU official nomenclature differs from that of the United Nations.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(Holding office until the eighteenth (1979) Universal Postal Congress)

Chairman: Switzerland.

Vice-Chairmen: Canada, Czechoslovakia, Kenya, Lebanon.

Secretary-General: Mohamed I. Sobhi, Director-General of the International Bureau.

Members: Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guinea, Iceland,

Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahirya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Pakistan, Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES

Chairman: Belgium.

Vice-Chairmen: Argentina, France, India, Nigeria, Tunisia, USSR, United States.

Secretary-General: Mohamed I. Sobhi, Director-General of the International Bureau.

Members: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Bul-

garia, China, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

OFFICERS

Director-General: Mohamed I. Sobhi.

Deputy Director-General: Thomas Scott.

Assistant Directors-General: Mohamed Akbar, Felix Cicerón, Abdel Kader Baghdadi.

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Chapter XII

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

In 1977, the following countries became members of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU):¹ San Marino (25 March) and Djibouti (22 November), bringing total membership to 154.

From 10 January to 13 February 1977, a World Administrative Radio Conference for planning the broadcasting-satellite service was held at Geneva, Switzerland.

The Conference established a plan for the broadcasting-satellite service in the whole world except the Americas, which was to enter into force on 1 January 1979 with a duration of at least 15 years. Provisions were also adopted for the broadcasting-satellite service in the Americas, pending the establishment of a detailed plan.

Administrative Council

The thirty-second session of the Administrative Council of ITU was held from 23 May to 10 June 1977 at ITU headquarters at Geneva. The Council reviewed administrative matters and approved a schedule of conferences.

The international consultative committees

Study groups of the two ITU international consultative committees—the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) and the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT)—held numerous meetings during the year.

Much of the work done by the CCIR study groups during the year was technical preparation for the 1978 World Administrative Radio Conference on the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service for regular airlines.

Plan committees

Four regional plan committees of ITU were responsible for preparing plans for circuit and routing requirements for international telecommunications and for estimating the growth of international traffic. The plan committees also continued to work with the World Plan Committee, which was concerned with interregional relations.

The committees held no meetings in 1977; the CCITT secretariat processed questionnaires in order to publish a supplement to the 1975 World Plan and a supplement to the Regional Plan for Africa.

International Frequency Registration Board

The International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) continued to register the frequencies that countries assigned to their radio stations in the Master International Frequency Register. During 1977, IFRB dealt with 79,033 frequency assignment notices and undertook a technical examination of 45,257 frequency assignments.

The Board also worked on the development of planning methods in preparation for the World Administrative Radio Conference on the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service, and the organization of a world-wide monitoring programme on the utilization of the high-frequency bands allocated to the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service.

Technical co-operation

In 1977, under various ITU programmes of technical co-operation in developing countries, 526 expert missions were carried out, 423 fellows were trained abroad and equipment valued at \$4,174,868 was delivered, mainly to telecommunication training centres. The total cost of this assistance was \$17,095,503. Countries and territories aided were the following:

Africa: Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tunisia, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia.

Americas: Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands Antilles, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago.

Asia and Pacific: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, India, Indonesia, Iran, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tonga.

Europe and Middle East: Bahrain, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Jordan, Lebanon, Oman, Poland, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

The three main objectives of ITU activity in the field of technical co-operation continued to be:

¹ For further information on the activities of ITU prior to 1977, see also annual reports of ITU.

(a) promoting the development of regional telecommunication networks in Africa, the Americas, Asia and the Pacific, and the Middle East; (b) strengthening the telecommunication technical and administrative services in developing countries; and (c) developing the human resources required for telecommunications.

The Union continued to promote the development of telecommunication networks with a view to their integration into a world-wide telecommunication system, in accordance with objectives established by the World Plan Committee and regional plan committees. Studies and surveys were carried out by experts working in collaboration with member States.

In September 1977, ITU organized a meeting at Geneva of the Pan-African Telecommunications Network (PANAFTEL) Co-ordinating Committee, comprising the Organization of African Unity, the Economic Commission for Africa, the African Development Bank and ITU, to review progress made in the financing and implementation of the network. Further, a start was made on the review and application of recommended tariffs.

The PANAFTEL team assisted a number of countries (Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, the Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia) in the preparation of specifications and tender analysis for their transmission networks.

A survey of additional links was started in November 1977 by ITU experts, assisted by engineers and technicians from the United Republic of Tanzania. The surveyed routes were in Burundi, Malawi, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia, covering a total of 1,150 kilometres.

Co-operation with and assistance to the Telecommunication Commission for Central America and its member States concentrated in 1977 on the organization of technical meetings: in Costa Rica, on electronic switching and digital techniques; in Guatemala, on the accounting aspects of the Central American telecommunication network; in Honduras, on management and organization of a telecommunication administration; and in Nicaragua, on outside plant.

In the Caribbean area, a regional project was under way which aimed at providing assistance and advice in administration, regulations and tariffs to Antigua, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. A technical meeting was held in St. Lucia in May 1977 which considered radio-frequency management and subregional integration in this field.

In Asia, ITU continued its effort to assist countries

in establishing a regional telecommunication network.

Project assistance included a survey for a troposcatter link between Afghanistan and India, a route survey for a microwave link between Afghanistan and Pakistan, finalization of the type of transmission systems for the routes between India and Pakistan, formulation of proposals for inter-country circuits and supergroup allocations, co-ordination and servicing of intergovernmental technical-level meetings for network implementation and the servicing of meetings dealing with telecommunications for the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

In the Pacific region, ITU, jointly with the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation, assisted a feasibility study project for a South Pacific telecommunication network. Identification of needs and basic traffic data were updated and assistance was provided in the development of satellite systems, including site selection, cost calculations, cost-benefit analysis, tariff questions and specifications for satellite stations.

Work continued on the feasibility study and pre-investment survey for a Middle East telecommunication network. A survey of work in the region was being carried out by a team of experts working in co-operation with the countries concerned (all Arab League countries, as well as Bulgaria, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Greece, Malta, Turkey and Yugoslavia), the Arab Telecommunication Union and the Arab States Broadcasting Union. The survey included a detailed study of regional telephone, telegraph and broadcasting requirements and was to provide general specifications concerning routes, circuits, transmission systems, switching and signalling systems and tariffs. It was also to include a comprehensive study of the requirements for territorial and satellite circuits, both ARABSAT and INTELSAT.

Also under this project, several courses were held during the year. A course on the introduction to electronic switching systems was conducted at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, in October and two seminars on signalling and tariffs were held in September and October at Amman, Jordan.

In 1977, 61 expert missions were carried out in connexion with the promotion of development of telecommunication networks in Africa, the Americas, Asia and the Pacific, and the Middle East.

The improvement and modernization of telecommunication facilities made it necessary to re-organize or to reinforce administrative and technical services in many developing countries. In 1977, 168 expert missions provided assistance in this area.

As in previous years, almost two thirds of total

field expenditures were utilized for training in order to meet demands for human resources in various sectors of telecommunications.

Publications

In 1977 the general secretariat of ITU issued a number of publications, some of them trilingual, others in separate English, French and Spanish editions. Among them were the following:

Financial Operating Report, 1976
 Report on the Activities of the Union, 1976
 Telecommunication Journal, 12 issues
 Yearbook of Common Carrier Telecommunication Statistics, 4th ed., 1977
 Final Acts to the World Broadcasting-Satellite Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1977
 List of Telecommunication (Channels Used for the Transmission of Telegrams, 1st ed., 1977
 List of International Telephone Routes, 17th ed., 1977
 Table of International Telex Relations and Traffic, 1976
 Instructions for the Operation of the International Public Telegram Service, 1977
 Instructions for the Operation of the International Telex Service, 1977
 List of Ship Stations, 17th ed., 1977, and Supplements Nos. 1 and 2
 Alphabetical List of Call Signs of Stations Used by the Maritime Mobile Service, 8th ed., 1977, and Supplement No. 1
 Alphabetical List of Call Signs of Stations other than Amateur Stations, Experimental Stations and Stations of the Maritime Mobile Service, 7th ed., 1977, and Supplement No. 1
 Documents of the VIth Plenary Assembly of the CCITT, Geneva, 1976
 List of Fixed Stations Operating International Circuits, 9th ed., 1977, and Supplements Nos. 1 and 2
 List of Broadcasting Stations Operating in Bands Below 5950 kHz, 9th ed., 1977, and Supplement No. 1
 Seminar on the Planning, Operation and Maintenance of Transmission Systems, PANAFTTEL I, Abidjan, 1974
 Centenary of the Telephone, 1977, Information Booklet No. 20
 Sixteenth Report by the International Telecommunication Union on Telecommunication and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, 1977, Information Booklet No. 21

Secretariat

As at 31 December 1977, the total staff of ITU numbered 572 (excluding staff on short-term contracts). Of these, nine were elected officials, 505 had permanent contracts and 58 had fixed-term contracts; 44 nationalities were represented in posts subject to geographical distribution.

Budget

The following budget for 1977 was adopted by the Administrative Council's session in 1976.

	Amount (in Swiss francs)
Income	
Contribution by members and private operating agencies	58,800,300
Contribution by United Nations Development Programme for technical co-operation administrative expenses	7,847,000
Sale of publications	7,246,000
Miscellaneous	140,700
Total	74,034,000
Expenditures	
Administrative Council	733,000
General secretariat	45,515,000
Mission expenses	125,000
Miscellaneous	110,000
Conferences and meetings	7,908,000
Transfer to ITU Reserve Account	4,350,000
Other expenses	200,000
Total general expenses	58,941,000
Technical co-operation Publications	7,847,000 7,246,000
Grand total	74,034,000

Each member of ITU chooses the class of contribution in which it wishes to be included and pays in advance its annual contributory share to the budget calculated on the basis of the budgetary provision. The classes of contribution for 1978 for members are listed in the ANNEX below.

At the end of 1977, the total of units for members was 426½. The amount of the contributory unit for 1977 was 129,000 Swiss francs, and the contributory unit for 1978 was to be 131,800 Swiss francs.

Annex. MEMBERSHIP OF ITU, CONTRIBUTIONS, OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS

(Membership as at 31 December 1977; contributions as assessed for 1978)

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Class of contribution; no. of units	In Swiss francs ¹	MEMBER	Class of contribution; no. of units	In Swiss francs ¹	MEMBER	Class of contribution; no. of units	In Swiss francs ¹
Afghanistan	1/2	65,900	Austria	1	131,800	Benin	1/2	65,900
Albania	1/2	65,900	Bahamas	1/2	65,900	Bolivia	1/2	65,900
Algeria	1	131,800	Bahrain	1/2	65,900	Botswana	1/2	65,900
Angola	1/2	65,900	Bangladesh	1	131,800	Brazil	5	659,000
Argentina	3	395,400	Barbados	1/2	65,900	Bulgaria	1	131,800
Australia	18	2,372,400	Belgium	5	659,000	Burma	1/2	65,900

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
MEMBER	Class of contribution; no. of units	In Swiss francs'	MEMBER	Class of contribution; no. of units	In Swiss francs'	MEMBER	Class of contribution; no. of units	In Swiss francs'
Burundi	1/2	65,900	Iran	1	131,800	Portugal	1/2	65,900
Byelorussian SSR	1	131,800	Iraq	1/2	65,900	Qatar	1/2	65,900
Canada	18	2,372,400	Ireland	2	263,600	Republic of Korea	1	131,800
Cape Verde	1/2	65,900	Israel	1	131,800	Romania	1	131,800
Central African Empire	1/2	65,900	Italy	10	1,318,000	Rwanda	1/2	65,900
Chad	1/2	65,900	Ivory Coast	1	131,800	San Marino	1/2	65,900
Chile	1	131,800	Jamaica	1/2	65,900	Sao Tome and Principe	1/2	65,900
China	20	2,636,000	Japan	20	2,636,000	Saudi Arabia	1	131,800
Colombia	3	395,400	Jordan	1/2	65,900	Senegal	1	131,800
Comoros	1/2	65,900	Kenya	1/2	65,900	Sierra Leone	1/2	65,900
Congo	1/2	65,900	Kuwait	1	131,800	Singapore	1	131,800
Costa Rica	1/2	65,900	Lao People's Democratic Republic	1/2	65,900	Somalia	1/2	65,900
Cuba	1	131,800	Lebanon	1	131,800	South Africa	8	1,054,400
Cyprus	1/2	65,900	Lesotho	1/2	65,900	Spain	3	395,400
Czechoslovakia	3	395,400	Liberia	1	131,800	Sri Lanka	1/2	65,900
Democratic Kampuchea	1/2	65,900	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1/2	65,900	Sudan	1	131,800
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	1/2	65,900	Liechtenstein	1/2	65,900	Surinam	1/2	65,900
Democratic Yemen	1/2	65,900	Luxembourg	1/2	65,900	Swaziland	1/2	65,900
Denmark	5	659,000	Madagascar	1	131,800	Sweden	10	1,318,000
Djibouti	1/2	65,900	Malawi	1/2	65,900	Switzerland	10	1,318,000
Dominican Republic	1/2	65,900	Malaysia	3	395,400	Syrian Arab Republic	1/2	65,900
Ecuador	1	131,800	Maldives	1/2	65,900	Thailand	1 1/2	197,700
Egypt	2	263,600	Mali	1/2	65,900	Togo	1/2	65,900
El Salvador	1/2	65,900	Malta	1/2	65,900	Tonga	1/2	65,900
Equatorial Guinea	1/2	65,900	Mauritania	1/2	65,900	Trinidad and Tobago	1	131,800
Ethiopia	1	131,800	Mauritius	1/2	65,900	Tunisia	2	263,600
Fiji	1/2	65,900	Mexico	3	395,400	Turkey	2	263,600
Finland	3	395,400	Monaco	1/2	65,900	Uganda	1/2	65,900
France	30	3,954,000	Mongolia	1/2	65,900	Ukrainian SSR	3	395,400
Gabon	1/2	65,900	Morocco	1	131,800	USSR	30	3,954,000
Gambia	1/2	65,900	Mozambique	1/2	65,900	United Arab Emirates	1	131,800
German Democratic Republic			Nauru	1/2	65,900	United Kingdom	30	3,954,000
Germany, Federal Republic of		395,400	Nepal	1/2	65,900	United Republic of Cameroon	1/2	65,900
Ghana	25	3,295,000	Netherlands	10	1,318,000	United Republic of Tanzania	1/2	65,900
Greece	1	131,800	New Zealand	3	395,400	United States	30	3,954,000
Guatemala	1	131,800	Nicaragua	1	131,800	Upper Volta	1/2	65,900
Guinea	1/2	65,900	Niger	1/2	65,900	Uruguay	1/2	65,900
Guinea-Bissau	1/2	65,900	Nigeria	2	263,600	Vatican City State	1/2	65,900
Guyana	1/2	65,900	Norway	5	659,000	Venezuela	3	395,400
Haiti	1/2	65,900	Oman	1/2	65,900	Viet Nam	1/2	65,900
Honduras	1/2	65,900	Pakistan	2	263,600	Yemen	1/2	65,900
Hungary	1	131,800	Panama	1/2	65,900	Yugoslavia	1	131,800
Iceland	1/2	65,900	Papua New Guinea	1/2	65,900	Zaire	1	131,800
India	13	1,713,400	Paraguay	1/2	65,900	Zambia	1/2	65,900
Indonesia	1	131,800	Peru	1/2	65,900			
			Philippines	1	131,800			
			Poland	3	395,400			
						Total	426 1/2	56,212,700

* For the equivalent amounts in United States dollars, the rate of exchange that was to be applicable on 1 January 1978 was Swiss francs 2.01 = US \$1.00.

NOTE: The nomenclature of ITU differs from that of the United Nations.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL, IFRB AND PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

ITU ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Brazil (Chairman), Canada, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Federal Republic of (Vice-Chairman), Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Zaire.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE UNION

Secretary-General: Mohamed Mili.

Deputy Secretary-General: Richard E. Butler.

INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD (IFRB)

Chairman: Francis G. Perrin (Canada).

Vice-Chairmen: Abderrazak Berrada (Morocco), Sakae Fujiki (Japan), Alexandr Gromov (USSR), William Sowton (United Kingdom).

OFFICERS OF INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES

Director, International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR): Richard C. Kirby (United States).

Director, International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT): Leon Burtz (France).

HEADQUARTERS

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Chapter XIII

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

During 1977, three States became members of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO): Malta (27 January), Seychelles (17 March) and Angola (15 April). The territory of St. Pierre and Miquelon withdrew from membership due to its change of status from an overseas territory to an overseas department of France and the resulting incorporation of its meteorological service into the French national meteorological service. Thus, total membership in WMO as at 31 December rose to 146—139 States and 7 territories. Guinea-Bissau deposited its instrument of accession to the Convention of WMO on 15 December 1977; its membership became effective 30 days thereafter. Djibouti was provisionally retained on the membership list in its former status as a territory pending action by the Government of Djibouti for membership consonant with its status as an independent State.

The Executive Committee of WMO held its twenty-ninth session at Geneva, Switzerland, in May and June 1977.

The twenty-second International Meteorological Organization Prize was awarded to George P. Cressman (United States) for his outstanding contributions to the science of the atmosphere and his prominent part in the activities of WMO as President of the former Commission for Aerology and as Chairman of the former WMO Advisory Committee.

Activities in 1977**World Weather Watch**

The World Weather Watch is the basic operational programme of WMO. Its primary aim is to make available to members basic meteorological and other information needed to provide the most efficient and effective meteorological and related environmental services.

Weather and environmental conditions over the continents and oceans continued to be monitored by the Global Observing System which incorporated advanced observing techniques such as the use of satellites, unmanned stations, ocean buoys and other automatic devices. Information was obtained from about 9,000 land stations, 7,000 mobile ship stations, 3,000 aircraft, 100 ocean buoys, 90 background air pollution stations and seven ocean weather stations. Two satellites

were launched in the geostationary satellite scheme which, in conjunction with the polar-orbiting satellite system, was to observe the earth's atmosphere. Meteorological satellite data were collected by about 200 ground receiving stations.

Processing of the data occurred at the three world meteorological centres (in Australia, the USSR and the United States) and 23 regional centres which prepared and distributed weather analyses, warnings and forecasts to some 150 national meteorological centres. Daily, some 2,000 weather charts were prepared and disseminated.

To speed up transmission of meteorological information, the circuits of the Global Telecommunication System were improved: new point-to-point links were established and existing ones were upgraded to higher modulation rates during the year. A regional facsimile broadcast facility was established in Asia.

Research and development

In 1977, WMO embarked on the planning of a World Climate Programme which was to undertake studies for an improved understanding of climate, the impact of climatic change and variability on human activities and the effects of man's activities on climate. Preparations were made for a 1979 World Climate Conference and, in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), WMO initiated a research and monitoring project on atmospheric carbon dioxide to establish the trend in global concentrations of this gas and predict the consequences on climate.

Another activity during the year included planning for the precipitation enhancement project: experimental cloud-seeding operations were scheduled to begin in 1980. Initial studies were undertaken on the feasibility of an international project on hail suppression and on the possibility of moderating the violence of tropical storms. The second annual register of national weather modification projects, for the year 1976, was issued.

A work plan was established and studies were under way in a research programme in tropical meteorology, including aspects of the tropical cyclone project.

The Global Atmospheric Research Programme, a joint project of WMO and the International Council of Scientific Unions, is a world-wide scientific

undertaking to improve the physical and mathematical basis of long-range weather prediction and understanding of the climate. During 1977, assistance by members was provided in the form of ships, buoys, aircraft and satellites needed to obtain the observational data during the first global weather experiment, scheduled for 1978-1979. The scientific and observational plans for two regional experiments concerning Asian and West African monsoons were also completed.

Meteorological applications and environment programme

The WMO programme on meteorological applications and environment includes all activities aimed at applying meteorological knowledge to human activities. In 1977, as part of agrometeorological activities to aid food production, the developing countries were assisted with the strengthening of their national agrometeorological services. Under this programme, expert missions were organized and technical conferences and training seminars in agricultural meteorology were held, two of them in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Also, the exchange of meteorological and climatological data required for agricultural purposes was further improved.

The second phase of an agroclimatic survey in the Sudan was completed and a regional training seminar was held on the application of meteorology and hydrology to drought problems in the Sahelian zone and other parts of Africa. As a participant in the 1977 United Nations Conference on Desertification (see p. 509), WMO prepared, jointly with UNEP, FAO and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), a world map of desertification which was one of the main documents of the Conference.

The Commission for Special Applications of Meteorology and Climatology continued its work, focusing in 1977 on meteorology and energy problems, the climatic atlas project and urban and building climatology. Work in the energy field included the preparation of technical notes on meteorological aspects of solar energy utilization and on the meteorological and hydrological aspects of the siting and operation of nuclear power plants, in co-operation with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

The global network of background air pollution monitoring stations was further expanded during the year; it consisted of about 100 stations of various types. Co-operation with international organizations, in particular with IAEA and the World Health Organization, intensified in monitoring and training activities, and collaboration was extended to the Economic Commission for

Europe's programme on the long-range transmission of air pollutants.

Work also continued on the pilot project on marine pollution (petroleum) monitoring, which was extended until the end of 1978. Under the aegis of WMO, an interagency working group on interchange of pollutants between the atmosphere and oceans was established during the year.

Activities in marine meteorology and ocean affairs were related mainly to the promotion of marine meteorological services in all spheres of marine activity, ...especially in developing countries.

The Commission for Aeronautical Meteorology studied the question of specialized instruments and observations needed at airports. Progress was also made in the field of aeronautical climatology.

Hydrology and water resources development

The WMO Commission for Hydrology continued its activities during the year, which included the development of technical projects and the preparation of material for the planning of a hydrological operational multipurpose system. The system was intended to be an operational hydrological facility which was to integrate observing, transmitting, processing and modelling subsystems into a comprehensive modular system. During 1977, seven working groups of the Commission continued to work on implementation of the operational hydrology programme in such fields as improvement and standardization of instruments and methods of observation for hydrological purposes, hydrological data transmission, processing and retrieval and project design data. Rapporteurs of the Commission studied water-quality monitoring, forecasting of ICC conditions, hydrological aspects of weather modification and training of hydrological personnel.

The six WMO regional associations continued, through their working groups on hydrology, to implement technical and regulatory aspects of the hydrology and water resources development programme. Close co-operation continued during the year with international organizations, in particular with UNESCO in the implementation of its International Hydrological Programme. Several joint projects were undertaken with UNEP and other organizations in the fields of natural disasters and environmental aspects of hydrology, such as the water-quality monitoring system of the Global Environmental Monitoring System. The World Meteorological Organization also participated in the 1977 United Nations Water Conference (see p. 553), and took steps to target its activities in hydrology and water resources to meet the aims set by the Conference.

Education and training

The education and training activities of WMO continued to expand during 1977. These activities included preparation of training publications, such as compendiums of lecture notes in specialized meteorological fields, compendiums listing the available training facilities in meteorology and on protection of the environment and syllabi for training meteorological personnel. New meteorological training centres were also established.

Seven training seminars and conferences were held on specialized fields of meteorological application such as agrometeorology, meteorological telecommunications, flood forecasting, potential economic benefits of agricultural meteorology, applications of meteorology and hydrology to drought problems, air pollution monitoring and meteorological aspects of atmospheric pollution and related environmental problems.

Work continued on the establishment of a new regional meteorological training centre at Baghdad, Iraq, and was expected to be completed in 1978.

A total of 187 students received graduate or post-graduate training under fellowships in 1977: 125 through the Voluntary Assistance Programme, 32 through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and 30 through the WMO regular budget.

Technical co-operation

In 1977, WMO continued to provide assistance to developing countries in the establishment and improvement of national meteorological and hydrological services, the application of meteorological data to national economic development, and the training of personnel, through its regular budget and Voluntary Assistance Programme as well as through UNDP, UNEP, and funds-in-trust arrangements.

Sixty-nine countries received technical assistance under the UNDP programme at a total cost of nearly \$6.5 million. Of this amount, approximately \$2.5 million was spent on equipment, 165 students from 46 countries and territories received training under fellowships and 113 expert missions were carried out in 37 countries.

Four new large-scale projects were approved in 1977: strengthening and development of the national meteorological services in Algeria and Angola; establishment of a regional meteorological training centre at Baghdad; and establishment of a meteorological training and research institute in Nigeria. Assistance was also given to the intercountry tropical cyclone project in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea and to the

Tropical Cyclone Panel of WMO and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).

Projects were under way for development, improvement and expansion of meteorological and hydrological services in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Ecuador, Guinea (two projects), Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iran, Mongolia, Nepal, Uruguay, Yemen, the Sahelian countries (Chad, the Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Senegal and the Upper Volta) and the Central American isthmus.

Projects establishing or supporting training and research institutions were operating in Algeria, Egypt, Kenya, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Caribbean and the Sahel, and water resources assessment projects were under way in Colombia and the Lake Malawi catchment. Other projects were: a cyclone and thunderstorm warning system in Burma; hydrology and climatology of the Brazilian Amazon River basin; improvement of the flood forecasting system in Pakistan; technical support to the regional typhoon programme for the ESCAP region; and a hydro-meteorological survey of the catchments of Lakes Victoria, Kyoga and Mobutu Sese Seko in Africa.

Eight funds-in-trust projects, in Algeria, Iran (two projects), Iraq, Pakistan, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia and the Sahelian countries, were implemented or approved for implementation during the year. Three associate experts, sponsored by Belgium, Sweden and Switzerland, assisted UNDP projects executed by WMO in Lesotho and the Niger.

The first three United Nations Volunteers to work in WMO-executed projects started assignments in 1977, one in Nepal and two in Yemen.

Assistance provided through the Voluntary Assistance Programme consisted of expert missions, equipment and supplies and fellowships for the training of meteorological and hydrological personnel. During the year, 221 projects were being implemented, of which 49 were completed and 60 were started.

Secretariat

As at 31 December 1977, the total number of full-time staff employed by WMO (excluding 68 Professionals on technical assistance projects) under permanent and fixed-term appointments stood at 277. Of these, 116 were in the Professional and higher categories (drawn from 37 nationalities) and 161 in the General Service and related categories.

Budget

The year 1977 was the second year of the seventh financial period (1976-1979), for which the

seventh World Meteorological Congress (1975) established a maximum expenditure of \$40,542,000, while also authorizing additional expenditures, not to exceed \$1 million, to provide for particular circumstances such as losses resulting from changes in currency exchange rates.

The regular budget for 1977 amounted to \$10,353,900. The 1977 budget for technical co-operation activities, financed from overhead allocations and other extrabudgetary sources amounted to an additional \$1,721,500.

At its May/June 1977 session, the Executive Committee approved a regular budget of \$11,824,000 for 1978:

	Amount (in US dollars)
Income	
Contributions	10,901,500
As per General Fund	920,000
Miscellaneous income	2,500
Total	11,824,000
Expenditure	
Policy-making organs	227,800
Executive management	600,700
Scientific and technical programmes	4,741,200
Technical co-operation, regional and training programmes	1,285,000
Programme-supporting activities	2,676,400
Administration and common services	1,959,300
Other	333,600
Total	11,824,000

Annex. MEMBERSHIP OF THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION, CONTRIBUTIONS, OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS
(Membership as at 31 December 1977; contributions as assessed for 1978)

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION		
STATE	Unit*	Net amount (in US dollars)	STATE	Unit*	Net amount (in US dollars)	STATE	Unit*	Net amount (in US dollars)
Afghanistan	1	9,334	Germany, Federal			Nigeria	3	28,000
Albania	1	9,334	Republic of	53	494,670	Norway	7	65,335
Algeria	1	9,334	Ghana	2	18,667	Oman	1	9,334
Angola		9,334	Greece	3	28,000	Pakistan	3	28,000
Argentina	15	140,000	Guatemala	1	9,334	Panama	1	9,334
Australia	20	186,670	Guinea	1	9,334	Papua New Guinea	1	9,334
Austria	6	56,000	Guyana	1	9,334	Paraguay	1	9,334
Bahamas	1	9,334	Haiti	1	9,334	Peru	4	37,334
Bangladesh	1	9,334	Honduras	1	9,334	Philippines	6	56,000
Barbados	1	9,334	Hungary	6	56,000	Poland	14	130,668
Belgium	14	130,668	Iceland	1	9,334	Portugal	3	28,000
Benin	1	9,334	India	26	242,670	Qatar	1	9,334
Bolivia	3	28,000	Indonesia	8	74,666	Republic of Korea	2	18,667
Botswana	1	9,334	Iran	3	28,000	Romania	5	46,667
Brazil	15	140,000	Iraq	1	9,334	Rwanda	1	9,334
Bulgaria	4	37,334	Ireland	3	28,000	Sao Tome and Principe	1	9,334
Burma	3	28,000	Israel	3	28,000	Saudi Arabia	1	9,334
Burundi	1	9,334	Italy	26	242,670	Senegal	1	9,334
Byelorussian SSR	6	56,000	Ivory Coast	1	9,334	Seychelles	1	9,334
Canada	30	280,000	Jamaica	1	9,334	Sierra Leone	1	9,334
Cape Verde	1	9,334	Japan	26	242,670	Singapore	1	9,334
Central African Empire	1	9,334	Jordan	1	9,334	Somalia	2	18,667
Chad	1	9,334	Kenya	1	9,334	South Africa†	10	93,335
Chile	5	46,667	Kuwait	1	9,334	Spain	11	102,668
China	43	401,340	Lao People's Demo- cratic Republic	1	9,334	Sri Lanka	3	28,000
Colombia	4	37,334	Lebanon	1	9,334	Sudan	2	18,667
Comoros	1	9,334	Liberia	1	9,334	Surinam	1	9,334
Congo	1	9,334	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1	9,334	Sweden	16	149,335
Costa Rica	1	9,334	Luxembourg	1	9,334	Switzerland	13	121,335
Cuba	3	28,000	Madagascar	1	9,334	Syrian Arab Republic	2	18,667
Cyprus	1	9,334	Malawi	1	9,334	Thailand	4	37,334
Czechoslovakia	11	102,668	Malaysia	4	37,334	Togo	1	9,334
Democratic Kampuchea	1	9,334	Mali	1	9,334	Trinidad and Tobago	1	9,334
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	1	9,334	Malta	1	9,334	Tunisia	1	9,334
Democratic Yemen	1	9,334	Mauritania	1	9,334	Turkey	6	56,000
Denmark	8	74,666	Mauritius	1	9,334	Uganda	1	9,334
Dominican Republic	1	9,334	Mexico	10	93,335	Ukrainian SSR	19	177,335
Ecuador	1	9,334	Mongolia	1	9,334	USSR	122	1,138,680
Egypt	6	56,000	Morocco	2	18,667	United Kingdom	69	644,010
El Salvador	1	9,334	Mozambique	2	18,667	United Republic of Cameroon	1	9,334
Ethiopia	1	9,334	Nepal	1	9,334	United Republic of Tanzania	1	9,334
Finland	6	56,000	Netherlands	12	112,000	United States	274	2,557,370
France	52	485,340	New Zealand	6	56,000	Upper Volta	1	9,334
Gabon	1	9,334	Nicaragua	1	9,334	Uruguay	4	37,334
German Democratic Republic	15	140,000	Niger	1	9,334			

CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION			CONTRIBUTION	
STATE	Unit*	Net amount (in US dollars)	TERRITORY	Unit*	Net amount (in US dollars)	TERRITORY	Unit* Net amount (in US dollars)
Venezuela	6	56,000	British Caribbean Territories	1	9,334	New Caledonia	1 9,334
Viet Nam	2	18,667	Djibouti	1	9,334	Southern Rhodesia	1 9,334
Yemen	1	9,334	French Polynesia	1	9,334	Total	1,168 10,901,499
Yugoslavia	6	56,000	Hong Kong	1	9,334		
Zaire	4	37,334	Netherlands Antilles	1	9,334		
Zambia	2	18,667					

* Exact unit value is \$9,333.48.

† Suspended by the seventh WMO Congress (held from 28 April to 23 May 1975) from exercising the rights and privileges of a member.

** Formerly known as the French Territory of the Afars and the Issas, Djibouti became an independent State during 1977. Its listing as a member territory was retained, however, pending request for membership consistent with its new status.

MEMBERS OF THE WMO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE*

President: M. F. Taha (Egypt).

First Vice-President: A. P. Navai (Iran).

Second Vice-President: J. A. Izrael (USSR).

Third Vice-President: D. J. E. Echeveste (Argentina).

Members: C. A. Abayomi (Nigeria),† A. G. J. Al-Sultan (Iraq),† N. Arizumi (Japan), M. Ayadi (Tunisia), Chang Nai-chao (China), R. Czelnai (Hunga-

ry),† W. J. Gibbs (Australia), C. Alberto Gomez (Colombia), R. L. Kintanar (Philippines),† E. Lingelbach (Germany, Federal Republic of), B. J. Mason (United Kingdom), S. Mbele-Mbong (United Republic of Cameroon), R. Mitner (France), B. M. Padya (Mauritius), M. Samiullah (Pakistan), M. Seck (Senegal), R. Venerando Pereira (Brazil),† D. O. Vickers (Jamaica),† R. M. White (United States).

* The Executive Committee is composed of four elected officers, the six Presidents of the regional associations (indicated by †), who are ex-officio members, and 14 elected members. Members of the Executive Committee serve in their personal capacities, not as representatives of Governments. One seat was vacant at the end of 1977.

SENIOR MEMBERS OF THE WMO SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: D. A. Davies.

Deputy Secretary-General: R. Schneider.

Director, Programme Planning and United Nations Affairs: H. Tabatabay.

Director, World Weather Watch Department: G. K. Weiss.

Director, Research and Development Department: A. Zaitsev.

Director, Meteorological Applications and Environment Department: N. L. Veranneman.

Director, Hydrology and Water Resources Department: J. Nemec.

Director, Technical Co-operation Department: R. Foote.

Director, Administration, Conferences and Publications Department: H. Voss.

Director, GARP Activities Office: B. R. Doos.

Regional Director for Africa: A. K. Elamly.

Regional Director for Latin America: O. Canziani.

PRESIDENTS OF REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS

REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

I. Africa: C. A. Abayomi (Nigeria).

II. Asia: A. G. J. Al-Sultan (Iraq) (acting).

III. South America: R. Venerando Pereira (Brazil).

IV. North and Central America: D. O. Vickers (Jamaica).

V. South-West Pacific: R. L. Kintanar (Philippines).

VI. Europe: R. Czelnai (Hungary) (acting).

TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS

Aeronautical Meteorology: R. R. Dodds (Canada).

Agricultural Meteorology: W. Baier (Canada).

Atmospheric Sciences: A. Villeveille (France) (acting).

Basic Systems: O. Lonnqvist (Sweden).

Hydrology: R. H. Clark (Canada).

Instruments and Methods of Observation: H. Treussart (France).

Marine Meteorology: K. P. Vasiliev (USSR).

Special Applications of Meteorology and Climatology: H. E. Landsberg (United States).

HEADQUARTERS

World Meteorological Organization

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Case Postale No. 5

1211 Geneva, 20, Switzerland

Cable address: METEOMOND GENEVA

Telephone: 34 64 00

Telex: 23260

Chapter XIV

The Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)

During 1977, the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) continued to pursue its aims of facilitating intergovernmental co-operation and exchange of information on technical matters affecting international shipping, and of achieving the highest practicable standards of maritime safety and efficient navigation, with special emphasis on the safety of life at sea and on the prevention of marine pollution.

Membership of IMCO rose to 105 with the admission of the following States in 1977: Qatar (19 May), Angola (6 June) and Guinea-Bissau (6 December). This total included one associate member (Hong Kong).

The tenth regular Assembly of IMCO, meeting from 7 to 17 November 1977, adopted amendments to the IMCO Convention designed to give the Committee on Technical Co-operation the same juridical status as the Maritime Safety Committee.

It also elected 24 members of Council, six of which were to take their seats on 1 April 1978—the date on which the 1969 amendments to the IMCO Convention were to enter into force. These amendments were also to open the Maritime Safety Committee to all IMCO member States.

International conventions

The organization was the depositary authority for the following international conventions most of which resulted from conferences called by IMCO in fulfilment of its statutory functions:

International Conventions for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1948, 1960 and 1974

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954, as amended in 1962

Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965

International Convention on Load Lines, 1966

International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969

International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969

International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties, 1969

Convention on International Compensation Fund for Oil Pollution Damage, 1971

Special Trade Passenger Ships Agreement, 1971

Convention on International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973

Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, 1974

Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976

Convention on the International Maritime Satellite Organization, 1976

Torremolinos Convention for the Safety of Fishing Vessels, 1977

Activities in 1977

Marine pollution

The Marine Environment Protection Committee of IMCO continued its work on the control and elimination of marine pollution from ships. To reduce the numerous casualties to tankers, the Committee held a joint meeting with IMCO'S Maritime Safety Committee to prepare draft instruments for submission to an international conference on tanker safety and pollution prevention to be held in February 1978.

Radiocommunications

After the completion, in 1976, of a plan for a world-wide system of navigational warnings, a number of regional systems based on this plan came into operation during 1977. In November, the IMCO Assembly adopted a recommendation on operational standards for very high frequency radio-telephone installations.

Training

Preparations continued for an international conference, to be held in June 1978, to conclude a convention on the training and certification of seafarers, in co-operation with the International Labour Organisation.

Safety of fishing vessels

In March and April 1977, a conference was held by IMCO at Torremolinos, Spain, at which the Torremolinos Convention for the Safety of Fishing Vessels was concluded.

Ship design and equipment

At its 1977 session, the IMCO Assembly adopted a code for dynamically operated craft (such as air-cushion vehicles), recommendations on perfor-

mance standards for magnetic compasses and operational standards for ship-borne navigational equipment.

Procedures for the control of ships were also approved, including measures for the control of ships which did not meet standards set by international conventions relating to safety and marine pollution.

Legal questions

During 1977, the Legal Committee of IMCO worked on the extension of the 1969 International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage to include substances not covered by that Convention. The Committee also considered a number of subjects for future study, such as the legal status of air-cushion vehicles, jurisdiction in respect of collisions and other maritime incidents, and promotion of wider acceptance of the 1910 Convention relating to Stowaways.

Technical co-operation

In addition to small-scale projects, work continued on large-scale projects financed by the United Nations Development Programme in sev-

eral African countries, Brazil, Bulgaria and the Republic of Korea. During the year, IMCO appointed regional advisers for Africa and Latin America and interregional advisers on maritime safety administration and maritime legislation. In November, the IMCO Assembly adopted amendments to the IMCO Convention which institutionalized the Committee on Technical Co-operation.

Secretariat

As at 31 December 1977, 201 full-time staff members (excluding those on technical assistance projects) were employed by IMCO under permanent and fixed-term appointments. Of these, 74 were in the Professional and higher categories (drawn from 31 nationalities) and 127 were in the General Service and related categories. The number of Professional staff employed on technical assistance projects in the field was 20.

Budget

In November 1977, the tenth IMCO Assembly voted a budget of \$12,661,300 for the two-year period 1978-1979.

Annex. MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION, CONTRIBUTIONS, OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS (Membership as at 31 December 1977; contributions as assessed for 1977)

Member	Net contribution (in US dollars)	Member	Net contribution (in US dollars)	Member	Net contribution (in US dollars)
Algeria	9,215	Guinea-Bissau		Philippines	17,863
Angola	1,031	Haiti	2,000	Poland	52,845
Argentina	24,906	Honduras	3,106	Portugal	20,294
Australia	21,431	Hungary	2,857	Qatar	1,857
Austria	3,293	Iceland	4,524	Republic of Korea	29,986
Bahamas	4,306	India	81,377	Romania	17,489
Bahrain	2,390	Indonesia	18,299	Saudi Arabia	11,178
Bangladesh	4,291	Iran	12,643	Senegal	2,421
Barbados	2,062	Iraq	13,671	Sierra Leone	2,265
Belgium	25,358	Ireland	5,148	Singapore	87,423
Brazil	50,243	Israel	9,511	Spain	95,931
Bulgaria	16,538	Italy	176,622	Sri Lanka	3,418
Burma	3,075	Ivory Coast	3,776	Sudan	2,717
Canada	45,122	Jamaica	2,109	Surinam	2,078
Cape Verde	2,000	Japan	653,212	Sweden	126,208
Chile	8,389	Jordan	2,000	Switzerland	5,319
China	59,925	Kenya	2,234	Syrian Arab Republic	2,156
Colombia	5,303	Kuwait	19,250	Thailand	5,039
Congo	2,031	Lebanon	5,335	Trinidad and Tobago	2,218
Cuba	11,412	Liberia	1,146,951	Tunisia	2,982
Cyprus	50,524	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	9,152	Turkey	18,813
Czechoslovakia	4,322	Madagascar	2,779	USSR	332,058
Democratic Kampuchea	2,016	Malaysia	8,903	United Kingdom	517,021
Denmark	82,141	Maldives	3,885	United Republic of Cameroon	2,296
Dominican Republic	2,125	Malta	2,608	United Republic of Tanzania	2,545
Ecuador	4,820	Mauritania	2,016	United States	242,303
Egypt	7,859	Mexico	11,256	Uruguay	4,353
Equatorial Guinea	2,000	Morocco	4,135	Venezuela	10,461
Ethiopia	2,390	Netherlands	94,248	Yugoslavia	32,292
Finland	34,957	New Zealand	4,556	Zaire	3,667
France	179,739	Nigeria	4,836		
Gabon	3,527	Norway	437,436		
German Democratic Republic	24,392	Oman	2,047	Associate Member	
Germany, Federal Republic of	148,371	Pakistan	9,526		
Ghana	4,852	Panama	245,569	Hong Kong	4,303
Greece	392,107	Papua New Guinea	2,234		
Guinea	2,234	Peru	10,181	Total	5,932,488

IMCO COUNCIL AND MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE

IMCO COUNCIL

Chairman: R. Y. Edwards (United States).

Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Indonesia, Japan, Liberia, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Romania, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE

Chairman: L. Spinelli (Italy).

Argentina, Canada, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Norway, Pakistan, Spain, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF IMCO SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: Chandrika Prasad Srivastava.

Deputy Secretary-General: (vacant).

Secretary, Maritime Safety Committee: G. P. Kostylev.

HEADQUARTERS

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

101-104 Piccadilly

London, W1V 0AE, England

Cable address: INMARCOR LONDON

Chapter XV

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

During 1977, the membership of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) increased by five States. These States and the dates on which they deposited instruments of ratification of or accession to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization were: Burundi (30 December 1976); Italy (20 January 1977); Zambia (16 February 1977); Malta (7 September 1977); and Pakistan (6 October 1977). The number of States party to the WIPO Convention was 78 at the end of 1977.

Burundi deposited its instrument of accession to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property. As at 31 December 1977, there were 88 members party to this Convention.

The Central African Empire, Egypt, Mali and Malta deposited instruments of accession to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works and became party to this Convention on 3 September, 7 June, 5 December and 12 December 1977, respectively. As at 31 December 1977, the number of States members of the Berne Union was 70.

During 1977, five States—the Congo, France, Switzerland, the USSR and the United Kingdom—deposited instruments of ratification of or accession to the Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT).

[The Patent Co-operation Treaty, with the exception of chapter II, entered into force: on 24 January 1978 with respect to the Central African Empire, Chad, the Congo, Gabon, the Federal Republic of Germany, Madagascar, Malawi, Senegal, Switzerland, Togo the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Cameroon and the United States; on 25 February 1978 with respect to France; and on 29 March 1978 with respect to the USSR.]

The following five governing bodies of WIPO and the Unions administered by it held their sessions in September/October 1977: the WIPO Co-ordination Committee, the Paris Union Executive Committee, the Berne Union Executive Committee, the Madrid Union Assembly and the Madrid Union Committee of Directors.

The WIPO Co-ordination Committee approved an agreement of co-operation between WIPO and the Commission of the European Communities. It noted that the Co-operation Agreement between WIPO and the Organization of African Unity had entered into force on 24 May 1977.

The Co-ordination Committee also decided, by

a vote of 22 in favour to 14 against, to request the Director General not to invite South Africa to any meeting of WIPO and its bodies and Unions and to include in the agenda of the WIPO General Assembly and other governing bodies, for the 1979 sessions, an item entitled "The exclusion of the racist regime of South Africa from any participation in WIPO and its bodies and Unions."

The 1978 programme of the International Bureau was approved, as were the budgets of WIPO and the Unions administered by it for 1978; these projected an income of 25,068,000 Swiss francs and expenditures of 25,511,000 Swiss francs.

Activities in 1977

Development co-operation activities

In 1977, the main programme activities of WIPO (as distinguished from those of the Unions administered by it) were those concerned with development co-operation.

The objectives of these activities were to promote in developing countries creative intellectual activity and to facilitate access to, and selection, adaptation and use of, technological, scientific and other information and literary and artistic works of all kinds for the purposes of economic and social development. Activities were aimed at strengthening national infrastructures in developing countries for the achievement of these objectives.

During 1977, WIPO gave assistance to the following developing countries or groups of developing countries on the topics listed:

Algeria, Bolivia, Honduras and Sri Lanka. Modernization of industrial property legislation.

Brazil. Continuation of a project financed by the United Nations Development Programme for modernization of the patent system.

Cuba. Training in the use of the International Patent Classification.

Senegal. Planning of specialized training of staff of the Scientific and Technical Research Administration and the functioning of that Administration in relation to other units of Government; expert services and training of an official in industrial property, transfer of technology and development of research.

Sudan. Implementation of a new patent law; preparation of draft regulations and training of staff.

Venezuela. Study tour for a group of officials of dif-

ferent units of the Government to acquaint them with the main tasks of an industrial property office and of a registry for transfer of technology agreements.

African Intellectual Property Organization. Co-operation in respect of the revision of the agreement establishing the organization; co-operation in the establishment of a centre providing documentation and information services.

English-speaking countries in Africa: Patent Documentation Centre. Preparatory mission on the feasibility of establishing a patent documentation centre within the framework of the Industrial Property Organization for English-speaking Africa.

African Regional Centre for Technology. Participation in a mission to 17 African countries concerning a proposed African regional centre for technology.

Arab Centre for the Transfer and Development of Technology. Participation in a mission to 21 Arab countries to determine the basic guidelines for the establishment of an Arab centre for the transfer and development of technology.

Industrial property

The fourth session of the Permanent Committee (Industrial Property), held in March 1977, reviewed past and current activities and made recommendations on the following matters.

It approved a plan for the study of existing arrangements in the field of industrial property for the promotion of technological innovation and called for recommendations concerning action which could be taken nationally, regionally and internationally for the strengthening of capabilities in developing countries, for the creation of suitable local technology and for the selection and adaptation of foreign technology.

At the request of the Expert Working Group on Information from Patent Documents, the International Bureau in December 1977 asked the patent offices of 12 countries for information on the principles followed by them in the exchange of patent documents, on whether they regularly transmitted such newly published documents to developing countries that did not publish patent documents themselves, and on the conditions under which they might be willing to supply currently issued patent documents, either on paper or in microform, to developing countries on a free-of-charge basis.

The Permanent Committee noted the progress made at the fourth and fifth sessions of the Working Group on the Model Law for Developing Countries on Inventions and Know-How and approved procedures for the completion of the work.

Later in the year, the Working Group discussed draft model provisions dealing with inventors' certificates, transfer of technology patents, registration of contracts, innovations and common provisions.

The Permanent Committee also considered a plan for the preparation of a new model law for developing countries which would replace, at least in part, the 1967 Model Law for Developing Countries on Marks, Trade Names and Acts of Unfair Competition. It recommended that, for the time being, the new model law should deal with marks and trade names, but not with geographical indications or with protection against unfair competition.

The Licensing Guide for Developing Countries, prepared by the International Bureau, was published in English, French and Spanish. It dealt with the legal aspects of negotiation and preparation of industrial property licences and technology transfer agreements.

Under the programme for 1977, 36 fellowships in the field of industrial property were awarded to officials from the following 35 countries and one intergovernmental organization: Algeria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, the Congo, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, the Gambia, Guatemala, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Senegal, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Venezuela, Zaire and the Industrial Development Centre for Arab States (IDCAS).

A regional meeting on industrial property was organized by WIPO with the assistance of the Government of Sri Lanka at Colombo in February 1977. Discussed were questions relating to patents, trade marks and the role of industrial property (including know-how and licensing) in the transfer of technology.

This was followed by the World Symposium on the Importance of the Patent System to Developing Countries, also held at Colombo. Lectures dealt with questions concerning the transfer of technology and the role of industrial property in such transfer. Seven Asian developing-country Government officials and 10 officers of transnational corporations from industrialized countries delivered these lectures.

Another meeting, held among the countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations on the role of industrial property in technological and economic development dealt with: arrangements in the field of industrial property for the promotion of innovative capacity; questions relating to the subjects of industrial property, industrial property licences and technology-transfer agreements appropriate to the needs of developing countries; documentation and information related to industrial property and the transfer of technology; and industrial property

and the technological and economic aspects of development in the countries of the region.

The Conference on Industrial Property and Transfer of Technology for Arab States was organized jointly by IDCAS, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, WIPO and the Government of Iraq at Baghdad in March 1977. The Conference discussed the role of industrial information systems in the process of transfer of technology, licensing problems related to industrial property and selected problems concerning the organization of industrial property and transfer of technology.

The Round Table on the Establishment of a WIPO Latin American Data Service on Industrial Property and Technology Transfer was organized by WIPO and the Ministry of Economic Development of Colombia at Bogota in July 1977. The Round Table recommended that WIPO establish such a service, publishing a quarterly bulletin containing certain specified data relating to patents, marks, technology-transfer contracts and offers and requests for the supply of technology. In October 1977, the WIPO governing bodies approved this recommendation.

The Latin American Seminar on Patent Information, organized by WIPO, the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, discussed technological information as contained in patent documents. It adopted recommendations calling for, among other things, the establishment of centres for the transfer and development of technology suitably equipped with mechanisms for the exchange of technological information contained in patent documents.

Copyright and neighbouring rights

The first session of the Permanent Committee (Copyright) was held in March 1977. It considered such topics as international treaties in the field of copyright and neighbouring rights, support of national authors and performers, a model law on copyright for developing countries, a copyright glossary and manual for developing countries and protection of folklore.

Under the programme for 1977, 12 fellowships in the field of copyright were awarded to officials from the following 10 countries and one organization: Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ghana, India, Mali, Mexico, Rwanda, Senegal, the Syrian Arab Republic, Zaire and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Publications

Among publications issued by WIPO in 1977 were: the monthly reviews *Industrial Property* and *Copyright* published in English and French, and the quarterly *La Propiedad Intelectual* in Spanish; a collection of the lectures given at the World Symposium on the Importance of the Patent System to Developing Countries (February 1977); the *Licensing Guide for Developing Countries* published in English, French and Spanish; and *Major Provisions on Trade Mark Legislation in Selected Countries—Summary Tables*, published in English and French.

Budget

The principal financial resources of WIPO are ordinary and special contributions from member States and income derived from international registration services.

Ordinary contributions are paid on the basis of a class-and-unit system by members of the Paris, Berne, Nice and Locarno Unions and by member States of WIPO that are not members of any of the Unions.¹

States members of the Paris, Berne, Nice and Locarno Unions are placed in seven classes (I to VII) for the purpose of determining the amounts of their ordinary contributions. States members of WIPO that are not members of any of the Unions are placed in three classes (A, B or C) for the same purpose. States in Class I or A pay the highest contributions of their group and those in Class VII or C the lowest. The class in which any given State is placed is solely a matter for the State itself to decide. The rights of each State are the same, irrespective of the class chosen.

The contribution class for each member State of WIPO and of the Paris or Berne Unions, together with the amount of the ordinary contribution of each State, is given in ANNEX I to this chapter. (The class indicated for the Paris Union also applies to the Nice, Locarno and International Patent Classification (IPC) Unions.) Members of one or more Unions do not pay separate contributions to WIPO since the Unions themselves contribute towards the costs of WIPO'S International Bureau.

The amounts of ordinary contributions for 1978 are given in the tables below.

¹ The World Intellectual Property Organization centralizes the administration of 11 intergovernmental Unions, each founded on a multilateral treaty; see Y.U.N., 1974, p. 1033, footnote 2.

CONTRIBUTION SCALES FOR 1978			PCT UNION					
	In Swiss francs	Equivalent in US dollars†			Basic contribution		Supplementary contribution	
WIPO*					In Swiss US	Equivalent in dollars†	In Swiss US	Equivalent in dollars †
Class			Countries	francs				
A	"	"						
B	14,400	6,636						
C	4,800	2,212						
PARIS UNION								
Class								
I	262,888	121,147	Brazil		26,385	12,159	95	44
II	210,310	96,917	Denmark		18,846	8,685	132	61
III	157,731	72,687	France		130,310	60,051	13,442	6,194
IV	105,155	48,459	Germany, Federal Republic of		213,235	98,265	38,505	17,744
V	52,578	24,229	Japan		299,928	138,216	4,713	2,172
VI	31,547	14,538	Luxembourg		6,103	2,812	273	126
VII	10,515	4,846	Sweden		49,360	22,747	3,955	1,823
			Switzerland		59,591	27,461	12,493	5,757
			USSR		181,285	83,541	2,036	938
			United Kingdom		155,977	71,879	15,452	7,121
			United States		325,955	150,210	58,904	27,145
			Total		1,466,975	676,026	150,000	69,125
* The amounts indicated are payable by those States members of WIPO which are not members of any of the Unions. See ANNEX I.								
† At the United Nations rate of exchange for December 1977, i.e., 2.17 Swiss francs = US \$1.00.								
** No State belonged to this class for the year indicated.								
Summary figures for income and expenditure for 1977 are shown in the table below.								
					In thousands of Swiss francs		Equivalent in thousands of US dollars'	
LOCARNO UNION								
Class								
I	16,000	7,373						
II								
III	9,600	4,424						
IV	6,400	2,949						
V	3,200	1,475						
VI	"	"						
VII	"	"						
BERNE UNION								
Class								
I	196,382	90,499	Income					
II	157,106	72,399	Ordinary contributions		8,715		4,016	
III	117,829	54,299	Mixed contributions		1,485		684	
IV	78,553	36,200	Special contributions		2,444		1,126	
V	39,276	18,100	Income from registration services		7,956		3,666	
VI	23,566	10,860	Publications and miscellaneous		1,412		651	
VII	7,855	3,620						
IPC UNION								
Countries			Total		22,012		10,143	
Australia	71,233	32,826	Expenditure					
Austria	49,915	23,002	Staff		14,030		6,465	
Belgium	68,871	31,737	Travel		924		426	
Brazil	66,128	30,473	Meetings		1,029		474	
Czechoslovakia	46,677	21,510	Publications		1,424		656	
Denmark	45,057	20,764	Buildings†		903		416	
Egypt	13,869	6,391	Other		3,373		1,554	
Finland	42,961	19,798						
France	121,496	55,989						
German Democratic Republic	65,271	30,079	Total		21,683		9,991	
Germany, Federal Republic of	140,455	64,726						
Ireland	42,523	19,596						
Israel	15,488	7,137						
Japan	140,455	64,726						
Luxembourg	7,297	3,363						
Monaco	4,923	2,269						
Netherlands	70,548	32,510						
Norway	43,990	20,272						
Spain	45,704	21,062						
Surinam	4,923	2,269						
Sweden	73,538	33,888						
Switzerland	69,728	32,133						
USSR	140,455	64,726						
United Kingdom	140,455	64,726						
United States	140,455	64,726						
* At the United Nations rate of exchange for December 1976, i.e. 2.44 Swiss francs = US \$1.00.								
† Includes: Maintenance, rental and amortization of the building loan.								
Secretariat								
As at 31 December 1977, WIPO employed 177 full-time staff members. Of these, 61 were in the Professional and higher categories (drawn from 30 member States); 116 were in the General Service category. In addition five experts were employed by WIPO on technical assistance projects.								

* The amounts indicated are payable by those States members of WIPO which are not members of any of the Unions. See ANNEX I.

† At the United Nations rate of exchange for December 1977, i.e., 2.17 Swiss francs = US \$1.00.

** No State belonged to this class for the year indicated.

Summary figures for income and expenditure for 1977 are shown in the table below.

	In thousands of Swiss francs	Equivalent in thousands of US dollars*
Income		
Ordinary contributions	8,715	4,016
Mixed contributions	1,485	684
Special contributions	2,444	1,126
Income from registration services	7,956	3,666
Publications and miscellaneous	1,412	651
Total	22,012	10,143
Expenditure		
Staff	14,030	6,465
Travel	924	426
Meetings	1,029	474
Publications	1,424	656
Buildings†	903	416
Other	3,373	1,554
Total	21,683	9,991

* At the United Nations rate of exchange for December 1976, i.e. 2.44 Swiss francs = US \$1.00.

† Includes: Maintenance, rental and amortization of the building loan.

Secretariat

As at 31 December 1977, WIPO employed 177 full-time staff members. Of these, 61 were in the Professional and higher categories (drawn from 30 member States); 116 were in the General Service category. In addition five experts were employed by WIPO on technical assistance projects.

Annex I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
(WIPO) AND THE UNIONS ADMINISTERED BY WIPO, AND CONTRIBUTIONS
(As at 31 December 1977; ordinary contributions payable in 1978)

STATE	MEMBER*							CLASS*			CONTRIBUTION†	
								W	P	B	In Swiss francs	Equivalent in US dollars"
Algeria	W	P	—	N	—	—	—	—	VI	—	35,580	16,397
Argentina	—	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	III	IV	236,282	108,886
Australia	W	P	B	N	—	IPC	—	—	III	III	366,955	169,104
Austria	W	P	B	N	—	IPC	—	—	IV	VI	192,078	88,515
Bahamas	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	VII	VII	18,371	8,466
Belgium	W	P	B	N	—	IPC	—	—	III	III	364,593	168,015
Benin	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	VII	VI	34,081	15,706
Brazil	W	P	B	—	—	IPC	PCT	—	III	III	368,073	169,619
Bulgaria	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	VI	VI	55,113	25,398
Burundi	W	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	VII	—	10,460	4,820
Byelorussian SSR	W	—	—	—	—	—	—	C	—	—	4,800	2,212
Canada	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	II	II	367,416	169,316
Central African Empire	—	P	B	—	—	—	PCT	—	—	VII	39,627	18,261
Chad	W	P	B	—	—	—	PCT	—	VII	VII	18,371	8,466
Chile	W	—	B	—	—	—	—	—	—	VI	23,566	10,860
Congo	W	P	B	—	—	—	PCT	—	VII	VII	18,371	8,466
Cuba	W	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	VI	—	31,547	14,538
Cyprus	—	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	VI	VI	55,113	25,398
Czechoslovakia	W	P	B	N	LO	IPC‡	—	—	IV	IV	203,548	93,801
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	W	—	—	—	—	—	—	C	—	—	4,800	2,212
Denmark	W	P	B	N	LO	IPC	PCT	—	IV	IV	267,451	123,249
Dominican Republic	—	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	VI	—	31,547	14,538
Egypt	W	P	B	—	—	IPC	—	—	VI	VII	53,496	24,653
Fiji	W	—	B	—	—	—	—	—	—	VII	7,856	3,620
Finland	W	P	B	N	LO	IPC	—	—	IV	IV	246,509	113,599
France	W	P	B	N	LO	IPC	PCT	—	I	I	760,681	350,544
Gabon	W	P	B	—	—	—	PCT	—	VII	VII	18,371	8,466
German Democratic Republic	W	P	B	N	LO	IPC	—	—	III	IV	331,315	152,680
Germany, Federal Republic of	W	P	B	N	—	IPC	PCT	—	I	I	846,565	390,122
Ghana	W	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	VII	—	10,515	4,846
Greece	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	V	VI	76,143	35,089
Haiti	—	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	VI	—	31,547	14,538
Holy See	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	VI	VI	55,113	25,398
Hungary	W	P	B	N	LO	—	—	—	V	VI	86,067	39,662
Iceland	—	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	VI	VI	55,113	25,398
India	W	—	B	—	—	—	—	—	—	IV	78,551	36,199
Indonesia	—	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	IV	—	105,155	48,459
Iran	—	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	IV	—	105,155	48,459
Iraq	W	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	VI	—	31,547	14,538
Ireland	W	P	B	N	LO	IPC	—	—	IV	IV	246,071	113,397
Israel	W	P	B	N	—	IPC	—	—	VI	VI	74,634	34,394
Italy	W	P	B	N	LO	—	—	—	III	III	305,322	140,701
Ivory Coast	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	VII	VI	34,081	15,706
Japan	W	P	B	—	—	IPC	PCT	—	I	II	860,377	396,487
Jordan	W	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	VII	—	10,515	4,846
Kenya	W	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	VI	—	31,547	14,538
Lebanon	—	P	B	N	—	—	—	—	VI	VI	59,146	27,256
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	VI	VI	55,113	25,398
Liechtenstein	W	P	B	N	—	—	—	—	VII	VII	19,715	9,085
Luxembourg	W	P	B	N	—	IPC	PCT	—	VII	VII	33,115	15,260
Madagascar	—	P	B	—	—	—	PCT	—	VII	VI	34,081	15,706
Malawi	W	P	—	—	—	—	PCT	—	VII	—	10,515	4,846

STATE	MEMBER*							CLASS*		CONTRIBUTIONS	
								W	P B	In Swiss francs	Equivalent in US dollars [†]
Mali	—	—	B	—	—	—	—	—	VII	20,819	9,594
Malta	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	VII VII	48,809	22,493
Mauritania	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	VII VII	18,371	8,466
Mauritius	W	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	VII —	10,515	4,846
Mexico	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	IV IV	183,706	84,657
Monaco	W	P	B	N	—	IPC	—	—	VII VII	24,638	11,354
Morocco	W	P	B	N	—	—	—	—	VI VI	59,146	27,256
Netherlands	W	P	B	N	LO	IPC	—	—	III III	375,870	173,212
New Zealand	—	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	V V	91,852	42,328
Niger	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	VII VII	18,371	8,466
Nigeria	—	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	VI —	31,547	14,538
Norway	W	P	B	N	LO	IPC	—	—	IV IV	247,538	114,072
Pakistan	W	—	B	—	—	—	—	—	— VI	23,566	10,860
Philippines	—	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	VI VI	55,113	25,398
Poland	W	P	B	N	—	—	—	—	III V	217,168	100,078
Portugal	W	P	B	N	—	—	—	—	IV V	157,872	72,752
Qatar	W	—	—	—	—	—	—	B	— —	14,400	6,636
Romania	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	IV V	144,430	66,558
San Marino	—	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	VI —	31,547	14,538
Senegal	W	P	B	—	—	—	PCT	—	VII VI	34,081	15,706
South Africa	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	IV IV	183,706	84,657
Southern Rhodesia	—	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	VI —	31,547	14,538
Spain	W	P	B	N	LO	IPC	—	—	IV II	327,807	151,063
Sri Lanka	—	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	VI VI	55,113	25,398
Sudan	W	—	—	—	—	—	—	C	— —	4,800	2,212
Surinam	W	P	B	—	—	IPC	—	—	VII VII	23,518	10,838
Sweden	W	P	B	N	LO	IPC	PCT	—	III III	428,220	197,336
Switzerland	W	P	B	N	LO	IPC	PCT	—	III III	434,641	200,295
Syrian Arab Republic	—	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	VI —	31,547	14,538
Thailand	—	—	B	—	—	—	—	—	— VI	23,566	10,860
Togo	W	P	B	—	—	—	PCT	—	VII VII	18,371	8,466
Trinidad and Tobago	—	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	VI —	31,547	14,538
Tunisia	W	P	B	N	—	—	—	—	VI VI	59,146	27,256
Turkey	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	VI VI	55,113	25,398
Uganda	W	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	VII —	10,515	4,846
Ukrainian SSR	W	—	—	—	—	—	—	C	— —	4,800	2,212
USSR	W	P	—	N	LO	IPC	PCT	—	† —	634,233	292,273
United Arab Emirates	W	—	—	—	—	—	—	B	— —	14,400	6,636
United Kingdom	W	P	B	N	—	IPC	PCT	—	† —	789,307	363,736
United Republic of Cameroon	W	P	B	—	—	—	PCT	—	VII VI	34,081	15,706
United Republic of Tanzania	—	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	VI —	31,547	14,538
United States	W	P	—	N	LO	IPC	PCT	—	† —	778,903	358,941
Upper Volta	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	VII VII	18,371	8,466
Uruguay	—	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	VI VI	55,113	25,398
Viet Nam	W	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	VI —	31,547	14,538
Yugoslavia	W	P	B	N	LO	—	—	—	IV IV	203,548	93,801
Zaire	W	P	B	—	—	—	—	—	VI VI	55,113	25,398
Zambia	W	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	VII —	27,990	12,899
Total	78	88	70	31	16	25	20			13,629,143	6,280,722

* Membership in WIPO is indicated by "W"; in the Paris Union by "P"; in the Berne Union by "B"; in the Nice Union by "N"; in the Locarno Union by "LO"; in the Strasbourg (IPC) Union by "IPC"; in the Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT) Union by "PCT." The class indicated for the Paris Union applies equally to the Nice, Locarno and IPC Unions.

† The amount of ordinary contribution of each member State includes—where applicable—100 per cent of the contributions for 1977 and 17 per cent of the contributions for 1978 to the Paris, Berne and Nice Unions. In addition, it includes ordinary contributions payable in 1978 to the other Unions, but not the 1978 supplementary contribution to the PCT Union, which is payable only in 1979.

** Calculated on the basis of the United Nations rate of exchange for December 1977, i.e. 2.17 Swiss francs = US \$1.00.

‡ As of 3 August 1978.

Annex II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE
WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
(As at 31 December 1977)

CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE

OFFICERS

Chairman: Deventra Nath Misra (India).

Vice-Chairmen: Zenji Kumagai (Japan), Jacek Szomanski (Poland).

MEMBERS

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Central

African Empire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Zambia.

SENIOR OFFICIALS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

Director General: Arpad Bogisch.

Deputy Directors General: Klaus Pfanner, Ketty Liguier-Laubhouet, Felix Sviridov.

Director, Copyright and Public Information Department: Claude Masouyé.

Director, Copyright Division: Shahid Ali Khan.

Director, Industrial Property Division: Ludwig Baeumer.

Director, Patent Information Division: Paul Claus.

Director, Division for Industrial Property Development Co-operation Projects: Roger Harben.

Head, Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT) Division: Murray Haddrick.

Head, International Registrations Division: Leon Egger.

Director, Administrative Division: Manuel Pereyra.

Legal Counsel: Gust Ledakis.

Director, Office of the Director General: Marino Porzio.

Permanent Representative to the United Nations in New York: (vacant).

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1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland

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Telex: 420544

Chapter XVI

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

On 15 December 1977, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) became a specialized agency of the United Nations by virtue of an agreement concluded between them, approved by the Governing Council of IFAD on 14 December 1977 and by the United Nations General Assembly on 15 December 1977. (See also p. 786.) It was the fifteenth specialized agency brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter of the United Nations.¹

The first step to establish IFAD was taken in June 1976, when the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on the Establishment of an International Fund for Agricultural Development was signed by 91 States. The Agreement establishing IFAD was opened for signature and ratification on 20 December 1976, as pledges of contributions had reached the required target of \$1,000 million in freely convertible currencies. On 30 November 1977, the Agreement entered into force, after the required number of ratifications were received by IFAD.

The creation of IFAD was one of the major recommendations of the World Food Conference held in 1974.² Under article 1 of the Agreement between the United Nations and IFAD, the United Nations recognized IFAD as a specialized agency with the objective of mobilizing additional resources to be made available on concessional terms for agricultural development in developing member States.

Objectives

The Agreement establishing IFAD provided that the objective of the Fund was to mobilize additional resources to be made available on concessional terms for agricultural development in developing member States. The Fund was to provide financing primarily for projects and programmes specifically designed to introduce, expand or improve food-production systems and to strengthen related policies and institutions within the framework of national priorities and strategies. It was to take into consideration the need to increase food production in the poorest food-deficit countries, the potential for increasing food production in other developing countries and the importance of improving the nutritional level of the poorest populations in developing countries and the conditions of their lives.

Eligibility for assistance was to be on the basis of objective economic and social criteria, with special emphasis on the needs of the low-income countries and their potential for increasing food production as well as due regard to a fair geographic distribution in the use of such resources.

The priority objective of IFAD was to assist the small farmer and landless labourers and their families. Emphasis was to be placed on quick-maturing projects based on an increased and improved use of inputs, such as water, fertilizers and pesticides. Longer-term projects in major land and water development programmes were also to receive IFAD assistance.

All projects in the field of food production—including fisheries, livestock, storage and processing—would qualify for IFAD financing. The dissemination of technologies and labour-intensive inputs was to be encouraged and opportunities for employment and higher incomes for rural populations provided.

The process of formulating and implementing projects was to involve close co-operation between the borrowing Government, IFAD and the co-operating institutions. While IFAD would delegate a number of technical and operational functions to the co-operating institutions, it was to ensure that the proceeds of any financing were used only for the purposes for which the financing was provided.

Structure

The organizational structure of IFAD is similar to that of the other specialized agencies of the United Nations. It has three organs: a Governing Council, an Executive Board and a secretariat.

The Governing Council, the highest administrative organ, consists of all States party to the IFAD Agreement. It meets annually. A Chairman of the Governing Council and two Vice-Chairmen are elected for a term of two years.

The Executive Board, which meets as often as the business of IFAD may require, consists of 18 members (and 17 alternates) elected by the Governing Council. The Executive Board is responsible for the conduct of the general operations of IFAD and, in particular, for the approval of loans and grants for projects.

¹ For text of Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

² See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 494-95.

The President of IFAD is elected by the Governing Council by a two-thirds majority for a term of three years. The President is responsible for conducting the business of IFAD and is eligible for re-election. He is the Chairman of the Executive Board and, as head of the secretariat, is assisted by a Vice-President and three Assistant Presidents (see below).

The secretariat of IFAD was to number less than 100 Professional and support staff members during the first two years of operation.

Membership

Membership in IFAD is open to any State which is a member of the United Nations, of any of its specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency. As at 31 December 1977, 91 States were members of IFAD. (For details, see ANNEX I below.)

Member countries are classified in one of three categories: category I—member countries of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; category II—member countries of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries; and category III—the developing recipient countries.

During the year, applications of the following 23 States (in category III) were approved by the first session of the Governing Council: Benin, the Central African Empire, the Comoros, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Fiji, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Lebanon, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, the Niger, Oman, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Togo, the Upper Volta, Viet Nam and Yemen.

Voting rights are shared equally between the three categories of membership. The total number of votes in each of the two main bodies of IFAD, i.e. the Governing Council and the Executive Board, is 1,800, with 600 votes for each category.

In the Governing Council, votes are distributed among members of categories I and II partly on the basis of relative contributions and are shared equally among members of category III. The same voting pattern is reflected in the Executive Board whose 18 members (six of each category) are entitled to the number of votes of countries which elect them.

Contributions

Each original member of IFAD in category I or II was required to contribute a specified amount to the initial resources of the Fund, while each original member in category III might do so. The same provisions were to apply to non-original members.

Pledges of initial contributions to IFAD amounted to \$1,022,145,591, of which \$567,316,017 was

received from category I member States, \$435,500,000 from category II States and \$19,329,574 (of which the equivalent of \$10,369,574 was in non-convertible currencies) from category III States. (For details, see ANNEX I below.) In accordance with the Agreement, the Governing Council was required to review within three years the adequacy of these resources and make recommendations for replenishment in order to ensure continuity of IFAD operations.

Activities in 1977

During most of 1977, preparatory work was undertaken to make IFAD operational. The 18-member Preparatory Commission (with six members from each constituent category) held sessions during the year to deal with the following items of work: rules of procedure of the Governing Council and of the Executive Board; by-laws for the conduct of the business of IFAD; financial regulations; lending policies and criteria; personnel policies manual; administrative budget for 1978; general conditions applicable to loan and guarantee agreements; relationship agreement between the United Nations and IFAD; agreement with the Government of Italy for the provisional headquarters of IFAD at Rome; and co-operation agreements with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank.

The Governing Council of IFAD held its first session at Rome from 13 to 16 December 1977 and elected Abdelmuhsin M. Al-Sudeary (Saudi Arabia), the former Chairman of the Preparatory Commission, as President of IFAD. The Council adopted the financial regulations and the by-laws for the conduct of the business of IFAD as submitted by the Preparatory Commission. It also requested the Executive Board to review the Preparatory Commission's report on proposed lending policies and criteria and to make recommendations thereon. After recommendation by the Executive Board, the Council, to enable IFAD to begin operations, provisionally adopted the lending policies and criteria. The Council also approved the draft agreement with the Government of Italy to establish IFAD'S provisional headquarters at Rome.

The Executive Board held its first session on 14 and 15 December. It reviewed the lending policies and criteria and approved the co-operation agreements with the international organizations.

In addition, the administrative budget proposed by the Preparatory Commission for the

first fiscal year of IFAD was submitted to the Council through the Executive Board. The Council adopted the budget, including a special contingency element of 7 per cent, bringing the total

amount to \$6,535,000 for 1978. Total initial resources of IFAD for financing agricultural projects and programmes amounted to \$1,022,145,591, the amount of initial contributions.

Annex I. AGREEMENT ESTABLISHING THE INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(Entered into force on 30 November 1977)

PREAMBLE

Recognizing that the continuing food problem of the world is afflicting a large segment of the people of the developing countries and is jeopardizing the most fundamental principles and values associated with the right to life and human dignity;

Considering the need to improve the conditions of life in the developing countries and to promote socio-economic development within the context of the priorities and objectives of the developing countries, giving due regard to both economic and social benefits;

Bearing in mind the responsibility of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations within the United Nations system, to assist the efforts of developing countries to increase food and agricultural production, as well as that organization's technical competence and experience in this field;

Conscious of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and especially the need to spread the benefits assistance to all;

Bearing in mind paragraph (f) of part 2 ("Food") of Section I of General Assembly resolution 3202(S-VI) on the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order;

Bearing in mind also the need for effecting transfer of technology for food and agricultural development and Section V ("Food and Agriculture") of General Assembly resolution 3362(S-VII) on development and international economic co-operation, with particular reference to paragraph 6 thereof regarding the establishment of an International Fund for Agricultural Development;

Recalling paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution 3348(XXIX) and resolutions I and II of the World Food Conference on the objectives and strategies of food production and on the priorities for agricultural and rural development;

Recalling resolution XIII of the World Food Conference which recognized:

- (i) the need for a substantial increase in investment in agriculture for increasing food and agricultural production in the developing countries;
- (ii) that provision of an adequate supply and proper utilization of food are the common responsibility of all members of the international community; and
- (iii) that the prospects of the world food situation call for urgent and co-ordinated measures by all countries;

and which resolved:

that an International Fund for Agricultural Development should be established immediately to finance agricultural development projects primarily for food production in the developing countries;

The Contracting Parties have agreed to establish the International Fund for Agricultural Development, which shall be governed by the following pro-

Article 1 Definitions

For the purposes of this Agreement the terms set out below shall have the following meaning, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) "Fund" shall mean the International Fund for Agricultural Development;
- (b) "food production" shall mean the production of food including the development of fisheries and livestock;
- (c) "State" shall mean any State, or any grouping of States eligible for membership of the Fund in accordance with Section 1 (b) of Article 3;
- (d) "freely convertible currency" shall mean:
 - (i) currency of a Member which the Fund determines, after consultation with the International Monetary Fund, is adequately convertible into the currencies of other Members for the purposes of the Fund's operations; or
 - (ii) currency of a Member which such Member agrees, on terms satisfactory to the Fund, to exchange for the currencies of other Members for the purposes of the Fund's operations.

"Currency of a Member" shall, in respect of a Member that is a grouping of States, mean the currency of any member of such grouping;

(e) "Governor" shall mean a person whom a Member has designated as its principal representative at a session of the Governing Council;

(f) "votes cast" shall mean affirmative and negative votes.

Article 2 Objective and functions

The objective of the Fund shall be to mobilize additional resources to be made available on concessional terms for agricultural development in developing Member States. In fulfilling this objective the Fund shall provide financing primarily for projects and programmes specifically designed to introduce, expand or improve food production systems and to strengthen related policies and institutions within the framework of national priorities and strategies, taking into consideration: the need to increase food production in the poorest food-deficit countries; the potential for increasing food production in other developing countries; and the importance of improving the nutritional level of the poorest populations in developing countries and the conditions of their lives.

Article 3 Membership

Section 1—Eligibility for membership

(a) Membership of the Fund shall be open to any State member of the United Nations or of any of its specialized agencies, or of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

(b) Membership shall also be open to any grouping of States whose members have delegated to it powers in fields falling within the competence of the Fund, and which is able to fulfil all the obligations of a Member of the Fund.

Section 2—Original Members and non-original Members

(a) Original Members of the Fund shall be those States listed in Schedule I, which forms an integral part of this Agreement, that become parties to this Agreement in accordance with Section 1 (b) of Article 13.

(b) Non-original Members of the Fund shall be those other States that, after approval of their membership by the Governing Council, become parties to this Agreement in accordance with Section 1 (c) of Article 13.

Section 3—Classification of Members

(a) Original Members shall be classified in one of three categories: I, II or III as set forth in Schedule 1 to this Agreement. Non-original Members shall be classified by the Governing Council, by a two-thirds majority of the total number of votes, with the concurrence of such Members, at the time of the approval of their membership.

(b) The classification of a Member may be altered by the Governing Council, by a two-thirds majority of the total number of votes, with the concurrence of that Member.

Section 4—Limitation of liability

No Member shall be liable, by reason of its membership, for acts or obligations of the Fund.

Article 4 Resources

Section 1—Resources of the Fund

The resources of the Fund shall consist of:

- (i) initial contributions;
- (ii) additional contributions;
- (iii) special contributions from non-member States and from other sources;
- (iv) funds derived from operations or otherwise accruing to the Fund.

Section 2—Initial contributions

(a) Each original Member in category I or II shall, and any original Member in category III may, contribute to the initial resources of the Fund the amount expressed in the currency specified in the instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession deposited by that State pursuant to Section 1 (to) of Article 13.

(b) Each non-original Member in category I or II shall, and any non-original Member in category III may, contribute to the initial resources of the Fund an amount agreed between the Governing Council and that Member at the time of the approval of its membership.

(c) The initial contribution of each Member shall be due and payable in the forms set forth in Section 5 (b) and (c) of this Article, either in a single sum or, at the option of the Member, in three equal annual instalments. The single sum or the first annual instalment shall be due on the thirtieth day after this Agreement enters into force with respect to that Member; any second and third instalments shall be due on the first and on the second anniversary of the date on which the first instalment was due.

Section 3—Additional contributions

In order to assure continuity in the operations of the Fund, the Governing Council shall periodically, at such intervals as it deems appropriate, review the adequacy of the resources available to the Fund; the first such review shall take place not later than three years after the Fund commences operations. If the Governing Council, as a result of such a review, deems it necessary or desirable, it may invite Members to make additional contributions to the resources of the Fund on terms and conditions consistent with Section 5 of this Article. Decisions under this Section shall be taken by a two-thirds majority of the total number of votes.

Section 4—Increases in contributions

The Governing Council may authorize, at any time, a Member to increase the amount of any of its contributions.

Section 5—Conditions governing contributions

(a) Contributions shall be made without restriction as to use and shall be referred to contributing Members only in accordance with Section 4 of Article 9.

(b) Contributions shall be made in freely convertible currencies, except that Members in category III may pay contributions in their own currency whether or not it is freely convertible.

(c) Contributions to the Fund shall be made in cash or, to the extent that any part of such contributions is not needed immediately by the Fund in its operations, such part may be paid in the form of non-negotiable, irrevocable, non-interest-bearing promissory notes or obligations payable on demand. In order to finance its operations, the Fund shall draw down all contributions (regardless of the form in which they are made) as follows:

- (i) contributions shall be drawn down on a pro rata basis over reasonable periods of time as determined by the Executive Board;
- (ii) where a contribution is paid partly in cash, the part so paid shall be drawn down, in accordance with paragraph (i), before the rest of the contribution. Except to the extent that the part paid in cash is thus drawn down, it may be deposited or invested by the Fund to produce income to help defray its administrative and other expenditures;
- (iii) all initial contributions, as well as any increases in them, shall be drawn down before any additional contributions are drawn down. The same rule shall apply to further additional contributions.

Section 6—Special contributions

The resources of the Fund may be increased by special contributions from non-member States or other sources on such terms and conditions, consistent with Section 5 of this Article, as shall be approved by the Governing Council on the recommendation of the Executive Board.

Article 5 Currencies

Section 7—Use of currencies

(a) Members shall not maintain or impose any restriction on the holding or use by the Fund of freely convertible currencies.

(b) The currency of a Member in category III paid to the Fund on account of that Member's initial or additional contributions may be used by the Fund, in consultation with the Member concerned, for the payment of administrative expenditures and other costs of the Fund in the territories of that Member, or, with the consent of that Member, for the payment of goods or services produced in its territories and required for activities financed by the Fund in other States.

Section 2—Valuation of currencies

(a) The unit of account of the Fund shall be the Special Drawing Right of the International Monetary Fund.

(b) For the purposes of this Agreement, the value of a currency in terms of the Special Drawing Right shall be calculated in accordance with the method of valuation applied by the International Monetary Fund, provided that;

- (i) in the case of the currency of a member of the International Monetary Fund for which such value is not available on a current basis, the value shall be calculated after consultation with the International Monetary Fund;
- (ii) in the case of the currency of a non-member of the International Monetary Fund, the value of the currency in terms of the Special Drawing Right shall be calculated by the Fund on the basis of an appropriate exchange rate relationship between that currency and

the currency of a member of the International Monetary Fund for which a value is calculated as specified above.

Article 6 Organization and management

Section 1—Structure of the Fund

The Fund shall have:

- (a) a Governing Council;
- (b) an Executive Board;
- (c) a President and such staff as shall be necessary for the Fund to carry out its functions.

Section 2—The Governing Council

(a) Each Member shall be represented on the Governing Council and shall appoint one Governor and an alternate. An alternate may vote only in the absence of his principal.

(b) All the powers of the Fund shall be vested in the Governing Council.

(c) The Governing Council may delegate any of its powers to the Executive Board with the exception of the power to:

- (i) adopt amendments to this Agreement;
- (ii) approve membership and determine the classification or reclassification of Members;
- (iii) suspend a Member;
- (iv) terminate the operations of the Fund and distribute its assets;
- (v) decide appeals from decisions made by the Executive Board concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement;
- (vi) determine the remuneration of the President.

(d) The Governing Council shall hold an annual session, and such special sessions as it may decide, or as are called by Members having at least one fourth of the total number of votes in the Governing Council, or as requested by the Executive Board by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast.

(e) The Governing Council may by regulation establish a procedure whereby the Executive Board may obtain a vote of the Council on a specific question without calling a meeting of the Council.

(f) The Governing Council may, by a two-thirds majority of the total number of votes, adopt such regulations and by-laws not inconsistent with this Agreement as may be appropriate to conduct the business of the Fund.

(g) A quorum for any meeting of the Governing Council shall be constituted by Governors exercising two thirds of the total votes of all its members, provided that Governors exercising one half of the total votes of the Members in each of categories I, II and III are present.

Section 3—Voting in the Governing Council

(a) The total number of votes in the Governing Council shall be 1,800, distributed equally among categories I, II and III. The votes of each category shall be distributed among its members in accordance with the formula set out for that category in Schedule II, which forms an integral part of this Agreement.

(b) Except as otherwise specified in this Agreement, decisions of the Governing Council shall be taken by a simple majority of the total number of votes.

Section 4—Chairman of the Governing Council

The Governing Council shall elect a Chairman from among the Governors, who shall serve for two years.

Section 5—Executive Board

(a) The Executive Board shall be composed of 18 Members of the Fund, elected at the annual session of the Governing Council. The Governors from the Members of each category shall, in accordance with procedures set out or established as provided in Schedule II for that category, elect six members of the Executive Board from among the Members in that category, and may similarly elect (or, in respect of category I, provide for the appointment of) up to six alternates, who may vote only in the absence of a member.

(b) Members of the Executive Board shall serve for a term of three years. However, unless otherwise provided in or in accordance with Schedule II, at the first election two members in each category shall be designated to serve for one year, and two to serve for two years.

(c) The Executive Board shall be responsible for the conduct of the general operations of the Fund, and for this purpose shall exercise the powers given to it by this Agreement or delegated to it by the Governing Council.

(d) The Executive Board shall meet as often as the business of the Fund may require.

(e) The representatives of a member or of an alternate member of the Executive Board shall serve without remuneration from the Fund. However, the Governing Council may decide the basis on which reasonable travel and subsistence expenses may be granted to one such representative of each member and of each alternate member.

(f) A quorum for any meeting of the Executive Board shall be constituted by members exercising two thirds of the total votes of all its members, provided that members exercising one half of the total votes of the members in each of categories I, II and III are present.

Section 6—Voting in the Executive Board

(a) The total number of votes in the Executive Board shall be 1,800, dis-

tributed equally among categories I, II and III. The votes of each category shall be distributed among its members in accordance with the formula set out for that category in Schedule II.

(b) Except as otherwise specified in this Agreement, decisions of the Executive Board shall be taken by a majority of three fifths of the votes cast, provided that such majority is more than one half of the total number of votes of all members of the Executive Board.

Section 7—Chairman of the Executive Board

The President of the Fund shall be the Chairman of the Executive Board and shall participate in its meetings without the right to vote.

Section 8—President and staff

(a) The Governing Council shall appoint the President by a two-thirds majority of the total number of votes. He shall be appointed for a term of three years and shall be eligible for reappointment for only one further term. The appointment of the President may be terminated by the Governing Council by a two-thirds majority of the total number of votes.

(b) The President may appoint a Vice-President, who shall perform such duties as shall be assigned to him by the President.

(c) The President shall head the staff and, under the control and direction of the Governing Council and the Executive Board, shall be responsible for conducting the business of the Fund. The President shall organize the staff and shall appoint and dismiss members of the staff in accordance with regulations adopted by the Executive Board.

(d) In the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service consideration shall be given to the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity as well as to the importance of observing the criterion of equitable geographical distribution.

(e) The President and the staff, in the discharge of their functions, owe their duty exclusively to the Fund and shall neither seek nor receive instructions in regard to the discharge thereof from any authority external to the Fund. Each Member of the Fund shall respect the international character of this duty and shall refrain from any attempt to influence them in the discharge of their duties.

(f) The President and the staff shall not interfere in the political affairs of any Member. Only development policy considerations shall be relevant to their decisions and these considerations shall be weighed impartially in order to achieve the objective for which the Fund was established.

(g) The President shall be the legal representative of the Fund.

(h) The President, or a representative designated by him, may participate, without the right to vote, in all meetings of the Governing Council.

Section 9—Seat of the Fund

The Governing Council shall determine the permanent seat of the Fund by a two-thirds majority of the total number of votes. The provisional seat of the Fund shall be in Rome.

Section 10—Administrative budget

The President shall prepare an annual administrative budget which he shall submit to the Executive Board for transmission to the Governing Council for approval by a two-thirds majority of the total number of votes.

Section 11—Publication of reports and provision of information

The Fund shall publish an annual report containing an audited statement of its accounts and, at appropriate intervals, a summary statement of its financial position and of the results of its operations. Copies of such reports, statements and other publications connected therewith shall be distributed to all Members.

Article 7 Operations

Section 1—Use of resources and conditions of financing

(a) The resources of the Fund shall be used to achieve the objective specified in Article 2.

(b) Financing by the Fund shall be provided only to developing States that are Members of the Fund or to intergovernmental organizations in which such Members participate. In the case of a loan to an intergovernmental organization, the Fund may require suitable governmental or other guarantees.

(c) The Fund shall make arrangements to ensure that the proceeds of any financing are used only for the purposes for which the financing was provided, with due attention to considerations of economy, efficiency and social equity.

(d) In allocating its resources the Fund shall be guided by the following priorities:

- (i) the need to increase food production and to improve the nutritional level of the poorest populations in the poorest food-deficit countries;
- (ii) the potential for increasing food production in other developing countries. Likewise, emphasis shall be placed on improving the nutritional level of the poorest populations in these countries and the conditions of their lives.

Within the framework of the above-mentioned priorities, eligibility for assistance shall be on the basis of objective economic and social criteria with

special emphasis on the needs of the low income countries and their potential for increasing food production, as well as due regard to a fair geographic distribution in the use of such resources.

(e) Subject to the provisions of this Agreement, financing by the Fund shall be governed by broad policies, criteria and regulations laid down, from time to time, by the Governing Council by a two-thirds majority of the total number of votes.

Section 2—Forms and terms of financing

(a) Financing by the Fund shall take the form of loans and grants, which shall be provided on such terms as the Fund deems appropriate, having regard to the economic situation and prospects of the Member and to the nature and requirements of the activity concerned.

(b) The proportion of the Fund's resources to be committed in any financial year for financing operations in either of the forms referred to in subsection (a) shall be decided from time to time by the Executive Board with due regard to the long-term viability of the Fund and the need for continuity in its operations. The proportion of grants shall not normally exceed one eighth of the resources committed in any financial year. A large proportion of the loans shall be provided on highly concessional terms.

(c) The President shall submit projects and programmes to the Executive Board for consideration and approval.

(d) Decisions with regard to the selection and approval of projects and programmes shall be made by the Executive Board. Such decisions shall be made on the basis of the broad policies, criteria and regulations established by the Governing Council.

(e) For the appraisal of projects and programmes presented to it for financing, the Fund shall, as a general rule, use the services of international institutions and may, where appropriate, use the services of other competent agencies specialized in this field. Such institutions and agencies shall be selected by the Executive Board after consultation with the recipient concerned and shall be directly responsible to the Fund in performing the appraisal.

(f) The loan agreement shall be concluded in each case by the Fund and the recipient, which shall be responsible for the execution of the project or programme concerned.

(g) The Fund shall entrust the administration of loans, for the purposes of the disbursement of the proceeds of the loan and the supervision of the implementation of the project or programme concerned, to competent international institutions. Such institutions shall be of a world-wide or regional character and shall be selected in each case with the approval of the recipient. Before submitting the loan to the Executive Board for approval, the Fund shall assure itself that the institution to be entrusted with the supervision agrees with the results of the appraisal of the project or programme concerned. This shall be arranged between the Fund and the institution or agency in charge of the appraisal as well as with the institution to be entrusted with the supervision.

(h) For the purposes of subsections (f) and (g) above, references to "loans" shall be deemed to include "grants."

(i) The Fund may extend a line of credit to a national development agency to provide and administer subloans for the financing of projects and programmes within the terms of the loan agreement and the framework agreed to by the Fund. Before the Executive Board approves the extension of such a line of credit, the national development agency concerned and its programme shall be appraised in accordance with the provisions of subsection (e). Implementation of the said programme shall be subject to supervision by the institutions selected in accordance with the provisions of subsection (g).

(j) The Executive Board shall adopt suitable regulations for procuring goods and services to be financed from the resources of the Fund. Such regulations shall, as a general rule, conform to the principles of international competitive bidding and shall give appropriate preference to experts, technicians and supplies from developing countries.

Section 3—Miscellaneous operations

In addition to the operations specified elsewhere in this Agreement, the Fund may undertake such ancillary activities and exercise such powers incidental to its operations as shall be necessary in furtherance of its objective.

Article 8

Relations with the United Nations and with other organizations, institutions and agencies

Section 1—Relations with the United Nations

The Fund shall enter into negotiations with the United Nations with a view to concluding an agreement to bring it into relationship with the United Nations as one of the specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations. Any agreements concluded in accordance with Article 63 of the Charter shall require the approval of the Governing Council, by a two-thirds majority of the total number of votes, upon the recommendation of the Executive Board.

Section 2—Relations with other organizations, institutions and agencies

The Fund shall co-operate closely with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations

system. It shall also co-operate closely with other intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions, non-governmental organizations and governmental agencies concerned with agricultural development. To this end, the Fund will seek the collaboration in its activities of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the other bodies referred to above, and may enter into agreements or establish working arrangements with such bodies, as may be decided by the Executive Board.

Article 9

Withdrawal, suspension of membership,
termination of operations

Section 1—Withdrawal

(a) Except as provided in Section 4 (a) of this Article, a Member may withdraw from the Fund by depositing an instrument of denunciation of this Agreement with the Depositary.

(b) Withdrawal of a member shall take effect on the date specified in its instrument of denunciation, but in no event less than six months after deposit of such instrument.

Section 2—Suspension of membership

(a) If a Member fails to fulfil any of its obligations to the Fund, the Governing Council may, by a three-fourths majority of the total number of votes, suspend its membership. The Member so suspended shall automatically cease to be a Member one year from the date of its suspension, unless the Council decides by the same majority of the total number of votes to restore the Member to good standing.

(b) While under suspension, a Member shall not be entitled to exercise any rights under this Agreement except the right of withdrawal, but shall remain subject to all of its obligations.

Section 3—Flights and duties of States ceasing to be Members

Whenever a State ceases to be a Member, whether by withdrawal or through the operation of Section 2 of this Article, it shall have no rights under this Agreement except as provided in this Section or in Section 2 of Article 11, but it shall remain liable for all financial obligations undertaken by it to the Fund, whether as Member, borrower or otherwise.

Section 4—Termination of operations and distribution of assets

(a) The Governing Council may terminate the Fund's operations by a three-fourths majority of the total number of votes. After such termination of operations the Fund shall forthwith cease all activities, except those incidental to the orderly realization and conservation of its assets and the settlement of its obligations. Until final settlement of such obligations and the distribution of such assets, the Fund shall remain in existence and all rights and obligations of the Fund and its Members under this Agreement shall continue unimpaired, except that no Member may be suspended or may withdraw.

(b) No distribution of assets shall be made to Members until all liabilities to creditors have been discharged or provided for. The Fund shall distribute its assets to contributing Members pro rata to the contributions that each Member has made to the resources of the Fund. Such distribution shall be decided by the Governing Council by a three-fourths majority of the total number of votes and shall be effected at such times, and in such currencies or other assets as the Governing Council shall deem fair and equitable.

Article 10

Legal status, privileges and immunities

Section 1—Legal status

The Fund shall possess international legal personality.

Section 2—Privileges and immunities

(a) The Fund shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the exercise of its functions and for the fulfilment of its objective. Representatives of Members, the President and the staff of the Fund shall enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connexion with the Fund.

(b) The privileges and immunities referred to in paragraph (a) shall:

- (i) in the territory of any Member that has acceded to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies in respect of the Fund, be as defined in the standard clauses of that Convention as modified by an annex thereto approved by the Governing Council;
- (ii) in the territory of any Member that has acceded to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies only in respect of agencies other than the Fund, be as defined in the standard clauses of that Convention, except if such Member notifies the Depositary that such clauses shall not apply to the Fund or shall apply subject to such modifications as may be specified in the notification;
- (iii) be as defined in other agreements entered into by the Fund.

(c) In respect of a Member that is a grouping of States, it shall ensure that the privileges and immunities referred to in this Article are applied in the territories of all members of the grouping.

Article 11

Interpretation and arbitration

Section 1—Interpretation

(a) Any question of interpretation or application of the provisions of this Agreement arising between any Member and the Fund or between Members of the Fund, shall be submitted to the Executive Board for decision. If the question particularly affects any Member of the Fund not represented on the Executive Board, that Member shall be entitled to be represented in accordance with regulations to be adopted by the Governing Council.

(b) Where the Executive Board has given a decision pursuant to subsection (a), any Member may require that the question be referred to the Governing Council, whose decision shall be final. Pending the decision of the Governing Council, the Fund may, so far as it deems necessary, act on the basis of the decision of the Executive Board.

Section 2—Arbitration

In the case of a dispute between the Fund and a State that has ceased to be a Member, or between the Fund and any Member upon the termination of the operations of the Fund, such dispute shall be submitted to arbitration by a tribunal of three arbitrators. One of the arbitrators shall be appointed by the Fund, another by the Member or former Member concerned and the two parties shall appoint the third arbitrator, who shall be the Chairman. If within 45 days of receipt of the request for arbitration either party has not appointed an arbitrator, or if within 30 days of the appointment of two arbitrators the third arbitrator has not been appointed, either party may request the President of the International Court of Justice, or such other authority as may have been prescribed by regulations adopted by the Governing Council, to appoint an arbitrator. The procedure of the arbitration shall be fixed by the arbitrators, but the Chairman shall have full power to settle all questions of procedure in any case of disagreement with respect thereto. A majority vote of the arbitrators shall be sufficient to reach a decision, which shall be final and binding upon the parties.

Article 12

Amendments

(a) Except in respect of Schedule II:

(i) any proposal to amend this Agreement made by a Member or by the Executive Board shall be communicated to the President who shall notify all Members. The President shall refer proposals to amend this Agreement made by a Member to the Executive Board, which shall submit its recommendations thereon to the Governing Council;

(ii) amendments shall be adopted by the Governing Council by a four-fifths majority of the total number of votes. Amendments shall enter into force three months after their adoption unless otherwise specified by the Governing Council, except that any amendment modifying:

- (A) the right to withdraw from the Fund;
 - (B) the voting majority requirements provided for in this Agreement;
 - (C) the limitation on liability provided for in Section 4 of Article 3;
 - (D) the procedure for amending this Agreement;
- shall not come into force until written acceptance of such amendment by all Members is received by the President.

(b) In respect of the several parts of Schedule II, amendments shall be proposed and adopted as provided in such parts.

(c) The President shall immediately notify all Members and the Depositary of any amendments that are adopted and of the date of entry into force of any such amendments.

Article 13

Final clauses

Section 1—Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval and accession

(a) This Agreement may be initialled on behalf of the States listed in Schedule I to this Agreement at the United Nations Conference on the Establishment of the Fund and shall be open for signature at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York by the States listed in that Schedule as soon as the initial contributions indicated therein to be made in freely convertible currencies amount to at least the equivalent of 1,000 million United States dollars (valued as of 10 June 1976). If the foregoing requirement has not been fulfilled by 30 September 1976 the Preparatory Commission established by that Conference shall convene by 31 January 1977 a meeting of the States listed in Schedule I, which may by a two-thirds majority of each category reduce the above specified amount and may also establish other conditions for the opening of this Agreement for signature.

(b) Signatory States may become parties by depositing an instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval; non-signatory States listed in Schedule I may become parties by depositing an instrument of accession. Instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval and accession by States in category I or II shall specify the amount of the initial contribution the State undertakes to make. Signatures may be affixed and instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession deposited by such States until one year after the entry into force of this Agreement.

(c) States listed in Schedule I that have not become parties to this Agreement within one year after its entry into force and States that are not so listed, may, after approval of their membership by the Governing Council, become parties by depositing an instrument of accession.

Section 2

(a) The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be the Depositary of this Agreement.

(b) The Depositary shall send notifications concerning this Agreement:

- (i) until one year after its entry into force, to the States listed in Schedule I to this Agreement, and after such entry into force to all States parties to this Agreement as well as to those approved for membership by the Governing Council;
- (ii) to the Preparatory Commission established by the United Nations Conference on the Establishment of the Fund, as long as it remains in existence, and thereafter to the President.

Section 3—Entry into force

(a) This Agreement shall enter into force upon receipt by the Depositary of instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession from at least 6 States in category I, 6 States in category II and 24 States in category III, provided that such instruments have been deposited by States in

categories I and II the aggregate of whose initial contributions specified in such instruments amounts to at least the equivalent of 750 million United States dollars (valued as of 10 June 1976), and further provided that the foregoing requirements have been fulfilled within 18 months of the date on which this Agreement is opened for signature or by such later date as the States that have deposited such instruments by the end of that period may decide, by a two-thirds majority of each category, and as they notify to the Depositary.

(b) For States that deposit an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession subsequent to the entry into force of this Agreement, it shall enter into force on the date of such deposit.

Section 4—Reservations

Reservations may only be made to Section 2 of Article 11 of this Agreement.

Section 5—Authoritative texts

The versions of this Agreement in the Arabic, English, French and Spanish languages shall each be equally authoritative.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Agreement in a single original in the Arabic, English, French and Spanish languages.

Schedule I

PART I. STATES ELIGIBLE FOR ORIGINAL MEMBERSHIP

Category I	Category II	Category III		
Australia	Algeria	Argentina	Guinea	Romania
Austria	Gabon	Bangladesh	Haiti	Rwanda
Belgium	Indonesia	Bolivia	Honduras	Senegal
Canada	Iran	Botswana	India	Sierra Leone
Denmark	Iraq	Brazil	Israel ^a	Somalia
Finland	Kuwait	Cape Verde	Jamaica	Sri Lanka
France	Libyan Arab Republic	Chad	Kenya	Sudan
Germany, Federal	Nigeria	Chile	Liberia	Swaziland
Republic of	Qatar	Colombia	Mali	Syrian Arab Republic
Ireland	Saudi Arabia	Congo	Malta	Thailand
Italy	United Arab Emirates	Costa Rica	Mexico	Tunisia
Japan	Venezuela	Cuba	Morocco	Turkey
Luxembourg		Dominican Republic	Nicaragua	Uganda
Netherlands		Ecuador	Pakistan	United Republic of
New Zealand		Egypt	Panama	Cameroon
Norway		El Salvador	Papua New Guinea	United Republic of Tanzania
Spain		Ethiopia	Peru	Uruguay
Sweden		Ghana	Philippines	Yugoslavia
Switzerland		Greece	Portugal	Zaire
United Kingdom		Guatemala	Republic of Korea	Zambia
United States				

PART II. PLEDGES OF INITIAL CONTRIBUTIONS^a

State	Currency unit	Amount in currency	Equivalent in SDRs ^b
Category I			
Australia	Australian dollar	8,000,000 ^c	8,609,840
Austria	US dollar	4,800,000 ^d	4,197,864
Belgium	Belgian franc	500,000,000	11,930,855
Canada	US dollar	1,000,000 ^d	
Canada	Canadian dollar	33,000,000 ^e	29,497,446
Denmark	US dollar	7,500,000 ^f	6,559,163
Finland	Finnish markka	12,000,000 ^f	2,692,320
France	US dollar	25,000,000	21,863,875
Germany, Federal Republic of	US dollar	55,000,000 ^g	48,100,525
Ireland	Pound sterling	570,000 ^f	883,335
Italy	US dollar	25,000,000 ^f	21,863,875
Japan	US dollar	55,000,000 ^f	48,100,525
Luxembourg	Special Drawing Right	320,000 ^f	320,000
Netherlands	Dutch guilder	100,000,000	34,594,265
	US dollar	3,000,000	
New Zealand	New Zealand dollar	2,000,000 ^f	1,721,998
Norway	Norwegian kroner	75,000,000	
	US dollar	9,981,851	20,612,228
Spain	US dollar	2,000,000 ^f	1,749,110
Sweden	Swedish kronor	100,000,000	22,325,265
	US dollar	3,000,000	
Switzerland	Swiss franc	22,000,000	7,720,790
United Kingdom	Pound sterling	18,000,000	27,894,780
United States	US dollar	200,000,000	174,911,000
Subtotal			496,149,059

State	Currency unit	Amount in currency	Equivalent in SDRs ^e	
		Category II		
Algeria	US dollar	10,000,000	8,745,550	
Gabon	US dollar	500,000	437,278	
Indonesia	US dollar	1,250,000	1,093,194	
Iran	US dollar	124,750,000	109,100,736	
Iraq	US dollar	20,000,000	17,491,100	
Kuwait	US dollar	36,000,000	31,483,980	
Libyan Arab Republic	US dollar	20,000,000	17,491,100	
Nigeria	US dollar	26,000,000	22,738,430	
Qatar	US dollar	9,000,000	7,870,995	
Saudi Arabia	US dollar	105,500,000	92,265,553	
United Arab Emirates	US dollar	16,500,000	14,430,158	
Venezuela	US dollar	66,000,000	57,720,630	
Subtotal			380,868,704	
			Freely convertible	Not freely convertible
		Category III		
Argentina	Argentine peso	240,000,000 ^a		1,499,237
Bangladesh	Taka (equivalent of)	US \$500,000		437,278
Chile	US dollar	50,000	43,728	
Ecuador	US dollar	25,000	21,864	
Egypt	Egyptian pound (equivalent of)	US \$300,000		262,367
Ghana	US dollar	100,000	87,456	
Guinea	Sily	25,000,000 ^f		1,012,145
Honduras	US dollar	25,000	21,864	
India	US dollar	2,500,000	2,186,388	
	Indian rupee (equivalent of)	US \$2,500,000		2,186,388
Israel	Israel pound (equivalent of)	US\$150,000 ^g		131,183
Kenya	Kenya shilling (equivalent of)	US\$1,000,000		874,555
Mexico	US dollar	5,000,000	4,372,775	
Nicaragua	Cordobas	200,000		24,894
Pakistan	US dollar	500,000	437,278	
	Pakistan rupee (equivalent of)	US \$500,000		437,278
Philippines	US dollar ^h	250,000	43,728	174,911
Republic of Korea	US dollar	100,000	87,456	
	Won (equivalent of)	US\$100,000		87,456
Romania	Lei (equivalent of)	US\$1,000,000		874,555
Sierra Leone	Leone	20,000		15,497
Sri Lanka	US dollar	500,000	437,278	
	Sri Lanka rupee (equivalent of)	US \$500,000		437,278
Syrian Arab Republic	Syrian pound	500,000		111,409
Thailand	US dollar	100,000	87,456	
Tunisia	Tunisian dinar	50,000		100,621
Turkey	Turkish lira (equivalent of)	US\$100,000		87,456
Uganda	Uganda shilling	200,000		20,832
United Republic of Cameroon	US dollar	10,000	8,746	
United Republic of Tanzania	Tanzania shilling	300,000		31,056
Yugoslavia	Yugoslav dinar (equivalent of)	US \$300,000		262,367
Subtotal			7,836,017	9,068,763
Total freely convertible			884,853,780 ⁱ	
Grand total (freely and not freely convertible)			893,922,543	

^a With reference to Article 7, Section 1 (b), on the use of resources of the Fund for "developing countries," this country will not be included under this Section and will not seek or receive financing from the Fund.

^b Subject to obtaining, where required, the necessary legislative approval.

^c Special Drawing Rights (SDR) of the International Monetary Fund valued as of 10 June 1976. These equivalent values are stated merely for information in the light of Section 2 (a) of Article 5 of the Agreement, with the understanding that the initial contributions pledged will be payable in accordance with Section 2 (a) of Article 4 of the Agreement in the amount and currency specified by the State concerned.

^d Payable in three instalments.

^e This amount includes an additional pledge of US \$3 million, which was made subject to the necessary budgetary arrangements in the fiscal year 1977.

^f Payable in two instalments.

^g To be spent within the territory of Argentina for goods or services required by the Fund.

^h Usable for technical assistance.

ⁱ US \$200,000 of this pledge was stated to be subject to confirmation, including the terms of payment and the type of currency. This amount has consequently been entered in the "not freely convertible" column.

^j Equivalent of US\$1,011,776,023 valued as of 10 June 1976.

Schedule II

DISTRIBUTION OF VOTES AND ELECTION OF EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS

Part I: Category I

Sub-part A: Distribution of votes in the Governing Council
Sub-part B: Election of members of the Executive Board and their alternates

Sub-part C: Distribution of votes in the Executive Board
Sub-part D: Amendments

Part II: Category II

Sub-part A: Distribution of votes in the Governing Council
Sub-part B: Election of members of the Executive Board and their alternates

Sub-part C: Distribution of votes in the Executive Board
Sub-part D: Amendments

Part III: Category III

Sub-part A: Distribution of votes in the Governing Council

Sub-part B: Election of members of the Executive Board and their alternates

Sub-part C: Distribution of votes in the Executive Board

Sub-part D: Amendments

Part I: Category I

A. Distribution of votes in the Governing Council

1. 17.5 per cent of the votes of category I shall be distributed equally among the Members of that category.

2. The remaining 82.5 per cent of the votes shall be distributed among Members of category I in the proportion that each Member's:

(a) initial contribution as specified in its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, and

(b) additional contributions and increases in contributions made in accordance with Section 5 (c) of Article 4

bear to the aggregate of the contributions of category I Members.

3. In determining voting power under paragraph 2, contributions shall be valued in terms of their equivalent in Special Drawing Rights as of the date of the entry into force of the Agreement and thereafter whenever there is an increase in the aggregate of the contributions of category I Members as a result of a new Member in category I, an increase in the contribution of a category I Member or additional contributions by category I Members.

4. In the Governing Council each Governor representing a Member in category I shall be entitled to cast the votes of that Member.

B. Election of members of the Executive Board and their alternates

1. All of the members and alternate members of the Executive Board from category I shall serve for a term of three years, including those elected at the first election of members of the Executive Board.

2. In balloting for the election of members of the Executive Board representing Members in category I, each Governor representing such a Member shall cast for one nominee all of the votes to which the Member which appointed that Governor is entitled.

3. When on any ballot the number of nominees equals the number of members to be elected, each nominee shall be deemed to be elected by the number of votes received by him on such ballot.

4. (a) When on any ballot the number of nominees exceeds the number of members to be elected, the six nominees receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected, except that no nominee who receives less than 9 per cent of the total voting power of category I shall be considered as elected.

(b) If six members are elected on the first ballot, the votes that were cast for the nominees not elected shall be deemed to have counted towards the election of any of the six members, as chosen by each Governor having such votes.

5. When six members are not elected on the first ballot, a second ballot shall be held in which the Member which received the lowest number of votes in the preceding ballot shall be ineligible for election and in which there shall vote only:

(a) those Governors who voted in the preceding ballot for a nominee not elected, and

(b) those Governors whose votes for a member elected are deemed under paragraph 6 to have raised the votes cast for that member above 15 per cent of the eligible votes.

6. (a) In determining whether the votes cast by a Governor are to be deemed to have raised the total of any member above 15 per cent of the eligible votes, the 15 per cent shall be deemed to include, first, the votes of the Governor casting the largest number of votes for such member, then the votes of the Governor casting the next largest number, and so on until 15 per cent is reached.

(D) If on any ballot two or more Governors having an equal number of votes shall have voted for the same nominee and the votes of one or more, but not all, of such Governors could be deemed to have raised the total votes above 15 per cent of the eligible votes, who shall be entitled to vote on the next ballot shall be determined by lot.

7. Any Governor, part of whose votes must be counted in order to raise the total of any member above 12 per cent, shall be considered as casting all of his votes for such member even if the total votes for such member thereby exceed 15 per cent.

8. If, after the second ballot, six members have not been elected, a further ballot shall be held on the same principles until six members have been elected, provided that after five members are elected, the sixth may be elected by a simple majority of the remaining votes and the remaining votes shall be deemed to have counted towards its election.

9. Each member elected to the Executive Board may appoint an alternate from among the Members whose votes are deemed to have elected it.

C. Distribution of votes in the Executive Board

1. In the Executive Board a member elected by a Governor or Governors representing a Member or Members in category I shall be entitled to cast the votes of that Member or Members. Where the member represents more

than one Member it may cast separately the votes of the Members it represents.

2. If the voting rights of a Member of category I should change between the times provided for the election of members of the Executive Board:

(a) there shall be no change in such members as a result thereof;

(b) voting rights of each member of the Executive Board shall be adjusted as of the effective date of the change in voting rights of the Member or Members it represents;

(c) the Governor of a new Member of category I may designate an existing member of the Executive Board to represent it and cast its votes until the next election of members of the Board. During such period a member so designated shall be deemed to have been elected by the Governor which so designated it.

D. Amendments

1. The Governors representing category I Members may by a unanimous decision amend the provisions of sub-parts A and B. Unless otherwise decided, the amendment shall have immediate effect. The President shall be informed of any amendment to sub-parts A and B.

2. The Governors representing category I Members may amend the provisions of sub-part C by a decision taken with a majority of 75 per cent of the total voting power of such Governors. Unless otherwise decided, the amendment shall have immediate effect. The President shall be informed of any amendment to sub-part C.

Part II: Category II

A. Distribution of votes in the Governing Council

1. 25 per cent of the votes of category II shall be distributed equally among the Members of that category.

2. The remaining 75 per cent of the votes shall be distributed among the Members of category II in the proportion that each Member's contribution (made in accordance with Section 5 (c) of Article 4) bears to the aggregate of the contributions of the category II Members.

3. In the Governing Council each Governor representing a Member in category II shall be entitled to cast the votes of that Member.

B. Election of members of the Executive Board and their alternates

1. All of the members and alternate members of the Executive Board from category II shall serve for a term of three years, including those elected at the first election of members of the Executive Board.

2. Each nominee for membership of the Executive Board may, in consultation with all the other Members of category II, agree with another Member in that category that the latter be a nominee as its alternate. A vote for the nominee for membership shall also be counted as a vote for its alternate.

3. In balloting for members and alternate members of the Executive Board, each Governor shall cast for his nominees all of the votes to which the Member which appointed that Governor is entitled.

4. When on any ballot the number of nominees receiving votes:

(a) is equal to the number of places to be filled, all such nominees shall be considered elected;

(b) is fewer than the number of places to be filled, all such nominees shall be considered elected, and additional ballots shall be held to fill the remaining places;

(c) exceeds the number of places to be filled, the nominee (or the nominees receiving the same number of votes) receiving the fewest votes shall be eliminated and, if the remaining nominees having received votes:

(i) are equal to the number of places to be filled, all such nominees shall be considered elected;

(ii) are fewer than the number of places to be filled, all such nominees shall be considered elected and additional ballots shall be held to fill the remaining places, participation in which shall be limited to those Governors whose votes did not count towards the election of any member already elected;

(iii) exceed the number to be filled, additional ballots shall be held, participation in which shall be limited to those Governors whose votes did not count towards the election of any member already elected.

C. Distribution of votes in the Executive Board

1. In the Executive Board a member elected by a Governor or Governors representing a Member or Members in category II shall be entitled to cast the votes of that Member or Members. A member of the Board representing more than one Member may cast separately the votes of the Members it represents.

2. If the voting rights of a Member of category II should change between the times provided for the election of members of the Executive Board:

(a) there shall be no change in such members as a result thereof;

(b) the voting rights of a member of the Executive Board shall be adjusted as of the effective date of the change in voting rights of the Member or Members it represents;

(c) the Governor of a new Member of category II may designate an existing member of the Executive Board to represent it and cast its votes until the next election of members of the Board. During such period a member so designated shall be deemed to have been elected by the Governor which so designated it.

D. Amendments

The provisions in sub-parts A-D may be amended by a vote of the Governors representing two thirds of the category II Members whose contributions (made in accordance with Section 5 (c) of Article 4) amount to 70 per cent of the contributions of all category II Members. The President shall be informed of any amendments.

Part III: Category III

A. Distribution of votes in the Governing Council

The 600 votes of category III shall be distributed equally among the Members of that category.

B. Election of members of the Executive Board and their alternates

1. Of the six members and six alternate members of the Executive Board elected from among Members in category III, two members and two alternate members shall be from each of the following regions: Africa, Asia and

Latin America, as these are recognized in the practice followed in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

2. The procedures for electing members and alternate members of the Executive Board from category III pursuant to Section 5 (a) of Article 6 of the Agreement and, pursuant to Section 5 (b) of that Article, the term of service of such members and alternate members elected at the first election, shall be adopted either before the entry into force of the Agreement by a simple majority of the States listed in Part I of Schedule I as prospective Members in category III or after the entry into force of the Agreement by a simple majority of the Members in category III.

C. Distribution of votes in the Executive Board

Each member of the Executive Board from category III shall have 100 votes.

D. Amendments

Sub-part B may be amended from time to time by a two-thirds majority of the Members in category III. The President shall be informed of any amendments.

Annex II. MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, CONTRIBUTIONS AND DISTRIBUTION OF VOTES

(As at 31 December 1977)

DISTRIBUTION OF VOTES*				CONTRIBUTION†	DISTRIBUTION OF VOTES*				CONTRIBUTIONS†	
MEMBER	Equally distributed: 17.5 per cent of votes	Proportionately distributed: 82.5 per cent of votes	Total: 100 per cent*	Equivalent in US dollars	MEMBER	Equally distributed: 25 per cent of votes	Proportionately distributed: 75 per cent of votes	Total: 100 per cent*	Equivalent in US dollars	
	Category I					Category II				
Australia	5.5	7.8	13	9,844,824	Algeria				10,000,000	
Austria	5.5	4.2	10	4,800,000	Gabon				500,000	
Belgium	5.5	13.5	19	13,642,200	Indonesia	16.7	1.4	18	1,250,000	
Canada	5.5	26.1	32	33,728,520	Iran	16.7	137.3	154	124,750,000	
Denmark	5.5	6.5	12	7,500,000	Iraq	16.7	22.0	39	20,000,000	
Finland	5.5	2.5	8	3,078,503	Kuwait	16.7	39.6	56	36,000,000	
France	5.5	22.8	28	25,000,000	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	16.7	22.0	39	20,000,000	
Germany, Federal					Nigeria	16.7	28.6	45	26,000,000	
Republic of	5.5	47.6	53	55,000,000	Qatar	16.7	9.9	27	9,000,000	
Ireland	5.5	0.9	6	1,010,040	Saudi Arabia	16.7	116.2	133	105,500,000	
Italy	5.5	21.6	27	25,000,000	United Arab Emirates				16,500,000	
Japan	5.5	48.3	54	55,000,000	Venezuela	16.7	72.7	89	66,000,000	
Luxembourg	5.5	0.3	6	365,900						
Netherlands	5.5	39.3	45	39,556,420	Subtotal				435,500,000	
New Zealand	5.5	1.7	7	1,968,999						
Norway	5.5	21.1	27	23,568,818						
Spain	—	—	—	2,000,000						
Sweden	5.5	20.7	26	25,527,571						
Switzerland	5.5	8.9	14	8,828,251						
United Kingdom	5.5	28.6	34	31,895,970						
United States	5.5	173.1	179	200,000,000						
Subtotal				567,316,017						
Category III										
CONTRIBUTION†				CONTRIBUTION†						
MEMBER	Equivalent in US dollars			MEMBER	Equivalent in US dollars			MEMBER	Equivalent in US dollars	
Argentina	1,714,286			El Salvador				Mexico	5,000,000	
Bangladesh	500,000			Ethiopia				Morocco		
Bolivia				Ghana	100,000			Nicaragua	28,465	
Botswana				Greece				Pakistan	1,000,000	
Brazil				Guatemala				Panama		
Cape Verde				Guinea	1,157,326			Papua New Guinea		
Chad				Haiti				Peru		
Chile	50,000			Honduras	25,000			Philippines	250,000	
Colombia				India	5,000,000			Portugal		
Congo				Israel	150,000			Republic of Korea	200,000	
Costa Rica				Jamaica				Romania	1,000,000	
Cuba				Kenya	1,000,000			Rwanda		
Dominican Republic				Liberia				Senegal		
Ecuador	25,000			Mali				Sierra Leone	17,720	
Egypt	300,000			Malta				Somalia		

CONTRIBUTION†		CONTRIBUTION†		CONTRIBUTION†	
MEMBER	Equivalent in US dollars	MEMBER	Equivalent in US dollars	MEMBER	Equivalent in US dollars
Sri Lanka	1,000,000	Turkey	100,000	Zaire	
Sudan		Uganda	23,821	Zambia	
Swaziland		United Republic of Cameroon	10,000		
Syrian Arab Republic	127,390	United Republic of Tanzania	35,512	Subtotal	19,329,574
Thailand	100,000	Uruguay			
Tunisia	115,054	Yugoslavia	300,000	Total	1,022,145,591

* The total number of votes in each of the two main bodies of IFAD, namely, the Governing Council and the Executive Board, is 1,800, distributed equally among the three categories of members. The distribution of votes shown for categories I and II were calculated on the basis of the Fund's membership on 13 December 1977. The 600 votes of category III are shared equally by the individual members in that category.

† The amounts of contribution shown are pledges of initial contributions only.

Annex III. OFFICERS AND OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Chairman: J. J. M. Nyagah (Kenya).

Vice-Chairmen: Gilles Lalande (Canada), Mejoir Samii (Iran).

Category II: Iran, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela. Alternates: Algeria, Gabon, Indonesia, Iraq, Qatar, United Arab Emirates.

MEMBERS

Category I: Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom, United States. Alternates: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Sweden.

Category III: Cuba, India, Mexico, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Sudan. Alternates: Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, Sri Lanka.

SENIOR SECRETARIAT OFFICERS

President: Abdelmuhsin M. Al-Sudeary.

Vice-President: Philip Birnbaum.

Assistant President, Head of Economic and Planning Department: Sartaj Aziz.

Assistant President, Head of General Affairs Department: Abbas Ordoobadi.

Assistant President, Head of Project Management Department: Moise Mensah.

HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

International Fund for Agricultural Development
Via del Serafico 107
00142 Rome, Italy
Cable address: IFAD ROME
Telephone: 54591
Telex: 65160 and 65162

ACTING LIAISON OFFICE WITH UNITED NATIONS IN NEW YORK

International Fund for Agricultural Development
Room 3255
United Nations Headquarters
New York, N. Y. 10017, United States
Telephone: (212) 754-5506

Chapter XVII

The Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization (ICITO) and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, held at Havana, Cuba, from November 1947 to March 1948, drew up a charter for an International Trade Organization (ITO) and established an Interim Commission for the organization (ICITO). Because of lack of acceptance of the charter, establishment of ITO was postponed indefinitely. However, while the charter was in preparation, the Preparatory Committee's members, deciding to proceed with tariff negotiations among themselves, also drew up the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The Agreement—a multilateral treaty embodying reciprocal rights and obligations—entered into force on 1 January 1948, with 23 Contracting Parties. Since that date, ICITO has provided the GATT secretariat.

In 1977, the number of Contracting Parties to GATT remained at 83 and 25 other countries applied GATT rules in their trade. It was estimated that the Contracting Parties conducted about 85 per cent of all international trade.

Multilateral trade negotiations

The substantial reduction of tariffs and other barriers to trade is a main aim of the General Agreement. It has been the objective of a series of negotiations or "rounds" held within the framework of GATT, the latest of which was launched in Tokyo, Japan, in September 1973 by the Tokyo Declaration.¹ The Declaration among other things called for a review of the basic trading rules of GATT. Developed countries were expected to negotiate on a basis of reciprocity, while this was not expected from developing countries in the form of any contributions inconsistent with individual financial, trade and development needs.

Seven negotiating groups, under the guidance of a Trade Negotiations Committee, covered the main areas laid down in the Tokyo Declaration: tariffs, non-tariff measures, sectoral approach to negotiations, safeguards, agriculture, tropical products and improvements in the international framework for the conduct of world trade.

In 1977, over 70 developing countries, including 28 non-members of GATT, were among the 98 participants in the Tokyo-round negotiations.

A special assistance unit in the GATT secretariat continued to help the developing countries in the multilateral trade negotiations.

During the year, the negotiating groups on agriculture and on non-tariff measures agreed on a procedure whereby participants would submit requests for concessions by 1 November 1977 and would submit their offers of concessions by 15 January 1978. Draft texts or codes were agreed upon for multilateral action on such issues as international trade in meat and dairy products, technical barriers to trade, customs valuation, import licensing and Government procurement practices.

The progress of the negotiating groups in the Tokyo round in 1977 is outlined in the following sections.

Tariffs

During 1977, the tariff negotiating group examined several proposed formulae for a reduction of customs duties. For the final negotiations among developed country participants, a single formula was discussed which provided for a substantial reduction in industrial tariffs, with larger proportionate reductions in high than in low tariffs.

Non-tariff measures

Negotiations on non-tariff measures on trade were based on a comprehensive inventory of some 900 notifications by Governments of measures that they believed had either hampered their exports or provided unfair advantage to their competitors. Major categories of non-tariff measures for which solutions were being negotiated in 1977 included technical standards, customs questions, subsidies and countervailing duties, quantitative restrictions and Government procurement practices.

Sectoral approach

During the year, the possibilities for co-ordinated reduction or elimination of barriers to trade on the basis of trade and other data for the ores

¹ See Y.U.N., 1973. pp. 967-69, for text of Declaration.

and metals sector were examined. The negotiating group also looked at a number of sectors of interest to exporters in developing countries, and for this purpose examined information regarding: handicrafts; fish and fish products; hides, skins and leather products; pulp and paper; and wood and wood products.

Safeguards

During 1977, the negotiating group on safeguards examined the possibility of revising the multilateral safeguard system and in particular article XIX of the General Agreement, which specified the circumstances in which member countries might take emergency action of a non-discriminatory character to restrict imports of particular products when those products caused or threatened serious injury to domestic producers.

During the discussion, the group considered the view held by some Governments that wide-ranging trade liberalization would be easier to achieve if safeguard measures could be taken selectively. Other group participants observed, however, that selective application would carry the danger of allowing easy or arbitrary establishment of trade barriers and that the principle of non-discriminatory application should be maintained.

Agricultural products

Due to the dependence of many countries on the export of farm goods, agriculture, as in past negotiations, presented some of the most difficult problems facing the negotiators. During 1977, three subgroups, dealing with cereals, dairy products and meat, examined negotiating possibilities under three headings: liberalization, stabilization and particular problems of developing countries. By the end of the year, the GATT secretariat had prepared two texts which were to serve as working hypotheses for the final negotiation phase on meat and dairy products.

Tropical products

In accordance with the priority called for in the Tokyo Declaration, most developed countries implemented during 1977 their concessions or contributions to developing countries on exports of tropical products. These were the first concrete results of the multilateral trade negotiations. Many of the products concerned were primary products, and others, semi-processed and processed goods.

Framework for conduct of world trade

The "framework" group, established in November 1976 to seek to negotiate improvements in the international framework for the conduct of world trade, particularly with respect to trade

between developed and developing countries and differential and more favourable treatment to be adopted in such trade, held detailed discussions on these issues during 1977.

Preferential agreement

In 1977, Romania applied for accession to the agreement embodying the exchange of preferential tariff concessions, which had entered into force in February 1973 among 16 developing countries. Concessions were exchanged on some 500 tariff headings or subheadings, one third of which referred to agricultural products and raw materials.

Other GATT activities

Balance-of-payments consultations

The general prohibition on the use of quantitative restrictions on imports, together with the rule of non-discrimination, is one of the basic principles of GATT. The main exception allows a Contracting Party to apply import restrictions for the purpose of safeguarding its balance of payments and monetary reserves. Countries introducing new restrictions or substantially intensifying existing ones are required to hold consultations with their trade partners. In 1977, a number of countries whose balance-of-payments difficulties obliged them to restrict imports consulted with the Committee on Balance-of-Payments Restrictions. These countries included Egypt, Finland, Indonesia, Pakistan, Peru and Sri Lanka.

Regional trading arrangements

Several regional trading arrangements under the terms of article XXIV of the General Agreement, which deals with such matters, were examined during the year.

Special working groups were set up to examine the conformity of agreements with GATT rules, ensuring that such agreements eased trade among the countries concerned without raising trade barriers to the outside world. A group was also established to examine the conformity with GATT rules of the preferential trading arrangements of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (between Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand) which entered into force in August 1977. Also examined was the Caribbean Common Market as well as the trade agreement between Australia and Papua New Guinea which entered into force in February 1977.

Trade in textiles

The GATT Textiles Committee continued in 1977 its review of the operation of the four-year

1973 Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles.²

In December 1977, the signatory Governments of the Arrangement—which accounted for over four fifths of the \$50,000 million annual world trade in textiles and clothing—decided to extend the Arrangement for a further four years, beginning on 1 January 1978. No changes were made in the text of the Arrangement, but reference was made to certain conclusions adopted by the Textiles Committee on 14 December 1977.

Consultative Group of Eighteen

In 1975 a high-level Consultative Group, providing balanced representation of GATT's membership, was established to help members follow international trade developments more effectively, to forestall or deal with sudden disturbances in world trade and to fulfil their role in the international adjustment process.

The Group's main concern in 1977 was the growing incidence of protectionist pressures and the related threat of a retreat from the principles and practices of a liberal and open trading system. Also discussed were improvements in GATT rules and procedures for dealing with trade measures taken for balance-of-payments purposes. The Group exchanged views on problems of world trade in agricultural products, GATT's role in settling international trade disputes and the definitive application of the General Agreement.

Training programme

The GATT secretariat held two trade policy courses in 1977 at Geneva, Switzerland, for officials from developing countries who contributed to the formulation and implementation of the foreign trade policies of their countries. Since 1955, 606 officials from 100 countries had attended these courses.

International Trade Centre

In 1964, GATT established the International Trade Centre to provide trade information and trade promotion advisory services for developing countries. Since January 1968 the Centre has been jointly operated by GATT and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

The Centre's work for the developing countries was directed, in broad terms, to helping them formulate and implement viable trade promotion programmes and activities and to become progressively self-reliant in doing so. In 1977, special attention continued to be directed to providing aid through integrated national programmes.

(For further information about the Centre, see p.490.)

Publications

Publications in 1977 included the annual volumes of GATT Activities and International Trade.

Secretariat

As at 31 December 1977, the GATT secretariat employed 213 staff members; of these, 96 were in the Professional and higher categories and 117 were in the General Service category. They were drawn from 29 nationalities.

Financial arrangements

Governments party to GATT participate financially in accordance with a scale of contributions assessed on the basis of their share in the total trade of the Contracting Parties and associated Governments. The GATT budget for 1977 was 36,320,000 Swiss francs. The scale of contributions for 1978 is given below.

² See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 969.

Annex I. CONTRACTING PARTIES TO THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE AND SCALE OF CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 1978 (As at 31 December 1977)

Contracting Party	Net contribution (in Swiss francs)	Contracting Party	Net contribution (in Swiss francs)	Contracting Party	Net contribution (in Swiss francs)
Argentina	173,800	Chad	45,400	Gambia	45,400
Australia	585,900	Chile	83,100	Germany, Federal Republic of	4,173,100
Austria	430,900	Congo	45,400	Ghana	45,400
Bangladesh	45,400	Cuba	128,500	Greece	154,900
Barbados	45,400	Cyprus	45,400	Guyana	45,400
Belgium	1,387,200	Czechoslovakia	430,900	Haiti	45,400
Benin	45,400	Denmark	476,200	Hungary	264,600
Brazil	551,800	Dominican Republic	45,400	Iceland	45,400
Burma	45,400	Egypt	113,400	India	238,100
Burundi	45,400	Finland	317,500	Indonesia	302,400
Canada	1,787,900	France	2,710,200	Ireland	170,100
Central African Empire	45,400	Gabon	45,400	Israel	189,000

Contracting Party	Net contribution (in Swiss francs)	Contracting Party	Net contribution (in Swiss francs)	Contracting Party	Net contribution (in Swiss francs)
Italy	1,829,500	Pakistan	75,600	Uganda	45,400
Ivory Coast	52,900	Peru	71,800	United Kingdom	2,763,200
Jamaica	45,400	Poland	563,200	United Republic of Cameroon	45,400
Japan	2,948,400	Portugal	158,700	United Republic of Tanzania	45,400
Kenya	45,400	Republic of Korea	325,000	United States	5,443,200
Kuwait	272,100	Romania	279,700	Upper Volta	45,400
Luxembourg	120,900	Rwanda	45,400	Uruguay	45,400
Madagascar	45,400	Senegal	45,400	Yugoslavia	287,200
Malawi	45,400	Sierra Leone	45,400	Zaire	45,400
Malaysia	204,100	Singapore	253,200		
Malta	45,400	South Africa	317,500		
Mauritania	45,400	Southern Rhodesia	45,400	Associated Government	
Mauritius	45,400	Spain	589,600		
Netherlands	1,886,200	Sri Lanka	45,400	Colombia	75,600
New Zealand	143,600	Sweden	854,300	Democratic Kampuchea	45,400
Nicaragua	45,400	Switzerland	669,000	Philippines	151,200
Niger	45,400	Togo	45,400	Tunisia	52,900
Nigeria		Trinidad and Tobago	90,700		
Norway	412,000	Turkey	151,200	Total	37,800,000

Annex II. OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS

(As at 31 December 1977)

OFFICERS

OFFICERS OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES*

Chairman of the Contracting Parties: Carl De Greer (Sweden).
 Vice-Chairmen: Robert R. Brungart (United States), Richard Hlavaty
 (Czechoslovakia), Juan Jose Real (Uruguay).
 Chairman of the Council of Representatives: Mohammed Yunus (Pakistan).
 Chairman of the Committee on Trade and Development: Mahmoud Abdel-
 Bari Hamza (Egypt).

SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Director-General: Olivier Long.

Deputy Director-General, Department of Trade and Development: Madan G.
Mathur.

Deputy Director-General, Department of Trade Policy: Gardner Patterson.

SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE
INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE UNCTAD/GATT

Director: Victor E. Santiapillai.

Deputy Director: Alexander H. Rotival.

* Elected at the end of the November 1977 session, to hold office until the end of the next session.

HEADQUARTERS

GATT Secretariat
 Centre William Rappard
 154 Rue de Lausanne
 1211 Geneva 21, Switzerland
 Cable address: GATT GENEVA

Appendices

Appendix I

Roster of the United Nations

(As at 31 December 1977)

MEMBER	DATE OF ADMISSION	MEMBER	DATE OF ADMISSION	MEMBER	DATE OF ADMISSION
Afghanistan	19 Nov. 1946	Ghana	8 Mar. 1957	Peru	31 Oct. 1945
Albania	14 Dec. 1955	Greece	25 Oct. 1945	Philippines	24 Oct. 1945
Algeria	8 Oct. 1962	Grenada	17 Sep. 1974	Poland	24 Oct. 1945
Angola	1 Dec. 1976	Guatemala	21 Nov. 1945	Portugal	14 Dec. 1955
Argentina	24 Oct. 1945	Guinea	12 Dec. 1958	Qatar	21 Sep. 1971
Australia	1 Nov. 1945	Guinea-Bissau	17 Sep. 1974	Romania	14 Dec. 1955
Austria	14 Dec. 1955	Guyana	20 Sep. 1966	Rwanda	18 Sep. 1962
Bahamas	18 Sep. 1973	Haiti	24 Oct. 1945	Samoa	15 Dec. 1976
Bahrain	21 Sep. 1971	Honduras	17 Dec. 1945	Sao Tome and Principe	16 Sep. 1975
Bangladesh	17 Sep. 1974	Hungary	14 Dec. 1955	Saudi Arabia	24 Oct. 1945
Barbados	9 Dec. 1966	Iceland	19 Dec. 1946	Senegal	28 Sep. 1960
Belgium	27 Dec. 1945	India	30 Oct. 1945	Seychelles	21 Sep. 1976
Benin	20 Sep. 1960	Indonesia ²	28 Sep. 1960	Sierra Leone	27 Sep. 1961
Bhutan	21 Sep. 1971	Iran	24 Oct. 1945	Singapore ⁴	21 Sep. 1965
Bolivia	14 Nov. 1945	Iraq	21 Dec. 1945	Somalia	20 Sep. 1960
Botswana	17 Oct. 1966	Ireland	14 Dec. 1955	South Africa	7 Nov. 1945
Brazil	24 Oct. 1945	Israel	11 May 1949	Spain	14 Dec. 1955
Bulgaria	14 Dec. 1955	Italy	14 Dec. 1955	Sri Lanka	14 Dec. 1955
Burma	19 Apr. 1948	Ivory Coast	20 Sep. 1960	Sudan	12 Nov. 1956
Burundi	18 Sep. 1962	Jamaica	18 Sep. 1962	Swaziland	4 Dec. 1975
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	24 Oct. 1945	Japan	18 Dec. 1956	Sweden	24 Sep. 1968
Canada	9 Nov. 1945	Jordan	14 Dec. 1955	Syrian Arab Republic ¹	24 Oct. 1945
Cape Verde	16 Sep. 1975	Kenya	16 Dec. 1963	Thailand	16 Dec. 1946
Central African Empire	20 Sep. 1960	Kuwait	14 May 1963	Togo	20 Sep. 1960
Chad	20 Sep. 1960	Lao People's Democratic Republic	14 Dec. 1955	Trinidad and Tobago	18 Sep. 1962
Chile	24 Oct. 1945	Lebanon	24 Oct. 1945	Tunisia	12 Nov. 1956
China	24 Oct. 1945	Lesotho	17 Oct. 1966	Turkey	24 Oct. 1945
Colombia	5 Nov. 1945	Liberia	2 Nov. 1945	Uganda	25 Oct. 1962
Comoros	12 Nov. 1975	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya ³	14 Dec. 1955	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	24 Oct. 1945
Congo	20 Sep. 1960	Luxembourg	24 Oct. 1945	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	24 Oct. 1945
Costa Rica	2 Nov. 1945	Madagascar	20 Sep. 1960	United Arab Emirates	9 Dec. 1971
Cuba	24 Oct. 1945	Malawi	1 Dec. 1964	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	24 Oct. 1945
Cyprus	20 Sep. 1960	Malaysia ⁴	17 Sep. 1957	United Republic of Cameroon	20 Sep. 1960
Czechoslovakia	24 Oct. 1945	Maldives	21 Sep. 1965	United Republic of Tanzania ⁵	14 Dec. 1961
Democratic Kampuchea	14 Dec. 1955	Malta	28 Sep. 1960	United States of America	24 Oct. 1945
Democratic Yemen	14 Dec. 1967	Mauritania	1 Dec. 1964	Upper Volta	20 Sep. 1960
Denmark	24 Oct. 1945	Mauritius	27 Oct. 1961	Uruguay	18 Dec. 1945
Djibouti	20 Sep. 1977	Mexico	24 Apr. 1968	Venezuela	15 Nov. 1945
Dominican Republic	24 Oct. 1945	Mongolia	7 Nov. 1945	Viet Nam	20 Sep. 1977
Ecuador	21 Dec. 1945	Morocco	27 Oct. 1961	Yemen	30 Sep. 1947
Egypt ¹	24 Oct. 1945	Mozambique	12 Nov. 1956	Yugoslavia	24 Oct. 1945
El Salvador	24 Oct. 1945	Nepal	16 Sep. 1975	Zaire	20 Sep. 1960
Equatorial Guinea	12 Nov. 1968	Netherlands	14 Dec. 1955	Zambia	1 Dec. 1964
Ethiopia	13 Nov. 1945	New Zealand	10 Dec. 1945		
Fiji	13 Oct. 1970	Nicaragua	24 Oct. 1945		
Finland	14 Dec. 1955	Niger	24 Oct. 1945		
France	24 Oct. 1945	Nigeria	20 Sep. 1960		
Gabon	20 Sep. 1960	Norway	7 Oct. 1960		
Gambia	21 Sep. 1965	Oman	27 Nov. 1945		
German Democratic Republic	18 Sep. 1973	Pakistan	7 Oct. 1971		
Germany, Federal Republic of	18 Sep. 1973	Panama	30 Sep. 1947		
		Papua New Guinea	13 Nov. 1945		
		Paraguay	10 Oct. 1975		
			24 Oct. 1945		

¹ Egypt and Syria, both of which became Members of the United Nations on 24 October 1945, joined together—following a plebiscite held in those countries on 21 February 1958—to form the United Arab Republic. On 13 October 1961, the Syrian Arab Republic, having (footnotes continued on next page)

(Footnotes-continued from preceding page)

resumed its status as an independent State, also resumed its separate membership in the United Nations. The United Arab Republic continued as a Member of the United Nations and reverted to the name of Egypt on 2 September 1971.

² By a letter of 20 January 1965, Indonesia informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw from the United Nations. By a telegram of 19 September 1966, it notified the Secretary-General of its decision to resume participation in the activities of the United Nations. On 28 September 1966, the General Assembly took note of that decision and the President invited the representatives of Indonesia to take their seats in the Assembly.

³ By notes verbales of 1 and 21 April 1977, the Libyan Arab Republic advised that it had changed its name to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

⁴ On 16 September 1963, Sabah (North Borneo), Sarawak and Singapore joined with the Federation of Malaya (which became a United Nations Member on 17 September 1957) to form Malaysia. On 9 August 1965, Singapore became an independent State and on 21 September 1965 it became a Member of the United Nations.

⁵ Tanganyika was a Member of the United Nations from 14 December 1961, and Zanzibar, from 16 December 1963. Following the ratification, on 26 April 1964, of Articles of Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar continued as a single Member of the United Nations; on 1 November 1964, it changed its name to the United Republic of Tanzania.

Appendix II

The Charter of the United Nations and the Statute of the International Court of Justice

The Charter of the United Nations

NOTE: The Charter of the United Nations was signed on 26 June 1945, in San Francisco, at the conclusion of the United Nations Conference on International Organization, and came into force on 24 October 1945. The Statute of the International Court of Justice is an integral part of the Charter.

Amendments to Articles 23, 27 and 61 of the Charter were adopted by the General Assembly on 17 December 1963 and came into force on 31 August 1965. A further amendment to Article 61 was adopted by the General Assembly on 20 December 1971, and came into force on 24 September 1973. An amendment to Article 109, adopted by the General Assembly on 20 December 1965, came into force on 12 June 1968.

The amendment to Article 23 enlarges the membership of the Security Council from 11 to 15. The amended Article 27 provides that decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members (formerly seven) and on all other matters by an affirmative vote of nine members

(formerly seven), including the concurring votes of the five permanent members of the Security Council.

The amendment to Article 61, which entered into force on 31 August 1965, enlarged the membership of the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27. The subsequent amendment to that Article, which entered into force on 24 September 1973, further increased the membership of the Council from 27 to 54.

The amendment to Article 109, which relates to the first paragraph of that Article, provides that a General Conference of Member States for the purpose of reviewing the Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any nine members (formerly seven) of the Security Council. Paragraph 3 of Article 109, which deals with the consideration of a possible review conference during the tenth regular session of the General Assembly, has been retained in its original form in its reference to a "vote of any seven members of the Security Council", the paragraph having been acted upon in 1955 by the General Assembly, at its tenth regular session, and by the Security Council.

WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS DETERMINED

to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our life-time has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

AND FOR THESE ENDS

to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS

Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

Chapter I PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

Article 1

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: 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, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;
2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;
3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and
4. To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

Article 2

The Organization and its Members, in pursuit of the Purposes stated in Article 1, shall act in accordance with the following Principles.

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members.
2. All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.

3. All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.

4. All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.

5. All Members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.

6. The Organization shall ensure that states which are not Members of the United Nations act in accordance with these Principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

7. Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

Chapter II MEMBERSHIP

Article 3

The original Members of the United Nations shall be the states which, having participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, or having previously signed the Declaration by United Nations of 1 January 1942, sign the present Charter and ratify it in accordance with Article 110.

Article 4

1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

2. The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 5

A Member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored by the Security Council.

Article 6

A Member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the Principles contained in the present Charter may be expelled from the Organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Chapter III ORGANS

Article 7

1. There are established as the principal organs of the United Nations: a General Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and Social Council, a Trusteeship Council, an International Court of Justice, and a Secretariat.

2. Such subsidiary organs as may be found necessary may be established in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 8

The United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs.

CHAPTER IV THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Composition

Article 9

1. The General Assembly shall consist of all the Members of the United Nations.

2. Each Member shall have not more than five representatives in the General Assembly.

Functions and powers

Article 10

The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in the present Charter, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations to the Members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or to both on any such questions or matters.

Article 11

1. The General Assembly may consider the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members or to the Security Council or to both.

2. The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any Member of the United Nations, or by the Security Council, or by a state which is not a Member of the United Nations in accordance with Article 35, paragraph 2, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations with regard to any such questions to the state or states concerned or to the Security Council or to both. Any such question on which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion.

3. The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security.

4. The powers of the General Assembly set forth in this Article shall not limit the general scope of Article 10.

Article 12

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

2. The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council and shall similarly notify the General Assembly, or the Members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters.

Article 13

1. The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of:

- promoting international co-operation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;
- promoting international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

2. The further responsibilities, functions and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in paragraph 1 (b) above are set forth in Chapters IX and X.

Article 14

Subject to the provisions of Article 12, the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the provisions of the present Charter setting forth the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

Article 15

1. The General Assembly shall receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council; these reports shall include an account of the measures that the Security Council has decided upon or taken to maintain international peace and security.

2. The General Assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other organs of the United Nations.

Article 16

The General Assembly shall perform such functions with respect to the international trusteeship system as are assigned to it under Chapters XII and XIII, including the approval of the trusteeship agreements for areas not designated as strategic.

Article 17

1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization.

2. The expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the Members as apportioned by the General Assembly.

3. The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

Voting

Article 18

1. Each member of the General Assembly shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. These questions shall include: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council, the election of the members of the Economic and Social Council, the election of members of the Trusteeship Council in accordance with paragraph 1(c) of Article 86, the admission of new Members to the United Nations, the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership, the expulsion of Members, questions relating to the operation of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions.

3. Decisions on other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Article 19

A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member.

Procedure

Article 20

The General Assembly shall meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions shall be convoked by the Secretary-General at the re-

quest of the Security Council or of a majority of the Members of the United Nations.

Article 21

The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its President for each session.

Article 22

The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Chapter V

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Composition

Article 23¹

1. The Security Council shall consist of fifteen Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect ten other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members after the increase of the membership of the Security Council from eleven to fifteen, two of the four additional members shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

Functions and powers

Article 24

1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.

2. In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Chapters VI, VII, VIII, and XII.

3. The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

¹ Amended text of Article 23 which came into force on 31 August 1965.

(The text of Article 23 before it was amended read as follows:

1. The Security Council shall consist of eleven Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect six other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of non-permanent members, however, three shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.)

Article 25

The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 26

In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Article 47, plans to be submitted to the Members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.

Voting

Article 27²

1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.
2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members.
3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

Procedure

Article 28

1. The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. Each member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the seat of the Organization.
2. The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the government or by some other specially designated representative.
3. The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the Organization as in its judgment will best facilitate its work.

Article 29

The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions

Article 30

The Security Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

Article 31

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected.

Article 32

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council or any state which is not a Member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, shall be invited to participate, without vote, in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Security Council shall lay down such conditions as it deems just for the participation of a state which is not a Member of the United Nations.

Chapter VI

PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 33

1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement,

resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

Article 34

The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 35

1. Any Member of the United Nations may bring any dispute, or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 34, to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly.
2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which it is a party if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the present Charter.
3. The proceedings of the General Assembly in respect of matters brought to its attention under this Article will be subject to the provisions of Articles 11 and 12.

Article 36

1. The Security Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.
2. The Security Council should take into consideration any procedures for the settlement of the dispute which have already been adopted by the parties.
3. In making recommendations under this Article the Security Council should also take into consideration that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court.

Article 37

1. Should the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that Article, they shall refer it to the Security Council.
2. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action under Article 36 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

Article 38

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 33 to 37, the Security Council may, if all the parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties with a view to a pacific settlement of the dispute.

Chapter VII

ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE PEACE, BREACHES OF THE PEACE, AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION

Article 39

The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be

² Amended text of Article 27 which came into force on 31 August 1965. (The text of Article 27 before it was amended read as follows:

1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.
2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members.
3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.)

taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article 40

In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 39, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims, or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

Article 41

The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Article 42

Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations.

Article 43

1. All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and Members or between the Security Council and groups of Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

Article 44

When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a Member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfilment of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that Member, if the Member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that Member's armed forces.

Article 45

In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, Members shall hold immediately available national air-force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined, within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 46

Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 47

1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to

the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

2. The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any Member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the Committee shall be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires the participation of that Member in its work.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.

4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional sub-committees.

Article 48

1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the Members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.

2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the Members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

Article 49

The Members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

Article 50

If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a Member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

Article 51

Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defence shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Chapter VIII

REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 52

1. Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

2. The Members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.

3. The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

4. This Article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35.

Article 53

1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as defined in paragraph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107 or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the Organization may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.

2. The term enemy state as used in paragraph 1 of this Article applies to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present Charter.

Article 54

The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Chapter IX INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CO-OPERATION

Article 55

With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote:

- a. higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;
- b. solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational co-operation; and
- c. universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

Article 56

All Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 57

1. The various specialized agencies, established by inter-governmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments, in economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 63.

2. Such agencies thus brought into relationship with the United Nations are hereinafter referred to as specialized agencies.

Article 58

The Organization shall make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies.

Article 59

The Organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the states concerned for the creation of any new specialized agencies required for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 60

Responsibility for the discharge of the functions of the Organization set forth in this Chapter shall be vested in the General

Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council, which shall have for this purpose the powers set forth in Chapter X.

Chapter X

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Composition

Article 61³

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of fifty-four Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election after the increase in the membership of the Economic and Social Council from twenty-seven to fifty-four members, in addition to the members elected in place of the nine members whose term of office expires at the end of that year, twenty-seven additional members shall be elected. Of these twenty-seven additional members, the term of office of nine members so elected shall expire at the end of one year, and of nine other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.

Functions and powers

Article 62

1. The Economic and Social Council may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly, to the Members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned.

2. It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

3. It may prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly, with respect to matters falling within its competence.

4. It may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

Article 63

1. The Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations. Such agreements shall be subject to approval by the General Assembly.

³ Amended text of Article 61, which came into force on 24 September 1973.

(The text of Article 61 as previously amended on 31 August 1965 read as follows:

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of twenty-seven Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, nine members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election after the increase in the membership of the Economic and Social Council from eighteen to twenty-seven members, in addition to the members elected in place of the six members whose term of office expires at the end of that year, nine additional members shall be elected. Of these nine additional members, the term of office of three members so elected shall expire at the end of one year, and of three other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.)

2. It may co-ordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Members of the United Nations.

Article 64

1. The Economic and Social Council may take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the specialized agencies. It may make arrangements with the Members of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and to recommendations on matters falling within its competence made by the General Assembly.

2. It may communicate its observations on these reports to the General Assembly.

Article 65

The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.

Article 66

1. The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions as fall within its competence in connexion with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly.

2. It may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of Members of the United Nations and at the request of specialized agencies.

3. It shall perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present Charter or as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

Voting

Article 67

1. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Economic and Social Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Procedure

Article 68

The Economic and Social Council shall set up commissions in economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights, and such other commissions as may be required for the performance of its functions.

Article 69

The Economic and Social Council shall invite any Member of the United Nations to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that Member.

Article 70

The Economic and Social Council may make arrangements for representatives of the specialized agencies to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of the specialized agencies.

Article 71

The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations and, where appropriate, with national organizations after consultation with the Member of the United Nations concerned.

Article 72

1. The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

2. The Economic and Social Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the

convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

Chapter XI

DECLARATION REGARDING
NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Article 73

Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and, to this end:

- a. to ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;
- b. to develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;
- c. to further international peace and security;
- d. to promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to co-operate with one another and, when and where appropriate, with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic, and scientific purposes set forth in this Article; and
- e. to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply.

Article 74

Members of the United Nations also agree that their policy in respect of the territories to which this Chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good-neighbourliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic, and commercial matters.

Chapter XII

INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

Article 75

The United Nations shall establish under its authority an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements. These territories are hereinafter referred to as trust territories.

Article 76

The basic objectives of the trusteeship system, in accordance with the Purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article 1 of the present Charter, shall be:

- a. to further international peace and security;
- b. to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement;
- c. to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, lan-

guage, or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and

- d. to ensure equal treatment in social, economic, and commercial matters for all Members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the foregoing objectives and subject to the provisions of Article 80.

Article 77

1. The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreements:

- a. territories now held under mandate;
 - b. territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of the Second World War; and
 - c. territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration.
2. It will be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories in the foregoing categories will be brought under the trusteeship system and upon what terms.

Article 78

The trusteeship system shall not apply to territories which have become Members of the United Nations, relationship among which shall be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality.

Article 79

The terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the trusteeship system, including any alteration or amendment, shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned, including the mandatory power in the case of territories held under mandate by a Member of the United Nations, and shall be approved as provided for in Articles 83 and 85.

Article 80

1. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made under Articles 77, 79, and 81, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this Chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which Members of the United Nations may respectively be parties.

2. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as provided for in Article 77.

Article 81

The trusteeship agreement shall in each case include the terms under which the trust territory will be administered and designate the authority which will exercise the administration of the trust territory. Such authority, hereinafter called the administering authority, may be one or more states or the Organization itself.

Article 82

There may be designated, in any trusteeship agreement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the trust territory to which the agreement applies, without prejudice to any special agreement or agreements made under Article 43.

Article 83

1. All functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendments, shall be exercised by the Security Council.

2. The basic objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be applicable to the people of each strategic area.

3. The Security Council shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to

perform those functions of the United Nations under the trusteeship system relating to political, economic, social, and educational matters in the strategic areas.

Article 84

It shall be the duty of the administering authority to ensure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations towards the Security Council undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, as well as for local defence and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

Article 85

1. The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as strategic, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the General Assembly.

2. The Trusteeship Council, operating under the authority of the General Assembly, shall assist the General Assembly in carrying out these functions.

Chapter XIII

THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Composition

Article 86

1. The Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following Members of the United Nations:

- a. those Members administering trust territories;
- b. such of those Members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are not administering trust territories; and
- c. as many other Members elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to ensure that the total number of members of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those Members of the United Nations which administer trust territories and those which do not.

2. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall designate one specially qualified person to represent it therein.

Functions and powers

Article 87

The General Assembly and, under its authority, the Trusteeship Council, in carrying out their functions, may:

- a. consider reports submitted by the administering authority;
- b. accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority;
- c. provide for periodic visits to the respective trust territories at times agreed upon with the administering authority; and
- d. take these and other actions in conformity with the terms of the trusteeship agreements.

Article 88

The Trusteeship Council shall formulate a questionnaire on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of each trust territory, and the administering authority for each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly shall make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of such questionnaire.

Voting

Article 89

1. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Trusteeship Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Procedure**Article 90**

1. The Trusteeship Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

2. The Trusteeship Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

Article 91

The Trusteeship Council shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the assistance of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

Chapter XIV**THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE****Article 92**

The International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It shall function in accordance with the annexed Statute, which is based upon the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and forms an integral part of the present Charter.

Article 93

1. All Members of the United Nations are ipso facto parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 94

1. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice in any case to which it is a party.

2. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

Article 95

Nothing in the present Charter shall prevent Members of the United Nations from entrusting the solution of their differences to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future.

Article 96

1. The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.

2. Other organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies, which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the Court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

Chapter XV**THE SECRETARIAT****Article 97**

The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General and such staff as the Organization may require. The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization.

Article 98

The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Econo-

mic and Social Council, and of the Trusteeship Council, and shall perform such other functions as are entrusted to him by these organs. The Secretary-General shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization.

Article 99

The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 100

1. In the performance of their duties the Secretary-General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization.

2. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

Article 101

1. The staff shall be appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly.

2. Appropriate staffs shall be permanently assigned to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and, as required, to other organs of the United Nations. These staffs shall form a part of the Secretariat.

3. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

Chapter XVI**MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS****Article 102**

1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any Member of the United Nations after the present Charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it.

2. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

Article 103

In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the present Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the present Charter shall prevail.

Article 104

The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfilment of its purposes.

Article 105

1. The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfilment of its purposes.

2. Representatives of the Members of the United Nations and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connexion with the Organization.

3. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article or may propose conventions to the Members of the United Nations for this purpose.

Chapter XVII
TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

Article 106

Pending the coming into force of such special agreements referred to in Article 43 as in the opinion of the Security Council enable it to begin the exercise of its responsibilities under Article 42, the parties to the Four-Nation Declaration, signed at Moscow, 30 October 1943, and France shall, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of that Declaration, consult with one another and as occasion requires with other Members of the United Nations with a view to such joint action on behalf of the Organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

Article 107

Nothing in the present Charter shall invalidate or preclude action, in relation to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory to the present Charter, taken or authorized as a result of that war by the Governments having responsibility for such action.

Chapter XVIII
AMENDMENTS

Article 108

Amendments to the present Charter shall come into force for all Members of the United Nations when they have been adopted by a vote of two thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

Article 109⁴

1. A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any nine members of the Security Council. Each Member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.

2. Any alteration of the present Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of the present Charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.

Chapter XIX
RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

Article 110

1. The present Charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

2. The ratifications shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which shall notify all the signatory states of each deposit as well as the Secretary-General of the Organization when he has been appointed.

3. The present Charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and by a majority of the other signatory states. A protocol of the ratifications deposited shall thereupon be drawn up by the Government of the United States of America which shall communicate copies thereof to all the signatory states.

4. The states signatory to the present Charter which ratify it after it has come into force will become original Members of the United Nations on the date of the deposit of their respective ratifications.

Article 111

The present Charter, of which the Chinese, French, Russian, English, and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatory states.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the representatives of the Governments of the United Nations have signed the present Charter.

DONE at the city of San Francisco the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

⁴ Amended text of Article 109 which came into force on 12 June 1968. (The text of Article 109 before it was amended read as follows:

1. A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council. Each Member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.

2. Any alteration of the present Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of the present Charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.)

The Statute of the International Court of Justice

Article 1

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE established by the Charter of the United Nations as the principal judicial organ of the United Nations shall be constituted and shall function in accordance with the provisions of the present Statute.

Chapter I
ORGANIZATION OF THE COURT

Article 2

The Court shall be composed of a body of independent judges, elected regardless of their nationality from among persons of high moral character, who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices,

or are jurisconsults of recognized competence in international law.

Article 3

1. The Court shall consist of fifteen members, no two of whom may be nationals of the same state.

2. A person who for the purposes of membership in the Court could be regarded as a national of more than one state shall be deemed to be a national of the one in which he ordinarily exercises civil and political rights.

Article 4

1. The members of the Court shall be elected by the General Assembly and by the Security Council from a list of persons nom-

inated by the national groups in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, in accordance with the following provisions.

2. In the case of Members of the United Nations not represented in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, candidates shall be nominated by national groups appointed for this purpose by their governments under the same conditions as those prescribed for members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration by Article 44 of the Convention of the Hague of 1907 for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

3. The conditions under which a state which is a party to the present Statute but is not a Member of the United Nations may participate in electing the members of the Court shall, in the absence of a special agreement, be laid down by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 5

1. At least three months before the date of the election, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a written request to the members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration belonging to the states which are parties to the present Statute, and to the members of the national groups appointed under Article 4, paragraph 2, inviting them to undertake, within a given time, by national groups, the nomination of persons in a position to accept the duties of a member of the Court.

2. No group may nominate more than four persons, not more than two of whom shall be of their own nationality. In no case may the number of candidates nominated by a group be more than double the number of seats to be filled.

Article 6

Before making these nominations, each national group is recommended to consult its highest court of justice, its legal faculties and schools of law, and its national academies and national sections of international academies devoted to the study of law.

Article 7

1. The Secretary-General shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of all the persons thus nominated. Save as provided in Article 12, paragraph 2, these shall be the only persons eligible.

2. The Secretary-General shall submit this list to the General Assembly and to the Security Council.

Article 8

The General Assembly and the Security Council shall proceed independently of one another to elect the members of the Court.

Article 9

At every election, the electors shall bear in mind not only that the persons to be elected should individually possess the qualifications required, but also that in the body as a whole the representation of the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world should be assured.

Article 10

1. Those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes in the General Assembly and in the Security Council shall be considered as elected.

2. Any vote of the Security Council, whether for the election of judges or for the appointment of members of the conference envisaged in Article 12, shall be taken without any distinction between permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council.

3. In the event of more than one national of the same state obtaining an absolute majority of the votes both of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, the eldest of these only shall be considered as elected.

Article 11

If, after the first meeting held for the purpose of the election, one or more seats remain to be filled, a second and, if necessary, a third meeting shall take place.

Article 12

1. If, after the third meeting, one or more seats still remain

unfilled, a joint conference consisting of six members, three appointed by the General Assembly and three by the Security Council, may be formed at any time at the request of either the General Assembly or the Security Council, for the purpose of choosing by the vote of an absolute majority one name for each seat still vacant, to submit to the General Assembly and the Security Council for their respective acceptance.

2. If the joint conference is unanimously agreed upon any person who fulfils the required conditions, he may be included in its list, even though he was not included in the list of nominations referred to in Article 7.

3. If the joint conference is satisfied that it will not be successful in procuring an election, those members of the Court who have already been elected shall, within a period to be fixed by the Security Council, proceed to fill the vacant seats by selection from among those candidates who have obtained votes either in the General Assembly or in the Security Council.

4. In the event of an equality of votes among the judges, the eldest judge shall have a casting vote.

Article 13

1. The members of the Court shall be elected for nine years and may be re-elected; provided, however, that of the judges elected at the first election, the terms of five judges shall expire at the end of three years and the terms of five more judges shall expire at the end of six years.

2. The judges whose terms are to expire at the end of the above-mentioned initial periods of three and six years shall be chosen by lot to be drawn by the Secretary-General immediately after the first election has been completed.

3. The members of the Court shall continue to discharge their duties until their places have been filled. Though replaced, they shall finish any cases which they may have begun.

4. In the case of the resignation of a member of the Court, the resignation shall be addressed to the President of the Court for transmission to the Secretary-General. This last notification makes the place vacant.

Article 14

Vacancies shall be filled by the same method as that laid down for the first election, subject to the following provision: the Secretary-General shall, within one month of the occurrence of the vacancy, proceed to issue the invitations provided for in Article 5, and the date of the election shall be fixed by the Security Council.

Article 15

A member of the Court elected to replace a member whose term of office has not expired shall hold office for the remainder of his predecessor's term.

Article 16

1. No member of the Court may exercise any political or administrative function, or engage in any other occupation of a professional nature.

2. Any doubt on this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 17

1. No member of the Court may act as agent, counsel, or advocate in any case.

2. No member may participate in the decision of any case in which he has previously taken part as agent, counsel, or advocate for one of the parties, or as a member of a national or international court, or of a commission of enquiry, or in any other capacity.

3. Any doubt on this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 18

1. No member of the Court can be dismissed unless, in the unanimous opinion of the other members, he has ceased to fulfil the required conditions.

2. Formal notification thereof shall be made to the Secretary-General by the Registrar.

3. This notification makes the place vacant.

Article 19

The members of the Court, when engaged on the business of the Court, shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

Article 20

Every member of the Court shall, before taking up his duties, make a solemn declaration in open court that he will exercise his powers impartially and conscientiously.

Article 21

1. The Court shall elect its President and Vice-President for three years; they may be re-elected.

2. The Court shall appoint its Registrar and may provide for the appointment of such other officers as may be necessary.

Article 22

1. The seat of the Court shall be established at The Hague. This, however, shall not prevent the Court from sitting and exercising its functions elsewhere whenever the Court considers it desirable.

2. The President and the Registrar shall reside at the seat of the Court.

Article 23

1. The Court shall remain permanently in session, except during the judicial vacations, the dates and duration of which shall be fixed by the Court.

2. Members of the Court are entitled to periodic leave, the dates and duration of which shall be fixed by the Court, having in mind the distance between The Hague and the home of each judge.

3. Members of the Court shall be bound, unless they are on leave or prevented from attending by illness or other serious reasons duly explained to the President, to hold themselves permanently at the disposal of the Court.

Article 24

1. If, for some special reason, a member of the Court considers that he should not take part in the decision of a particular case, he shall so inform the President.

2. If the President considers that for some special reason one of the members of the Court should not sit in a particular case, he shall give him notice accordingly.

3. If in any such case the member of the Court and the President disagree, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 25

1. The full Court shall sit except when it is expressly provided otherwise in the present Statute.

2. Subject to the condition that the number of judges available to constitute the Court is not thereby reduced below eleven, the Rules of the Court may provide for allowing one or more judges, according to circumstances and in rotation, to be dispensed from sitting.

3. A quorum of nine judges shall suffice to constitute the Court.

Article 26

1. The Court may from time to time form one or more chambers, composed of three or more judges as the Court may determine, for dealing with particular categories of cases; for example, labour cases and cases relating to transit and communications.

2. The Court may at any time form a chamber for dealing with a particular case. The number of judges to constitute such a chamber shall be determined by the Court with the approval of the parties.

3. Cases shall be heard and determined by the chambers provided for in this Article if the parties so request.

Article 27

A judgment given by any of the chambers provided for in Articles 26 and 29 shall be considered as rendered by the Court.

Article 28

The chambers provided for in Articles 26 and 29 may, with the consent of the parties, sit and exercise their functions elsewhere than at The Hague.

Article 29

With a view to the speedy dispatch of business, the Court shall form annually a chamber composed of five judges which, at the request of the parties, may hear and determine cases by summary procedure. In addition, two judges shall be selected for the purpose of replacing judges who find it impossible to sit.

1. The Court shall frame rules for carrying out its functions. In particular, it shall lay down rules of procedure.

2. The Rules of the Court may provide for assessors to sit with the Court or with any of its chambers, without the right to vote.

Article 31

1. Judges of the nationality of each of the parties shall retain their right to sit in the case before the Court.

2. If the Court includes upon the Bench a judge of the nationality of one of the parties, any other party may choose a person to sit as judge. Such person shall be chosen preferably from among those persons who have been nominated as candidates as provided in Articles 4 and 5.

3. If the Court includes upon the Bench no judge of the nationality of the parties, each of these parties may proceed to choose a judge as provided in paragraph 2 of this Article.

4. The provisions of this Article shall apply to the case of Articles 26 and 29. In such cases, the President shall request one or, if necessary, two of the members of the Court forming the chamber to give place to the members of the Court of the nationality of the parties concerned, and, failing such, or if they are unable to be present, to the judges specially chosen by the parties.

5. Should there be several parties in the same interest, they shall, for the purpose of the preceding provisions, be reckoned as one party only. Any doubt upon this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

6. Judges chosen as laid down in paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 of this Article shall fulfil the conditions required by Articles 2, 17 (paragraph 2), 20, and 24 of the present Statute. They shall take part in the decision on terms of complete equality with their colleagues.

Article 32

1. Each member of the Court shall receive an annual salary.

2. The President shall receive a special annual allowance.

3. The Vice-President shall receive a special allowance for every day on which he acts as President.

4. The judges chosen under Article 31, other than members of the Court, shall receive compensation for each day on which they exercise their functions.

5. These salaries, allowances, and compensation shall be fixed by the General Assembly. They may not be decreased during the term of office.

6. The salary of the Registrar shall be fixed by the General Assembly on the proposal of the Court.

7. Regulations made by the General Assembly shall fix the conditions under which retirement pensions may be given to members of the Court and to the Registrar, and the conditions under which members of the Court and the Registrar shall have their travelling expenses refunded.

8. The above salaries, allowances, and compensation shall be free of all taxation.

Article 33

The expenses of the Court shall be borne by the United Nations in such a manner as shall be decided by the General Assembly.

Chapter II

COMPETENCE OF THE COURT

Article 34

1. Only states may be parties in cases before the Court.

2. The Court, subject to and in conformity with its Rules, may request of public international organizations information relevant to cases before it, and shall receive such information presented by such organizations on their own initiative.

3. Whenever the construction of the constituent instrument of a public international organization or of an international convention adopted thereunder is in question in a case before the Court, the Registrar shall so notify the public international organization concerned and shall communicate to it copies of all the written proceedings.

Article 35

1. The Court shall be open to the states parties to the present Statute.

2. The conditions under which the Court shall be open to other states shall, subject to the special provisions contained in treaties in force, be laid down by the Security Council, but in no case shall such conditions place the parties in a position of inequality before the Court.

3. When a state which is not a Member of the United Nations is a party to a case, the Court shall fix the amount which that party is to contribute towards the expenses of the Court. This provision shall not apply if such state is bearing a share of the expenses of the Court.

Article 36

1. The jurisdiction of the Court comprises all cases which the parties refer to it and all matters specially provided for in the Charter of the United Nations or in treaties and conventions in force.

2. The states parties to the present Statute may at any time declare that they recognize as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other state accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the Court in all legal disputes concerning:

- a. The interpretation of a treaty;
- b. any question of international law;
- c. the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;
- d. the nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

3. The declarations referred to above may be made unconditionally or on condition of reciprocity on the part of several or certain states, or for a certain time.

4. Such declarations shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit copies thereof to the parties to the Statute and to the Registrar of the Court.

5. Declarations made under Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and which are still in force shall be deemed, as between the parties to the present Statute, to be acceptances of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice for the period which they still have to run and in accordance with their terms.

6. In the event of a dispute as to whether the Court has jurisdiction, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 37

Whenever a treaty or convention in force provides for reference of a matter to a tribunal to have been instituted by the League of Nations, or to the Permanent Court of International Justice, the matter shall, as between the parties to the present Statute, be referred to the International Court of Justice.

Article 38

1. The Court, whose function is to decide in accordance with international law such disputes as are submitted to it, shall apply:

- a. international conventions, whether general or particular, establishing rules expressly recognized by the contesting states;
- b. international custom, as evidence of a general practice accepted as law;
- c. the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations;
- d. subject to the provisions of Article 59, judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations, as subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law.

2. This provision shall not prejudice the power of the Court to decide a case *ex aequo et bono*, if the parties agree thereto.

Chapter III

PROCEDURE

Article 39

1. The official languages of the Court shall be French and English. If the parties agree that the case shall be conducted in French, the judgment shall be delivered in French. If the parties agree that the case shall be conducted in English, the judgment shall be delivered in English.

2. In the absence of an agreement as to which language shall be employed, each party may, in the pleadings, use the language which it prefers; the decision of the Court shall be given in French and English. In this case the Court shall at the same time determine which of the two texts shall be considered as authoritative.

3. The Court shall, at the request of any party, authorize a language other than French or English to be used by that party.

Article 40

1. Cases are brought before the Court, as the case may be, either by the notification of the special agreement or by a written application addressed to the Registrar. In either case the subject of the dispute and the parties shall be indicated.

2. The Registrar shall forthwith communicate the application to all concerned.

3. He shall also notify the Members of the United Nations through the Secretary-General, and also any other states entitled to appear before the Court.

Article 41

1. The Court shall have the power to indicate, if it considers that circumstances so require, any provisional measures which ought to be taken to preserve the respective rights of either party.

2. Pending the final decision, notice of the measures suggested shall forthwith be given to the parties and to the Security Council.

Article 42

1. The parties shall be represented by agents.

2. They may have the assistance of counsel or advocates before the Court.

3. The agents, counsel, and advocates of parties before the Court shall enjoy the privileges and immunities necessary to the independent exercise of their duties.

Article 43

1. The procedure shall consist of two parts: written and oral.

2. The written proceedings shall consist of the communication to the Court and to the parties of memorials, counter-memorials and, if necessary, replies; also all papers and documents in support.

3. These communications shall be made through the Registrar, in the order and within the time fixed by the Court.

4. A certified copy of every document produced by one party shall be communicated to the other party.

5. The oral proceedings shall consist of the hearing by the Court of witnesses, experts, agents, counsel, and advocates.

Article 44

1. For the service of all notices upon persons other than the agents, counsel, and advocates, the Court shall apply direct to the government of the state upon whose territory the notice has to be served.

2. The same provision shall apply whenever steps are to be taken to procure evidence on the spot.

Article 45

The hearing shall be under the control of the President or, if he is unable to preside, of the Vice-President; if neither is able to preside, the senior judge present shall preside.

Article 46

The hearing in Court shall be public, unless the Court shall decide otherwise, or unless the parties demand that the public be not admitted.

Article 47

1. Minutes shall be made at each hearing and signed by the Registrar and the President.

2. These minutes alone shall be authentic.

Article 48

The Court shall make orders for the conduct of the case, shall decide the form and time in which each party must conclude its arguments, and make all arrangements connected with the taking of evidence.

Article 49

The Court may, even before the hearing begins, call upon the agents to produce any document or to supply any explanations. Formal note shall be taken of any refusal.

Article 50

The Court may, at any time, entrust any individual, body, bureau, commission, or other organization that it may select, with the task of carrying out an enquiry or giving an expert opinion.

Article 51

During the hearing any relevant questions are to be put to the witnesses and experts under the conditions laid down by the Court in the rules of procedure referred to in Article 30.

Article 52

After the Court has received the proofs and evidence within the time specified for the purpose, it may refuse to accept any further oral or written evidence that one party may desire to present unless the other side consents.

Article 53

1. Whenever one of the parties does not appear before the Court, or fails to defend its case, the other party may call upon the Court to decide in favour of its claim.

2. The Court must, before doing so, satisfy itself, not only that it has jurisdiction in accordance with Articles 36 and 37, but also that the claim is well founded in fact and law.

Article 54

1. When, subject to the control of the Court, the agents, counsel, and advocates have completed their presentation of the case, the President shall declare the hearing closed.

2. The Court shall withdraw to consider the judgment.

3. The deliberations of the Court shall take place in private and remain secret.

Article 55

1. All questions shall be decided by a majority of the judges present.

2. In the event of an equality of votes, the President or the judge who acts in his place shall have a casting vote.

Article 56

1. The judgment shall state the reasons on which it is based.

2. It shall contain the names of the judges who have taken part in the decision.

Article 57

If the judgment does not represent in whole or in part the unanimous opinion of the judges, any judge shall be entitled to deliver a separate opinion.

Article 58

The judgment shall be signed by the President and by the Registrar. It shall be read in open court, due notice having been given to the agents.

Article 59

The decision of the Court has no binding force except between the parties and in respect of that particular case.

Article 60

The judgment is final and without appeal. In the event of dispute as to the meaning or scope of the judgment, the Court shall construe it upon the request of any party.

Article 61

1. An application for revision of a judgment may be made only when it is based upon the discovery of some fact of such a nature as to be a decisive factor, which fact was, when the judgment was given, unknown to the Court and also to the party claiming revision, always provided that such ignorance was not due to negligence.

2. The proceedings for revision shall be opened by a judgment of the Court expressly recording the existence of the new fact, recognizing that it has such a character as to lay the case open to revision, and declaring the application admissible on this ground.

3. The Court may require previous compliance with the terms of the judgment before it admits proceedings in revision.

4. The application for revision must be made at latest within six months of the discovery of the new fact.

5. No application for revision may be made after the lapse of ten years from the date of the judgment.

Article 62

1. Should a state consider that it has an interest of a legal nature which may be affected by the decision in the case, it may submit a request to the Court to be permitted to intervene.

2. It shall be for the Court to decide upon this request.

Article 63

1. Whenever the construction of a convention to which states other than those concerned in the case are parties is in question, the Registrar shall notify all such states forthwith.

2. Every state so notified has the right to intervene in the proceedings; but if it uses this right, the construction given by the judgment will be equally binding upon it.

Article 64

Unless otherwise decided by the Court, each party shall bear its own costs.

Chapter IV ADVISORY OPINIONS

Article 65

1. The Court may give an advisory opinion on any legal question at the request of whatever body may be authorized by or in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations to make such a request.

2. Questions upon which the advisory opinion of the Court is asked shall be laid before the Court by means of a written request containing an exact statement of the question upon which an opinion is required, and accompanied by all documents likely to throw light upon the question.

Article 66

1. The Registrar shall forthwith give notice of the request for an advisory opinion to all states entitled to appear before the Court.

2. The Registrar shall also, by means of a special and direct communication, notify any state entitled to appear before the Court or international organization considered by the Court, or, should it not be sitting, by the President, as likely to be able to furnish information on the question, that the Court will be prepared to receive, within a time limit to be fixed by the President, written statements, or to hear, at a public sitting to be held for the purpose, oral statements relating to the question.

3. Should any such state entitled to appear before the Court have failed to receive the special communication referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, such state may express a desire to submit a written statement or to be heard; and the Court will decide.

4. States and organizations having presented written or oral statements or both shall be permitted to comment on the statements made by other states or organizations in the form, to the extent, and within the time limits which the Court, or, should it not be sitting, the President, shall decide in each particular case. Accordingly, the Registrar shall in due time communicate any such written statements to states and organizations having submitted similar statements.

Article 67

The Court shall deliver its advisory opinions in open court, no-

tice having been given to the Secretary-General and to the representatives of Members of the United Nations, of other states and of international organizations immediately concerned.

Article 68

In the exercise of its advisory functions the Court shall further be guided by the provisions of the present Statute which apply in contentious cases to the extent to which it recognizes them to be applicable.

Chapter V

AMENDMENT

Article 69

Amendments to the present Statute shall be effected by the same procedure as is provided by the Charter of the United Nations for amendments to that Charter, subject however to any provisions which the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council may adopt concerning the participation of states which are parties to the present Statute but are not Members of the United Nations.

Article 70

The Court shall have power to propose such amendments to the present Statute as it may deem necessary, through written communications to the Secretary-General, for consideration in conformity with the provisions of Article 69.

Appendix III

The structure of the United Nations

The General Assembly

The General Assembly is composed of all the Members of the United Nations.

SESSIONS

Resumed thirty-first session: 13-19 September 1977.

Thirty-second session: 20 September-21 December 1977.

OFFICERS

Resumed thirty-first session

President: H. S. Amerasinghe (Sri Lanka).

Vice-Presidents: Australia, Chad, China, Dominican Republic, France, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Japan, Nicaragua, Oman, Panama, Sudan, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States.

Thirty-second session

President: Lazar Mojsov (Yugoslavia).

Vice-Presidents: China, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Guatemala, Indonesia, Lesotho, Madagascar, Netherlands, Peru, Sierra Leone, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

The Assembly has four types of committees: (1) Main Committees; (2) procedural committees; (3) standing committees; (4) subsidiary and ad hoc bodies.

Main Committees

Seven Main Committees have been established, as follows:

Political and Security Committee (including the regulation of armaments) (First Committee)

Special Political Committee

Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee)

Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee)

Trusteeship Committee (including Non-Self-Governing Territories) (Fourth Committee)

Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee)

Legal Committee (Sixth Committee)

The General Assembly may constitute other committees, on which all Members have the right to be represented.

OFFICERS OF THE MAIN COMMITTEES

Resumed thirty-first session

Second Committee*

Chairman: Jaime Valdes Hertzog (Bolivia).

Vice-Chairmen: Ion Goritza (Romania), Mohan Prasad Lohani (Nepal).

Rapporteur: Gerhard Pfanzelter (Austria).

* The only Main Committee which met at the resumed thirty-first session.

Thirty-second session

First Committee

Chairman: Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana).

Vice-Chairmen: Imre Hollai (Hungary), Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland).

Rapporteur: Francisco Correa (Mexico).

Special Political Committee

Chairman: Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic).

Vice-Chairmen: Donald G. Blackman (Barbados), K. B. Shahi (Nepal).

Rapporteur: Ruth L. Dobson (Australia).

Second Committee

Chairman: Peter Jankowitsch (Austria).

Vice-Chairmen: Angel Maria Oliveri-López (Argentina), Umayya Salah Tukan (Jordan).

Rapporteur: Ibrahim Suleiman Dharat (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya).

Third Committee

Chairman: Lucille Mair (Jamaica).

Vice-Chairmen: Luvsandanzangyn Ider (Mongolia), Eigil Pedersen (Denmark).

Rapporteur: Fuad Mubarak Ali Al-Hinai (Oman).

Fourth Committee

Chairman: Mowaffak Allaf (Syrian Arab Republic).

Vice-Chairmen: Khaled Qais Al-Said (Oman), Mampuya Musungayi Nkumbe (Zaire).

Rapporteur: Gursel Demirok (Turkey).

Fifth Committee

Chairman: Morteza Talieh (Iran).

Vice-Chairmen: Oswaldo Gamboa (Venezuela), Rudolf Schmidt (Germany, Federal Republic of).

Rapporteur: P. G. Belyaev (Byelorussian SSR).

Sixth Committee

Chairman: Enrique Gaviria (Colombia).

Vice-Chairmen: Valentine V. Bojilov (Bulgaria), Thabo Makeka (Lesotho).

Rapporteur: Awn S. Al-Khasawneh (Jordan).

Procedural committees

There are two procedural committees of the Assembly: the General Committee and the Credentials Committee.

General Committee

The General Committee consists of the President of the General Assembly, as Chairman, the 17 Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees.

Credentials Committee

The Credentials Committee consists of nine members appointed by the General Assembly on the proposal of the President.

Thirty-second session

Canada, China, Ecuador, Fiji, Madagascar, Nepal (Chairman), Nigeria, USSR, United States.

Standing committees

The General Assembly has two standing committees: the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Committee on Contributions. Each consists of experts appointed in their individual capacities for three-year terms.

Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1977: Yasushi Akashi (Japan); Hou Tung (China); Andre Naudy (France); Michael F. H. Stuart (United Kingdom); Morteza Taleh (Iran).

To serve until 31 December 1978: Lucio Garcia del Solar (Argentina); A. V. Grodsky (USSR);* Rudolf Schmidt (Germany, Federal Republic of); David L. Stottlmyer (United States).†

To serve until 31 December 1979: Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland); C. S. M. Mselle, Chairman (United Republic of Tanzania); Tieba Ouattara (Ivory Coast); Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago).

* Resigned with effect from 1 January 1978. The resultant vacancy for the unexpired portion of the term was to be filled by V. K. Palamarchuk (USSR), who was appointed by the General Assembly on 21 December 1977.

† Resigned with effect from 15 November 1977. The resultant vacancy for the unexpired portion of the term was filled by Virginia C. Housholder (United States), who had been appointed by the Assembly on 11 November 1977.

On 11 November 1977, the General Assembly appointed the following five members for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1978 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1977: Yasushi Akashi (Japan), Hou Tung (China) Guy Scalabre (France), Michael F. H. Stuart (United Kingdom), Morteza Taleh (Iran).

On 14 December 1977, the Assembly increased the membership of the Advisory Committee from 13 to 16 members. Accordingly, on 21 December, it appointed Hamed Arabi El-Houderi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), Anwar Kemal (Pakistan) and Norman Williams (Panama) for terms of one, two and three years, respectively, all beginning on 1 January 1978.

Committee on Contributions

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1977: Abdel Hamid Abdel-Ghani (Egypt); Japhet Gideon Kiti (Kenya); Angus J. Matheson (Canada); John I. M. Rhodes (United Kingdom); David Silveira da Mota, Jr., Vice-Chairman (Brazil); Bernal Vargas-Saborio (Costa Rica).

To serve until 31 December 1978: Syed Amjad Ali, Chairman (Pakistan); A. S. Chistyakov (USSR); Miguel A. Dávila Mendoza (Mexico); Wilfried Koschorreck (Germany, Federal Republic of); Michel Rouge (France); Tien Yi-nung (China).

To serve until 31 December 1979: Talib El-Shibib (Iraq); Gbadebo Oladeinde George (Nigeria); Richard V. Hennes (United States); Junpei Kato (Japan); Dragos Serbanescu (Romania); Euthimios Stoforopoulos (Greece).

On 14 December 1977, the General Assembly appointed the following six members for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1978 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1977: Abdel Hamid Abdel-Ghani (Egypt), Leoncio Fernández Maroto (Spain), Carlos Moreira Garcia (Brazil), Japhet Gideon Kiti (Kenya), Angus J. Matheson (Canada), Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina).

Subsidiary, ad hoc and related bodies

The following subsidiary, ad hoc and related bodies were in existence or functioning in 1977, or were established during the General Assembly's thirty-second session, held from 20 September

to 21 December 1977. Those bodies marked * were set up or began to function during 1977; those marked † were discontinued in 1977.

Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole Assembly
Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism
Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports
Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Taking of Hostages
Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean
Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System†
Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference
Advisory Committee for the International Year for Disabled Persons*
Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa
Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law
Board of Auditors
Collective Measures Committee
Committee Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174*
Committee for Programme and Co-ordination
Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa
Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements
Committee on Arrangements for a Conference for the Purpose of Reviewing the Charter
Committee on Conferences
Committee on Relations with the Host Country Working Group
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People
Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
Legal Sub-Committee
Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee
Working Group on a Navigation Services Satellite System
Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites
Committee to Draw Up a Constitution for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency†
Consultative Panel on Public Information
Disarmament Commission
Human Rights Committee
Interim Committee of the General Assembly
International Civil Service Commission
Advisory Committee on Post Adjustment Questions
International Law Commission
Investments Committee
Joint Advisory Group on the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT
Joint Inspection Unit
Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme
Sub-Committee of the Whole on International Protection
Panel for Inquiry and Conciliation
Panel of External Auditors
Panel of Military Experts
Peace Observation Commission
Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament
Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development
Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries
Special Committee against Apartheid
Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information

Sub-Committee on the Implementation of United Nations Resolutions and Collaboration with South Africa

Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations*

Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations Working Group

Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance

Sub-Committee on Small Territories Working Group

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

Special Committee to Select the Winners of the United Nations Human Rights Prize

United Nations Administrative Tribunal

United Nations Capital Development Fund Executive Board

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Executive Board

United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)

Working Group on International Negotiable Instruments

Working Group on the International Sale of Goods

United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

Trade and Development Board

Committee on Commodities

Committee on Tungsten

Permanent Group on Synthetics and Substitutes

Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries

Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade

Committee on Manufactures

Committee on Shipping

Working Group on International Shipping Legislation

Committee on Transfer of Technology

Special Committee on Preferences

United Nations Council for Namibia

Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia

Standing Committee I

Standing Committee II

Standing Committee III

Steering Committee

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Governing Council

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Governing Council

Environment Co-ordination Board

United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation Advisory Board

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) Industrial Development Board

Permanent Committee

UNIDO Advisory Committee on Co-ordination in the Field of Industrial Development (UNIDAC)†

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) Board of Trustees

United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board

Standing Committee of the Pension Board

Committee of Actuaries

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)

Advisory Commission of UNRWA

Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA

United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee

United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation

United Nations Special Fund

Board of Governors

United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries

Board of Governors

United Nations Staff Pension Committee

United Nations University

Council of the United Nations University

World Food Council

Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole Assembly

The Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole Assembly consists of all Members of the United Nations, under the chairmanship of the President of the session. It meets as soon as practicable after the opening of each regular session of the General Assembly to enable Governments to announce pledges of voluntary contributions to the programmes of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for the following year. States which are members of specialized agencies but which are not also Members of the United Nations are invited to attend to announce their pledges.

In 1977, the Ad Hoc Committee met to announce pledges to the two programmes on 18 November and 6 December, respectively.

Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism

During 1977, the 35-member Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism held one series of meetings, between 14 and 25 March, at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Members: Algeria, Austria, Barbados, Canada, Congo,* Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, France, Greece, Guinea,* Haiti, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.*

* Not represented at the 1977 meetings.

Chairman: Fereydoun Hoveyda (Iran).

Vice-Chairmen: Donald G. Blackman (Barbados), Imre Hollai (Hungary), Folke Persson (Sweden).

Rapporteur: James L. Kateka (United Republic of Tanzania).

Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports

The 25-member Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports held three meetings in 1977: on 4 May, 10 August and 10 November, all at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

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

* Appointed by the President of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly, as stated in his communication of 27 January 1977 to the Secretary-General. In a note of 29 April 1977, the Secretary-General advised that Burma, among those which had been appointed, would not be able to serve; a replacement was not appointed in 1977.

Chairman: Leslie O. Harriman (Nigeria).

Vice-Chairmen: Donald G. Blackman (Barbados), Riad Siage (Syrian Arab Republic).

Rapporteur: Lucille Mair (Jamaica).

Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Taking of Hostages

The Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Taking of Hostages held one series of

meetings in 1977, between 1 and 19 August, at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Members:* Algeria, Barbados, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chile, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guinea, Iran, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Somalia, Surinam, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

* Appointed by the President of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly, as stated in his communications of 28 June and (with respect to the Byelorussian SSR) of 9 August 1977. One seat remained unfilled in 1977.

Chairman: Leslie O. Harriman (Nigeria).

Vice-Chairmen: José Antonio Alvarado Correa (Nicaragua), Davoud Hermdas Bavand (Iran), Eike Bracklo (Germany, Federal Republic of).

Rapporteur: P. G. Belyaev (Byelorussian SSR).

Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean

The Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean held one series of meetings in 1977, between 18 April and 14 October, at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

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

Chairman: H. S. Amerasinghe (Sri Lanka).

Vice-Chairman: Djoko Joewono (Indonesia).

Rapporteur: Henri Rasolondraibe (Madagascar).

On 12 December 1977, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Ad Hoc Committee from 18 to 23 by the addition of Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Greece, Mozambique and Oman.

Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System

During 1977, the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System, a committee of the whole of the General Assembly open to the participation of all States, held its fifth session from 16 February to 4 March; and its sixth, and final, session from 2 to 20 May and from 30 September to 14 December, both at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Chairman: Kenneth K. S. Dadzie (Ghana).

Vice-Chairmen: Antoni Czarkowski (Poland), Luis Gonzalez Arias (Paraguay), Farrokh Parsi (Iran).

Rapporteur: Robert Douglas Sturkey (Australia) (until 2 May 1977), Raymond James Greet (Australia) (from 2 May 1977).

Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference

During 1977, the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference held meetings at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 4 April and between 12 and 16 September.

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

France, the USSR and the United Kingdom participated in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee, while China and the United

States maintained contact with it through its Chairman, pursuant to a 1973 General Assembly resolution.

Chairman: Fereydoun Hoveyda (Iran).

Vice-Chairmen: Carlos Alzamora Traverso (Peru), Henryk Jarczyk (Poland), Artemon Simbananiye (Burundi).

Rapporteur: Juan Ignacio López-Chicheri (Spain).

Advisory Committee for the International Year for Disabled Persons

On 16 December 1977, the General Assembly established an Advisory Committee of 15 Member States, to be appointed by the Chairman of the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and with the concurrence of the regional groups.

The Advisory Committee, to be convened no later than March 1979, was to consider, in consultation with Member States and specialized agencies, the draft programme for the International Year for Disabled Persons (1981) prepared by the Secretary-General.

By the end of 1977, the members had not been appointed.

Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

Members: Canada, Denmark, India, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia.

Chairman: William H. Barton (Canada).

Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

The Advisory Committee held its twelfth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 2 November 1977.

Members (until 31 December 1979): Barbados,* Cyprus, El Salvador,* France,* Ghana, Hungary, Italy, Mali,* Syrian Arab Republic,* USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States.

* Not represented at the twelfth session.

Chairman: R. Simmonds (Ghana) (acting).

Board of Auditors

The Board of Auditors consists of three members appointed by the General Assembly for three-year terms.

Members:

To serve until 30 June 1978: Controller-General of Colombia.

To serve until 30 June 1979: Auditor-General of Ghana.

To serve until 30 June 1980: Auditor-General of Canada.

On 11 November 1977, the General Assembly appointed the Auditor-General of Bangladesh for a three-year term beginning on 1 July 1978 and expiring on 30 June 1981.

Collective Measures Committee

The Collective Measures Committee did not meet in 1977.

Members: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Egypt, France, Mexico, Philippines, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Committee Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174

On 19 December 1977, the General Assembly established a committee of the whole of the Assembly, open to all States, which was, among other things, to oversee and monitor the implementation of the decisions and agreements reached in the negotia-

¹ See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 18-19, text of resolution 3183(XXVIII) of 18 December 1973.

tions on the establishment of a new international economic order in the appropriate bodies of the United Nations system.

The Committee, on which representation was to be at a high level, was to meet during intersessional periods until the Assembly's special session to be convened in 1980 to assess the progress in the establishment of the new international economic order.

Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination is the main subsidiary organ of the Economic and Social Council and of the General Assembly for planning, programming and co-ordination; it reports to both.

For details of the Committee's membership and session in 1977, see below, under THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL.

Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

Members: Chile, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden.

Chairman: Olof Rydbeck (Sweden) (until February 1977), Anders Thunborg (Sweden) (from February 1977).

Vice-Chairman: Leslie O. Harriman (Nigeria).

Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements

The Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements held its sixteenth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 23 May 1977.

Members (from 21 September 1976) (based on the composition of the General Committee at the General Assembly's thirty-first session): Australia, Bolivia, Chad, China, Dominican Republic, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guinea, Japan, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States.

Chairman: Alejandro D. Yango (Philippines).

Vice-Chairman: Sebastian Chale (United Republic of Tanzania).

Rapporteur: Paul R. N. Fifoot (United Kingdom).

Members (from 21 September 1977) (based on the composition of the General Committee at the General Assembly's thirty-second session): Austria, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Lesotho, Madagascar, Netherlands, Peru, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

Committee on Arrangements for a Conference for the Purpose of Reviewing the Charter

All Members of the United Nations are members of the Committee on Arrangements for a Conference for the Purpose of Reviewing the Charter.

The Committee did not meet in 1977.

Committee on Conferences

The Committee on Conferences was re-established by the General Assembly in 1974 on an experimental basis, subject to review at the Assembly's thirty-second (1977) session.² It consists of 22 Member States designated by the President of the Assembly on the basis of equitable geographical balance, to serve for a three-year term.

Members (until 31 December 1977): Algeria, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Egypt, France, India, Kenya, Mongolia, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

Chairman: Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago) (until 28 April 1977), Michael G. Okeyo (Kenya) (from 28 April 1977).
Vice-Chairmen: Ahmed Aboul Gheit (Egypt) (until 28 April 1977), Bernal Vargas-Saborio (Costa Rica) (from 20 June 1977); Philipp L. K. Hahn (Canada).

Rapporteur: A. Razzaque Khan (Bangladesh).

By a communication of 23 December 1977, the President of the General Assembly informed the Secretary-General that, pursuant to an Assembly decision of 9 December 1977 to retain the Committee on Conferences and to set forth its new terms of reference, he had appointed the following 22 members for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1978 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1977: Algeria, Austria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Honduras, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

Committee on Relations with the Host Country

Members: Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, France, Honduras, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Mali, Senegal, Spain, USSR, United Kingdom, United States (host country).

Chairman: Zenon Rossides (Cyprus).

Vice-Chairman: Simeon Ake (Ivory Coast).

Rapporteur: Emilia Castro de Barish (Costa Rica).

WORKING GROUP

Members: Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Mali, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was established under the terms of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.³ It consists of 18 experts elected by the States parties to the Convention to serve in their personal capacities, with due regard for equitable geographical distribution and for representation of the different forms of civilization and principal legal systems. Members of the Committee serve for four-year terms.

The Committee held two sessions in 1977: its fifteenth, from 28 March to 14 April, at Vienna; and its sixteenth, from 1 to 19 August, at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Members:

To serve until 19 January 1978: Mahmoud Aboul-Nasr (Egypt); Christopher Olayiwola Hollist (Nigeria); Jose D. Ingles (Philippines); Paul Joan George Kapteyn, Chairman (Netherlands); George O. Lamptey, Vice-Chairman (Ghana); Karl Josef Partsch (Germany, Federal Republic of); Fayez Al Sayegh, Rapporteur (Kuwait); Luis Valencia Rodriguez (Ecuador); Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco).

To serve until 19 January 1980: Yuli Bahnev (Bulgaria); Pedro Brin Martinez, Vice-Chairman (Panama); Rajeshwar Dayal (India); Andre Dechezelles (France); Silvo Devetak (Yugoslavia); Mohied-Din Nabavi (Iran); E. N. Nasinovsky, Vice-Chairman (USSR);* Erik Nettel (Austria);* Federico Videla Escalada, Vice-Chairman (Argentina).*†

* Appointed, respectively, by the Committee, as follows: on 2 August 1977, to replace I. P. Blishchenko (USSR), who resigned by a letter of 25 July 1977; on 28 March 1977, to replace Willibald P. Pahr (Austria), who resigned by a letter of the same date; and on 1 August 1977, to replace Arturo Enrique Sampay (Argentina), of whose death the Committee was notified by a letter of 24 March 1977.

† Did not attend the sixteenth session.

² See Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 922-23, text of resolution 3351 (XXIX) of 18 December 1974.

³ See Y.U.N., 1965, pp. 440-46, resolution 2106 A (XX), of 21 December 1965, containing text of International Convention, esp. Article 8.

Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

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

Chairman: Médoune Fall (Senegal).

Vice-Chairmen: Ricardo Alarcón de Quesada (Cuba), Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan).

Rapporteur: Victor J. Gauci (Malta).

Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space held its twentieth session at Vienna, from 20 June to 1 July 1977.

Members: Albania,* Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad,* Chile, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sierre Leone, Sudan,* Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

* Not represented at the twentieth session.

Chairman: Peter Jankowitsch (Austria).

Rapporteur: Luiz Paulo Lindenberg Sette (Brazil).

On 20 December 1977, the General Assembly decided to expand the membership of the Committee from 37 to 47. Appointment of the new members had not taken place by the end of 1977.

LEGAL SUB-COMMITTEE

The Legal Sub-Committee, a committee of the whole, held its sixteenth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 14 March to 8 April 1977.

Chairman: Eugeniusz Wyzner (Poland).

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SUB-COMMITTEE

The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, a committee of the whole, held its fourteenth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 14 to 25 February 1977.

Chairman: J. H. Carver (Australia).

WORKING GROUP ON A

NAVIGATION SERVICES SATELLITE SYSTEM

The Working Group adjourned sine die in July 1967.

WORKING GROUP ON DIRECT BROADCAST SATELLITES

The Working Group did not meet in 1977.

Committee to Draw Up a Constitution for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency

The Committee to Draw Up a Constitution for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency, which was open to the participation of all States, held its fifth, and final, session at Vienna, from 7 March to 2 April 1977.

Chairman: Amrik S. Mehta (India).

Vice-Chairmen: Kasasa Cinyati Mutati (Zaire), Maria Salazar (Peru), Gerhard Thomas (German Democratic Republic).

Rapporteur: Gustav Ekholm (Sweden).

Consultative Panel on Public Information

The Consultative Panel on Public Information met at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 25 and 26 April 1977.

Members: Experts from the following United Nations Member States: Canada, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, France, India, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sudan, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Chairman: The Secretary-General.

Disarmament Commission

The Disarmament Commission, which consists of all the Members of the United Nations, did not meet in 1977.

Human Rights Committee

The Human Rights Committee was established under the terms of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.⁴ It consists of 18 experts elected by the States parties to the Covenant to serve in their personal capacities for four-year terms.

The Committee, which reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, held two sessions in 1977: its first, at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 21 March to 1 April; and its second, at Geneva, from 11 to 31 August.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1978: Mohamed Ben-Fadhel (Tunisia); Ole Mogens Espersen (Denmark); Bernhard Graefrath (German Democratic Republic); Rajsoomer Lallah, Vice-Chairman (Mauritius); Fernando Mora Rojas (Costa Rica); Torkel Opsahl, Vice-Chairman (Norway); Julio Prado Vallejo (Ecuador); Fulgence Seminega (Rwanda); Christian Tomuschat (Germany, Federal Republic of).

To serve until 31 December 1980: Sir Vincent Evans (United Kingdom); Manouchehr Ganji (Iran); Vladimir Hanga (Romania); Haissam Kelani (Syrian Arab Republic); Luben G. Koulishchev, Vice-Chairman (Bulgaria); Andreas V. Mavrommatis, Chairman (Cyprus); A. P. Movchan (USSR); Walter Surma Tamopolsky (Canada); Diego Uribe Vargas, Rapporteur (Colombia).

Interim Committee of the General Assembly

The Interim Committee of the General Assembly, on which each Member of the United Nations has the right to be represented, did not meet in 1977.

International Civil Service Commission

The International Civil Service Commission consists of 15 members who serve in their personal capacities as individuals of recognized competence in public administration or related fields, particularly in personnel management. They are appointed by the General Assembly, on the basis of equitable geographical representation, for four-year terms.

The Commission held two sessions in 1977: its fifth, at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 22 February to 11 March; and its sixth, at Vienna, from 16 August to 2 September.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1977: Toru Hagihara (Japan); Robert E. Hampton (United States);* Arthur H. M. Hillis (United Kingdom); António Fonseca Pimentel (Brazil); Jean-Louis Pihon (France).

To serve until 31 December 1978: A. L. Adu, Vice-Chairman (Ghana);† Pascal Frochoux (Switzerland); Jiri Nosek (Czechoslovakia); Raul A. Quijano, Chairman (Argentina); Doudou Thiam (Senegal).

To serve until 31 December 1980: Syed Amjad Ali (Pakistan); Michael O. Ani (Nigeria);* A. S. Chistyakov (USSR); Parmeshwar N. Haksar (India); Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco).

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1966, pp. 418-32, resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966, containing text of International Covenant, esp. Part IV.

* Did not attend the sixth session.

† Died on 2 September 1977; replaced by Richard M. Akwei (Ghana), who was appointed member and Vice-Chairman by the General Assembly on 21 December 1977, for a term of one year with effect from 1 January 1978.

On 21 December 1977, the General Assembly appointed the following five members for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1978 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1977: Arthur H. M. Hillis (United Kingdom), Akira Matsui (Japan), Antônio Fonseca Pimentel (Brazil), Jean-Louis Plihon (France), Ersä H. Poston (United States).

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON POST ADJUSTMENT QUESTIONS

The Advisory Committee on Post Adjustment Questions consists of six members, of whom five are chosen from the geographical regions of Africa, Asia, Latin America, Eastern Europe, and Western Europe and other States; and one, from the International Civil Service Commission, who serves ex officio as Chairman.

Members are appointed by the Chairman of the Commission to serve for four-year terms. With the appointment in January 1977 of the initial, regular members, however, one member was to serve for three years, a second for two years, and a third for one year, so as to initiate the process of annual rotation.

The Advisory Committee held its second session at Montreal, Canada, from 13 to 19 July 1977.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1977: E. N. Omaboe (Ghana).*

To serve until 31 December 1978: Geoffrey H. Moore (United States).

To serve until 31 December 1979: A. F. Revenko (USSR).†

To serve until 31 December 1980: Bernardo Ferrán (Venezuela), Yuki Miura (Japan).

Ex-officio member: Pascal Frochoux, Chairman (Switzerland).

* Did not attend the second session.

† Replaced Y. N. Batovrin (USSR), who resigned on 7 April 1977.

International Law Commission

The International Law Commission consists of 25 persons of recognized competence in international law, elected by the General Assembly to serve in their individual capacities for a five-year term. Vacancies occurring within the five-year period are filled by the Commission.

The Commission held its twenty-ninth session at Geneva, from 9 May to 29 July 1977.

Members (until 31 December 1981): Roberto Ago (Italy); Mohammed Bedjaoui, Rapporteur (Algeria); Juan Jose Calle y Calle (Peru); Jorge Castañeda (Mexico); Emmanuel Kodjoe Dadzie (Ghana); Leonardo Díaz-González (Venezuela); Abdullah El-Erian (Egypt); Laurel B. Francis (Jamaica); S. P. Jagota (India); Frank X. J. C. Njenga (Kenya); Christopher W. Pinto (Sri Lanka); Robert Q. Quentin-Baxter (New Zealand); Paul Reuter (France); Willem Riphagen (Netherlands); Milan Sahovic (Yugoslavia); Stephen M. Schwebel (United States); Jose Sette Camara, First Vice-Chairman (Brazil); Sompong Sucharitkul (Thailand); Abdul Hakim Tabibi (Afghanistan);* Dou-dou Thiam (Senegal); Senjin Tsuruoka (Japan); N. A. Ushakov (USSR); Sir Francis Vallat, Chairman (United Kingdom); Stephan Verosta (Austria); Alexander Yankov, Second Vice-Chairman (Bulgaria).

* Elected by the Commission on 19 May 1977 to fill the vacancy created by the death of Edvard Hambro (Norway).

Investments Committee

The Investments Committee consists of nine members appointed by the Secretary-General, after consultation with the

United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to confirmation by the Assembly. Members serve for three-year terms.

Members:*

To serve until 31 December 1977: David Montagu; Yves Oltramare.

To serve until 31 December 1978: R. Manning Brown, Jr.; Jean Guyot; Toshio Shishido.

To serve until 31 December 1979: Aloysio de Andrade Faria; B. K. Nehru, Chairman; Stanislaw Raczkowski.

* One seat remained unfilled in 1977.

In addition, during 1977, Hamzah Merghani, George A. Murphy and Juergen Reimnitz served in an ad hoc consultative capacity.

On 14 December 1977, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of Hamzah Merghani, David Montagu and Yves Oltramare as members of the Investments Committee for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1978.

Joint Advisory Group on the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT

The Joint Advisory Group was established in accordance with an agreement between UNCTAD and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)⁵ with effect from 1 January 1968, the date on which the International Trade Centre commenced operations under the joint sponsorship of UNCTAD and GATT.

Participation in the Joint Advisory Group is open to all States members of UNCTAD and to all Contracting Parties to GATT.

The Group meets annually and relies on a Technical Committee, an 18-member intergovernmental group of trade promotion experts, for the review of the Centre's work programme and organizational structure.

The Joint Advisory Group held its tenth session at Geneva, from 18 to 21 January 1977.

Chairman: Kahono Martohadinegoro (Indonesia).

Vice-Chairmen: A. S. Horoszkiewicz (Poland), J. C. Raimondi (Argentina).

Joint Inspection Unit

In accordance with the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, approved by the General Assembly in 1976 to take effect on 1 January 1978,⁶ the Unit was to consist of not more than 11 Inspectors to be appointed by the Assembly from candidates nominated by Member States following prescribed consultations. The Inspectors, to be chosen for their special experience in national or international administrative and financial matters, with due regard for equitable geographical distribution and reasonable rotation, were to serve in their personal capacities.

The duration of the appointment was to be for five years. To ensure continuity in the membership, however, six of the Inspectors to be appointed from 1 January 1978 were to serve for a full term and the remainder, for three years.

The current members of the Unit were to continue in office until the expiration of their term on 31 December 1977.

Members (until 31 December 1977): Maurice Bertrand, Chairman (until 30 June 1977) (France); A. S. Bryntsev, Vice-Chairman (from 1 July 1977) (USSR); Enrique Ferrer-Vieyra (Argentina); Sreten Ilic (Yugoslavia); Chandra S. Jha (India); Cecil E. King (United Kingdom); Joseph A. Sawe, Vice-Chairman (until 30 June 1977), Chairman (from 1 July 1977) (United Republic of Tanzania); Earl D. Sohm (United States).

⁵ For further information on GATT, see PART TWO, CHAPTER XVII of this volume.

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 920-23, resolution 31/192 of 22 December 1976, containing text of Statute.

On 14 December 1977, the General Assembly appointed the following 11 members for terms to begin on 1 January 1978:

To serve until 31 December 1980: Isaac Newton Kofi Afiase (Ghana), Maurice Bertrand (France), Alfred Nathaniel Forde (Barbados), Sreten Ilic (Yugoslavia), Earl D. Sohm (United States).

To serve until 31 December 1982: Mark Allen (United Kingdom), A. S. Bryntsev (USSR), Sharif Padmadisastra (Indonesia), Julio C. Rodríguez Arias (Argentina), Joseph A. Sawe (United Republic of Tanzania), Zakaria Sibahi (Syrian Arab Republic).

Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations

The Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations, which was to consist of 54 Member States designated by the President of the General Assembly, did not meet in 1977.

Members:* Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Canada, Chad, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Republic, Malawi, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Venezuela.

* Six seats remained unfilled in 1977.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER'S PROGRAMME

The Executive Committee held its twenty-eighth session at Geneva, from 4 to 12 October 1977.

Members: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China,* Colombia, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Holy See, Iran, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Madagascar,* Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

* Not represented at the twenty-eighth session.

Chairman: J. Cappelen (Norway).
Vice-Chairman: M. Mitic (Yugoslavia).
Rapporteur: K. Ahmed (Nigeria).

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Sadruddin Aga Khan.*

* On 8 December 1977, the General Assembly elected Poul Hartling as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for a five-year term beginning on 1 January 1978.

SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE ON INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

During 1977, the Sub-Committee of the Whole on International Protection held one meeting, on 3 October, at Geneva.

The officers of the Executive Committee's twenty-eighth session served as officers of the Sub-Committee.

Panel for Inquiry and Conciliation

The Panel for Inquiry and Conciliation was established by the General Assembly in 1949.⁷ It was to consist of qualified persons, designated by United Nations Member States, each to serve for a term of five years.

The Panel was not called upon in 1977.

Panel of External Auditors

The Panel of External Auditors consists of the members of the United Nations Board of Auditors and the appointed external auditors of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Panel of Military Experts

The General Assembly's "Uniting for Peace" resolution⁸ called for the appointment of military experts to be available, on request, to United Nations Member States wishing to obtain technical advice on the organization, training and equipment of elements within their national armed forces which could be made available, in accordance with national constitutional processes, for service as a unit or units of the United Nations upon the recommendation of the Security Council or the General Assembly.

Peace Observation Commission

The Peace Observation Commission did not meet in 1977

Members (until 31 December 1977):* Czechoslovakia, France, Honduras, India, Israel, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

* Reappointed by the General Assembly on 16 December 1977 for a two-year period with effect from 1 January 1978.

Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the

General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament

The 54-member Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament held three sessions during 1977, all at United Nations Headquarters, New York: its first (organizational) session, from 28 to 30 March; its second, from 9 to 20 May; and its third, from 31 August to 9 September.

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

* Appointed by the President of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly, as stated in his communication of 7 February 1977 to the Secretary-General.

Chairman: Carlos Ortiz de Rozas (Argentina).
Vice-Chairmen: Isao Abe (Japan), Leslie O. Harriman (Nigeria), Ralph L. Harry (Australia), Fereydoon Hoveyda (Iran), Henryk Jaroszek (Poland), Livingston Basil Johnson (Bahamas), Jaksa Petric (Yugoslavia), Oscar Vaerno (Norway).
Rapporteur: Saad Ahmed Alfarargi (Egypt).

Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development

The Committee on Science and Technology for Development (see below, under THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL) was designated by the General Assembly to act as the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development to be held in 1979.

The Preparatory Committee, which is open to participation of all States, reports to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. It held its first session (the first special session of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development acting

⁷ See Y.U.N., 1948-1949, pp. 416-17, text of resolution 268 D (III) of 28 April 1949.

⁸ See Y.U.N., 1950, pp. 193-95, text of resolution 377(V) of 3 November 1950.

as the Preparatory Committee) at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 31 January to 14 February 1977.

Chairman: Arcot Ramachandran (India).

Vice-Chairmen: Mohamed Baha El-Din Fayed (Egypt), Peter Jan-kowitsch (Austria), Nicolae Nicolae (Romania).

Rapporteur: Anne-Marie de Grant (Venezuela).

On 15 December 1977, the General Assembly decided that the Committee on Science and Technology for Development, when acting as the Preparatory Committee, should be open to the participation of all States as full members.

Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries

The Committee on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, a sessional committee of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (see below, under THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL), was designated by the General Assembly to function as the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries to be held in 1978.

The Preparatory Committee, open to the participation of all Member States of the United Nations as full members, held two sessions in 1977, both at United Nations Headquarters, New York: its first session, from 10 to 17 January; and its second, from 20 to 26 September.

Chairman: Slobodan Ristic (Yugoslavia).

Vice-Chairmen: Benjamin I. Bassin (Finland); Raül Desmarás-Luzuriaga (Argentina) (first session), Jose Andres (Argentina) (second session); Christo Kossev (Bulgaria).

Rapporteur: Gillane Allam (Egypt).

Special Committee against Apartheid

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

Chairman: Leslie O. Harriman (Nigeria).

Vice-Chairmen: Serge Elie Charles (Haiti), V. N. Martynenko (Ukrainian SSR).

Rapporteur: Putrevu J. Rao (India).

SUB-COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS AND INFORMATION

Members: Algeria (Chairman), German Democratic Republic, Nepal, Somalia, Trinidad and Tobago.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS AND COLLABORATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA

Members: Ghana (Chairman), Hungary, Malaysia, Peru, Sudan.

Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations

On 19 December 1977, the General Assembly decided to establish a special committee of 35 Member States to consider proposals for a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations, with a view to drafting the treaty or to making other recommendations as appropriate. Members were to be appointed by the President of the Assembly according to a scheme providing equitable geographical representation as well as representation of the principal legal systems of the world.

By the end of 1977, the members had not been appointed.

Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations

During 1977, the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations held meetings at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 14 February, 17 June and 1 December.

Members: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil (Vice-Chairman),* Canada (Vice-Chairman), Czechoslovakia (Vice-Chairman)* Denmark, Egypt (Rapporteur), El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan (Vice-Chairman), Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria (Chairman), Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Thailand, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

* Resigned from the Special Committee: Brazil, by a letter of 19 December 1977 to the Secretary-General; Czechoslovakia, by a letter of 16 September 1977 to the President of the General Assembly. Replacing them were the German Democratic Republic and Guatemala, whose appointments were announced on 15 and 21 December, respectively, by the Assembly President.

WORKING GROUP

Members: Argentina, France, India, Pakistan, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, and the officers of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations.

Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The 47-member Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization held a series of meetings at United Nations Headquarters, New York, between 14 February and 11 March 1977.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Mexico, Nepal,* New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

* Not represented at the 1977 meetings.

Chairman: Bengt H. G. A. Broms (Finland).

Vice-Chairmen: Miguel Albornoz (Ecuador), Shirley Yema Gbu-jama (Sierra Leone), Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic).

Rapporteur: Noegroho Wisnoemoerti (Indonesia).

On 14 February 1977, the Special Committee established an open-ended Working Group whose officers were the same as those of the Special Committee.

Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

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

* Withdrew from the Special Committee with effect from 31 December 1977. The resultant vacancy was to be filled by Sweden, whose appointment, from 1 January 1978, was confirmed by the General Assembly on 7 December 1977.

Chairman: Salim Ahmed Salim (United Republic of Tanzania).

Vice-Chairmen: Frank Owen Abdullah (Trinidad and Tobago), Neytcho Neytchev (Bulgaria), Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway).

Rapporteur: Sami Glayel (Syrian Arab Republic).

WORKING GROUP

In 1977, the Working Group of the Special Committee, which functions as a steering committee, consisted of the Congo, Cuba,

Iran, Tunisia; the five officers of the Special Committee; and the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS, INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE

Members: Bulgaria (Chairman), Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Mali, Norway, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON SMALL TERRITORIES

Members: Afghanistan, Australia (Rapporteur), Bulgaria, Chile, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast (Chairman), Mali, Norway, Trinidad and Tobago, Yugoslavia.

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

Members: Senegal (Chairman), Sri Lanka, Yugoslavia.

Special Committee to Select the Winners of the United Nations Human Rights Prize

The Special Committee to Select the Winners of the United Nations Human Rights Prize was established pursuant to a 1966 resolution of the General Assembly⁹ recommending that a prize or prizes in the field of human rights be awarded not more often than at five-year intervals. Prizes were awarded for the second time on 26 October 1973.

The Special Committee did not meet in 1977.

Members: The President of the General Assembly, the President of the Economic and Social Council, the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights, the Chairman of the Commission on the Status of Women, and the Chairman of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

United Nations Administrative Tribunal

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1977: Francis T. P. Plimpton, Second Vice-President (United States); Sir Roger Benthams Stevens (United Kingdom).

To serve until 31 December 1978: Francisco A. Forteza (Uruguay); Endre Ustor (Hungary).

To serve until 31 December 1979: Mrs. Paul Bastid, First Vice-President (France); Mutuale Tshikankie (Zaire); R. Venkataraman, President (India).

On 11 November 1977, the General Assembly reappointed Francis T. P. Plimpton (United States) and Sir Roger Benthams Stevens (United Kingdom) for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1978 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1977.

United Nations Capital Development Fund

The United Nations Capital Development Fund was set up as an organ of the General Assembly to function as an autonomous organization within the United Nations framework, with the control of its policies and operations to be exercised by a 24-member Executive Board elected by the General Assembly from Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The chief executive officer of the Fund, the Managing Director, exercises his functions under the general direction of the Executive Board. The Executive Board reports to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

On 15 December 1977, the General Assembly reconfirmed its 1967 decision¹⁰ that, on a provisional basis, the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (see below, under THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL) would

act as the Executive Board of the United Nations Capital Development Fund.

Managing Director (provisional):* F. Bradford Morse.

* On 15 December 1977, the General Assembly reconfirmed its 1967 decision¹⁰ that, on a provisional basis, the Administrator of UNDP would be asked to act as the Managing Director of the United Nations Capital Development Fund.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund reports to the Economic and Social Council, and, as appropriate, to the Assembly. (See below, under THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL)

United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law consists of 36 members elected by the General Assembly, in accordance with a formula providing equitable geographical representation and adequate representation of the principal economic and legal systems of the world. Members serve for six-year terms.

The Commission held its tenth session at Vienna, from 23 May to 17 June 1977.

Members:

To serve until the day preceding the Commission's regular annual session in 1980: Argentina, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cyprus,* Czechoslovakia, Gabon,* Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, India, Kenya,* Mexico, Philippines, Sierra Leone,* Syrian Arab Republic,* United States, Zaire.

To serve until the day preceding the Commission's regular annual session in 1983: Australia, Austria, Burundi,* Chile, Colombia, Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Indonesia, Japan, Nigeria, Singapore, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania.*

* Not represented at the tenth session.

Chairman: Nehemias Gueiros (Brazil).

Vice-Chairmen: Oyinwale Adeniji (Nigeria), Maurice H. Byers (Australia), Shinichiro Michida (Japan).

Rapporteur: Ludvík Kopac (Czechoslovakia).

WORKING GROUP ON

INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS

The Working Group on International Negotiable Instruments held its fifth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 18 to 29 July 1977.

Members: Egypt,* France, India, Mexico, Nigeria,* USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

* Not represented at the fifth session.

Chairman: Rene Roblot (France).

Rapporteur: Roberto Luis Mantilla-Molina (Mexico).

WORKING GROUP ON THE

INTERNATIONAL SALE OF GOODS

The Working Group on the International Sale of Goods held its eighth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 4 to 14 January; and its ninth session at Geneva, from 19 to 30 September 1977.

⁹ See Y.U.N., 1966, pp. 457-60, text of resolution 2217 A (XXI) of 19 December 1966, esp. Recommendation C of Annex.

¹⁰ See Y.U.N., 1967, p. 372, text of resolution 2321 (XXII) of 15 December 1967.

Members: Austria, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, France, Ghana, Hungary, India, Japan, Kenya,* Mexico, Philippines, Sierra Leone,* USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

* Not represented at the ninth session.

Chairman: Jorge Barrera-Graf (Mexico).
Rapporteur: Gyula Eorsi (Hungary).

United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine

Members: France, Turkey, United States.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development consists of those States which are Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency.

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The Trade and Development Board is a permanent organ of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Its membership is drawn from the following four groups of States members of UNCTAD:

Group A. Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles,* Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Group B. Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Holy See, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Group C. Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Group D. Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

* Became a member of UNCTAD after the fourth (1976) session of the Conference and, by decision of the Board on 5 October 1976, to be treated as if it were among the countries listed in Group A for the purpose of elections, pending approval by the Conference at its fifth (1979) session.

On 20 September 1977, Djibouti became a Member of the United Nations and, ipso facto, of UNCTAD. Its group listing for the purpose of elections was not decided upon by the Board in 1977.

BOARD MEMBERS

The membership of the Board is open to all States members of UNCTAD. Those wishing to become members of the Board communicate their intention to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, for transmittal to the President of the Board. On the basis of

such notifications, the President announces the membership of the Board at the commencement of its following regular, special or resumed session.

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

* Became a member on 25 April 1977.

† Became a member on 23 August 1977.

SESSIONS

During 1977, the Trade and Development Board held the following sessions, all at Geneva: its eighth special session, from 25 April to 4 May; the second part of its sixteenth session, on 4 May; the first part of its seventeenth session, from 23 August to 2 September; and the first part of its ninth special session, from 5 to 10 September.

OFFICERS (BUREAU) OF THE BOARD

Eighth special session and sixteenth session (second part)

President: K. G. Lagerfelt (Sweden).

Vice-Presidents: Ivan Anastassov (Bulgaria), Mario Carias (Honduras), Susanta de Alwis (Sri Lanka), Dia Allah El-Fattal (Syrian Arab Republic), Amine Kherbi (Algeria), Frans J. C. Klinkenbergh (Netherlands), W. H. Montgomery (Canada), H. S. Pankine (USSR), Masaki Seo (Japan),* Herbert S. Walker (Jamaica).

Rapporteur: Joseph Muliro (Kenya).

*Elected on 25 April 1977 to replace Makoto Taniguchi (Japan), who was unable to attend the eighth special session.

Seventeenth session (first part)

and ninth special session (first part)

President: Susanta de Alwis (Sri Lanka).

Vice-Presidents: Juan Antonio de Castro (Spain), Omran El-Shafei (Egypt), Tibor Fabian (Hungary), Jean Fevre (France), Per Haugestad (Norway), M. Humayun Khan (Pakistan), Martin Nzue Nkoghe (Gabon), V. I. Peshkov (Byelorussian SSR), Juan Jose Real (Uruguay), Masaki Seo (Japan).

Rapporteur: Jose Carlos Barona Chambón (Mexico).*

* Did not attend the first part of the ninth special session; replaced by Sergio Delgado (Mexico), who was designated by the Board on 5 September 1977.

SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The main committees of the Board are open to the participation of all interested States members of UNCTAD, on the understanding that those wishing to attend a particular session of one or more of the main committees communicate their intention to the

Secretary-General of UNCTAD during the preceding regular session of the Board. On the basis of such notifications, the Board determines the membership of the main committees.

COMMITTEE ON COMMODITIES

The Committee on Commodities did not meet in 1977.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania,* United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

* Declared elected by the Trade and Development Board on 30 August 1977, thus bringing the total membership of the Committee to 93.

The Committee on Commodities has a Permanent Subcommittee on Commodities.

COMMITTEE ON TUNGSTEN

The Committee on Tungsten did not meet in 1977.

Members: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Cyprus, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

PERMANENT GROUP ON SYNTHETICS AND SUBSTITUTES

The Permanent Group on Synthetics and Substitutes did not meet in 1977.

Members: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chad, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Viet Nam.

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries held its first session, in two parts, at Geneva: the first part, from 7 to 8 February; and the second, from 2 to 9 May 1977.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria,* Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Empire,†** Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica,‡ Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea,†** Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia,** Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana,‡‡ Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland,†** Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya,‡ Kuwait,†** Lebanon,†** Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman,†** Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland,†** Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal,†** Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam,‡‡ Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo,‡ Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey,

Uganda,** USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire,†** Zambia.‡

* Represented only at the first part of the first session.

† Declared elected by the Trade and Development Board on 4 May 1977, thus bringing the total membership of the Committee to 88.

** Represented only at the second part of the first session.

‡ Not represented at the first session.

Chairman: Mohammed Yunus (Pakistan).

Vice-Chairmen: Juan Antonio de Castro (Spain), I. Dimitrov (Bulgaria), Hisham Al-Khudairy (Iraq), A. Samir Mokhtar (Egypt), Juan José Real (Uruguay).

Rapporteur: André Leroux (France).

On 30 August 1977, the Trade and Development Board declared Saudi Arabia elected to the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries; on 1 September, it further declared Somalia and the United Republic of Tanzania elected. With the addition of these three members, the Board confirmed that the Committee, at its next regular (second) session, would comprise 91 members.

COMMITTEE ON INVISIBLES AND FINANCING RELATED TO TRADE

The Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade held the first part of its eighth session at Geneva, from 5 to 9 December 1977.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria,* Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Central African Empire,* Chad, Chile, China,* Colombia, Costa Rica,* Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea,* Denmark,* Dominican Republic,* Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia,* Finland, France, German Democratic Republic,* Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras,* Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland,* Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast,* Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait,* Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,* Madagascar,* Malaysia, Mali,* Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand,* Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama,* Peru, Philippines, Poland,* Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia,* Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic,* Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda,* USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania,† United States, Upper Volta,† Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam,* Yugoslavia,* Zaire.

* Not represented at the first part of the eighth session.

† Declared elected by the Trade and Development Board on 30 August 1977, thus bringing the total membership of the Committee to 91.

Chairman: Lars E. Toren (Sweden).

Vice-Chairmen: Robert B. Alien (United States), Gregoria C. Arnaldo (Philippines), J. Irukwu (Nigeria), Oszkar Porzse (Hungary), José Rafael Serrano (Ecuador).

Rapporteur: Antonio López Franco (Venezuela).

COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES

The Committee on Manufactures held its eighth session at Geneva, from 4 to 8 July 1977. At that session it had a membership of 85.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh,* Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria,* Canada, Central African Empire,* Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica,* Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea,* Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador,* Ethiopia,* Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Fed-

eral Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras,* Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran,* Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast,* Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya,* Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar,* Malaysia, Mali,* Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco,* Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal,* Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago,* Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Upper Volta,* Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam,* Yugoslavia, Zaire.*

* Not represented at the eighth session.

Chairman: Felipe Jaramillo (Colombia).

Vice-Chairmen: G. A. Falase (Nigeria), A. Hoda (India), J. M. Poswick (Belgium), Jaroslav Rynes (Czechoslovakia), Masaki Seo (Japan).

Rapporteur: Somkiati Ariyapuchya (Thailand).

On 30 August 1977, the Trade and Development Board declared the United Republic of Tanzania elected to the Committee on Manufactures and confirmed that with the addition of the new member, the Committee, at its next regular (ninth) session, would comprise 86 members.

COMMITTEE ON SHIPPING

The Committee on Shipping held its eighth session at Geneva, from 12 to 22 April 1977. At that session it had a membership of 83.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Empire, Chile, China,* Colombia, Costa Rica,* Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea,* Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea,* Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran,* Iraq, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait,* Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar,* Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius,* Mexico, Morocco,* Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda,* USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Upper Volta,* Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam,* Yugoslavia, Zaire.

* Not represented at the eighth session.

Chairman: S. A. M. S. Kibria (Bangladesh).

Vice-Chairmen: R. O. Adero (Kenya), Richard K. Bank (United States), Alfredo Romero (Colombia), Shoji Tomita (Japan), Che Fong Yee (Malaysia).

Rapporteur: G. A. Levikov (USSR).

On 30 August 1977, the Trade and Development Board declared Panama, Switzerland and the United Republic of Tanzania elected to the Committee on Shipping; on 1 September, it further declared Saudi Arabia elected. With the addition of these four members, the Board confirmed that the Committee, at its next regular (ninth) session, would comprise 87 members.

WORKING GROUP ON

INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING LEGISLATION

The Working Group on International Shipping Legislation did not meet in 1977.

Members (until 25 April 1978): Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Madagascar, Mexico,

Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

On 22 April 1977, the Committee on Shipping elected the following 43 members for a three-year term beginning on 26 April 1978 to fill the vacancies occurring on 25 April 1978:

Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Mozambique, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Spain, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

The Committee on Transfer of Technology did not meet in 1977.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania,* United States, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

* Declared elected by the Trade and Development Board on 30 August 1977, thus bringing the total membership of the Committee to 81.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PREFERENCES

The Special Committee on Preferences held its eighth session at Geneva, from 27 June to 1 July 1977. Represented at the session were:

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Chairman: Miroslav Pravda (Czechoslovakia).

Vice-Chairmen: D. Hall (United Kingdom), Washington Herrera (Ecuador), A. Hoda (India), Ludunge Kadahi (Zaire), W. H. Montgomery (Canada).

Rapporteur: T. M. Sule (Nigeria).

United Nations Council for Namibia

Members: Algeria, Australia, Bangladesh, Botswana, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Egypt, Finland, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Turkey, USSR, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

President: Dunstan Weston Kamana (Zambia) (until 3 June 1977), Gwendoline Chomba Konie (Zambia) (from 23 June 1977).

Vice-Presidents: Rikhi Jaipal (India); Abdellatif Rahal (Algeria) (until 2 July 1977), Fathi Khauane Bouayad-Agha (Algeria) (from 2 July 1977); Roberto de Rosenzweig-Díaz (Mexico).

United Nations Commissioner for Namibia: Martti Ahtisaari.*

* On 4 November 1977, the General Assembly extended Martti Ahtisaari's appointment for a period of one year to expire on 31 December 1978.

COMMITTEE ON THE UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR NAMIBIA

Members: Finland, India, Nigeria, Romania (Rapporteur), Senegal, Turkey, Yugoslavia; the President of the Council (ex-officio Chairman).

STANDING COMMITTEE I

Members: Algeria, China, Colombia, Finland, Haiti, Indonesia, Nigeria, Poland, Senegal (Chairman), Turkey (Vice-Chairman), USSR, Zambia.

STANDING COMMITTEE II

Members: Australia, Bangladesh, Botswana, Chile, Guyana (Chairman), Liberia (Vice-Chairman), Mexico, Pakistan, Romania, Zambia.

STANDING COMMITTEE III

Members: Algeria, Australia, Burundi, Colombia, Egypt (Vice-Chairman), India, Mexico, Nigeria, Yugoslavia (Chairman), Zambia.

STEERING COMMITTEE

In 1977, the Steering Committee consisted of the Council's President and three Vice-Presidents, the chairmen of its three standing committees and the Rapporteur of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

GOVERNING COUNCIL

The Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme reports to the Economic and Social Council and through it to the General Assembly. (See below, under THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL.)

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

GOVERNING COUNCIL

The Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme consists of 58 members elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms.

Seats on the Governing Council are allocated as follows: 16 to African States, 13 to Asian States, 10 to Latin American States, 13 to Western European and other States and 6 to Eastern European States.

The Governing Council, which reports to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, held its fifth session at Nairobi, Kenya, from 9 to 25 May 1977.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1977: Brazil, Colombia, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Romania, Sudan, Switzerland, USSR, United States, Venezuela, Zaire.

To serve until 31 December 1978: Belgium, Central African Empire,* Cyprus, Greece, Grenada,* Hungary, Iraq, Kuwait, Liberia,* Mexico, New Zealand, Peru,* Poland, Rwanda, Somalia, Thailand, Togo,* Uganda, United Kingdom, Uruguay.*

To serve until 31 December 1979: Argentina, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad,* China, France, Ghana, Guatemala,* Indo-

nesia, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Norway, Philippines, Senegal, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic,* United Republic of Tanzania,* Yugoslavia.

* Not represented at the fifth session.

President: Ludwik Ochocki (Poland).

Vice-Presidents: Julius Gikonyo Kiano (Kenya), Hans Pflaumer (Germany, Federal Republic of), Anthony Spaulding (Jamaica).

Rapporteur: Namir Yousif Zainal (Iraq).

Executive Director of UNEP: Mostafa Kamal Tolba.

On 15 December 1977, the General Assembly elected the following 19 members for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1978 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1977: Algeria, Austria, Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iran, Japan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Netherlands, Pakistan, Romania, Tunisia, USSR, United States, Venezuela, Zaire.

ENVIRONMENT CO-ORDINATION BOARD

The membership of the Environment Co-ordination Board includes: the Secretary-General of the United Nations; the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency; the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; the Executive Directors of the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the World Food Programme and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities; the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme; the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator; the Rector of the United Nations University; and the Director-General of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Also participating in the work of the Board are the Executive Directors of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations and the World Food Council and the Executive Secretaries of the United Nations regional commissions.

The Board meets under the chairmanship of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and reports annually to the Governing Council of UNEP.

The Board held its seventh session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 28 October 1977.

By a resolution of 20 December 1977, the General Assembly endorsed a recommendation of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System that the machinery for interagency co-ordination should be streamlined. Accordingly, steps were to be taken (in 1978) to merge the Environment Co-ordination Board with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation

ADVISORY BOARD

The Advisory Board of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation consists of: (a) up to 15 members, chosen on a broad geographical basis and appointed in their personal capacities for a term of two years by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme; and (b) the Executive Director of UNEP and the Administrator of the Foundation, who are ex-officio members and serve as Chairman and Rapporteur of the Board, respectively.

The Advisory Board held its second meeting on 29 and 30 April 1977 at Nairobi, Kenya.

Members: George Arthur Brown (Jamaica),* Adolf Ciborowski (Poland),* Robert K. A. Gardiner (Ghana), A. M. Kaissouni (Egypt),* Imelda R. Marcos (Philippines),* John Stadler (United Kingdom), Maurice F. Strong (Canada), Hans Wuttke (Germany, Federal Republic of).

Ex-officio members: The Executive Director of UNEP (Chairman) and the Administrator of the Foundation (Rapporteur).

* Did not attend the second meeting.

Administrator of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation: Cesar Quintana.*

* Appointed by the Secretary-General with effect from 1 June 1977. On 19 December 1977, the General Assembly decided that the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation would be administered by the Executive Director of the proposed United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat).

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The Industrial Development Board, the principal organ of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, consists of 45 States elected by the General Assembly, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, to serve for three-year terms. States eligible for election to the Board are those which are Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The Board reports annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

The Board's membership is drawn from the following four groups of States:

List A. 18 of the following States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti,* Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Viet Nam,* Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

List B. 15 of the following States: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Holy See, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

List C. 7 of the following States: Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba,† Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela.

List D. 5 of the following States: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

* Included in List A by a resolution of 15 December 1977 of the General Assembly.

† At the elections to the Industrial Development Board held in 1966, 1968, 1971 and 1974, the General Assembly decided on each of those particular occasions and in each of those particular cases that Cuba, at its request, be included among the States listed in part D of the Annex to Assembly resolution 2152(XXI),¹¹ which dealt with, inter alia, the composition of the Board.

The Industrial Development Board held its eleventh session at Vienna, from 23 May to 6 June 1977.

BOARD MEMBERS

To serve until 31 December 1977: Algeria, Brazil, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Netherlands, Peru, Sweden, United States.

To serve until 31 December 1978: China, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada,* Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Nigeria, Romania, Turkey, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Venezuela.

To serve until 31 December 1979: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Chad,* Finland, Hungary, Italy, Kenya,* Sudan, Swaziland,* Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania.*

* Not represented at the eleventh session.

President: Ferhang Jalal (Iraq).

Vice-Presidents: Andre T. de Mesquita (Brazil), Endre Ivan (Hungary), Wolfgang Wolte (Austria).

Rapporteur: Musa Awad Ballal (Sudan).

Executive Director of UNIDO: Abd-El Rahman Khane.

On 15 December 1977, the General Assembly elected the following 15 members of the Industrial Development Board for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1978 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1977: Brazil, Bulgaria, Democratic Yemen, France, German Democratic Republic, India, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, United States.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE

The Permanent Committee has the same membership as the Industrial Development Board and normally meets twice a year.

During 1977, however, the Permanent Committee held only one session, its ninth, from 5 to 9 December, at Vienna, Austria.

Chairman: Ferhang Jalal (Iraq).

Vice-Chairmen: Paulo Cabral de Mello (Brazil), Endre Ivan (Hungary), Wolfgang Wolte (Austria).

Rapporteur: Musa Awad Ballal (Sudan).

UNIDO ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION IN THE FIELD OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (UNIDAC)

The Advisory Committee on Co-ordination in the Field of Industrial Development was established in accordance with one of the provisions of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation,¹² which was adopted on 26 March 1975 by the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and endorsed by the General Assembly on 16 September 1975.¹³

The Advisory Committee served as a forum for the harmonization of the objectives, strategies and programmes of the United Nations system in the field of industrial development. In particular, it sought to achieve new common approaches towards the major issues of industrial development.

The membership of the Advisory Committee included, under the chairmanship of the Executive Director of UNIDO, also the executive heads of the following: Department of Economic and Social Affairs, as well as Office of Inter-Agency Affairs and Co-ordination (ex officio), of the United Nations; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; United Nations Development Programme; United Nations Environment Programme; International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization; Interna-

¹¹ See Y.U.N., 1966, pp. 302-6, text of resolution 2152(XXI) of 17 November 1966.

¹² See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 473-79.

¹³ Ibid., pp. 348-54, text of resolution 3362(S-VII), esp. section IV.

tional Bank for Reconstruction and Development; World Intellectual Property Organization.

By the end of 1977, the Advisory Committee had held three sessions: its first session, at Geneva, on 3 July 1975; its second and third sessions, at Vienna, on 23 September 1976 and 21 September 1977, respectively.

By a resolution of 20 December 1977, the Assembly endorsed a recommendation of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System that the machinery for interagency co-ordination should be streamlined. Accordingly, steps were to be taken (in 1978) to merge the Advisory Committee with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

The Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, in consultation with the Board of Trustees of the Institute, reports, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly and, as appropriate, to the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations bodies.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The membership of the Board of Trustees of UNITAR consists of: (a) up to 24 members appointed in their personal capacities by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Presidents of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council; and (b) four ex-officio members.

The Board held its sixteenth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 13 to 16 September 1977.

Members (until 30 June 1979): Ole Algard (Norway);* Lord Eric Ashby (United Kingdom); Jean M. L. Baillou (France); Abdulla Yaccoub Bishara (Kuwait); Edvard Hambro (Norway);† Felipe Herrera, Chairman (Chile); Josphat Njuguna Karanja (Kenya); Johan Kaufmann (Netherlands);* T. T. B. Koh (Singapore); Manfred Lachs, Vice-Chairman (Poland); Gopalaswami Parthasarathi (India); Manuel Perez Guerrero (Venezuela); Harvey Picker (United States); Walter F. Rau (Germany, Federal Republic of); Missoum Sbihi (Algeria); Raymond Scheyven (Belgium); Toshio Shishido (Japan); Maurice F. Strong (Canada); Inga Thorsson (Sweden); Brian E. Urquhart (Secretariat); Arsene Assouan Usher (Ivory Coast); B. S. Vaganov (USSR);* Piero Vinci (Italy).

Ex-officio members: The Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly, the President of the Economic and Social Council and the Executive Director of UNITAR.

* Appointed by the Secretary-General on 19 August 1977.

† Died on 1 February 1977.

Executive Director of UNITAR: Davidson S. H. W. Nicol.

United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board

The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board is composed of 21 members, as follows:

Six appointed by the United Nations Staff Pension Committee (two from members elected by the General Assembly, two from those appointed by the Secretary-General, two from those elected by participants).

Fifteen appointed by Staff Pension Committees of the other member organizations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (two each by the following: International Labour Organization; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization; International Civil Aviation Organization; International Atomic Energy Agency; and one each by the following: World Meteorological Organization; Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization; International Telecommunication Union).

The Board held its twenty-third session at Nairobi, Kenya, from 18 to 29 July 1977.

Members:

United Nations

Representing the General Assembly: Representatives: M. Majoli (Italy); M. G. Okeyo, Chairman (Kenya). Alternates: R. Schmidt (Germany, Federal Republic of); E. C. Garrido (Philippines); S. Kuttner (United States); A. Marpaung (Indonesia).

Representing the Secretary-General: Representatives: H. F. Debatin (Germany, Federal Republic of); N. Rathore (Pakistan). Alternates: R. Gieri (United States); W. H. Ziehl (United States); C. C. Timbrell (United States); S. Ivanko (USSR).

Representing the Participants: Representatives: A. A. Garcia (United States); P. K. Tsien (China). Alternates: A. J. Friedgut (South Africa); E. Albertal (Argentina); A. Tholle (Denmark); D. F. Mant (United Kingdom).

International Labour Organisation

Representing the Executive Head: Representative: A. Ali (India). Alternates: P. M. C. Denby (United Kingdom); N. MacCabe (Ireland).

Representing the Participants: Representative: S. Grabe (Sweden). Alternates: E. Ryser (Switzerland); W. Longerich (Germany, Federal Republic of).

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Representing the Executive Head: Representative: K. A. P. Stevenson (India). Alternates: A. J. Bronsema (Netherlands); J. A. C. Davies (Sierra Leone).

Representing the Participants: Representative: P. Montanaro, Second Vice-Chairman (Italy). Alternates: T. Rivetta (Italy); A. Eid (Lebanon).

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Representing the Governing Body: Representative: N'Sougan Agblemagnon (Togo).

Representing the Participants: Representative: P. Coeytaux (Switzerland).

World Health Organization

Representing the Governing Body: Representative: Dr. A. Sauter (Switzerland). Alternate: L. A. Valle (Bolivia).

Representing the Participants: Representative: C. Garcia, Rapporteur (Spain). Alternate: G. Dazin (France).

International Civil Aviation Organization

Representing the Governing Body: Representative: N. Nakano (Japan).

Representing the Executive Head: Representative: N. Salathe (Switzerland). Alternate: S. E. Jayasekera (Sri Lanka).

International Atomic Energy Agency

Representing the Governing Body: Representative: L. Mo dransky (Hungary).

Representing the Executive Head: Representative: L. Alonso de Huarte, First Vice-Chairman (Spain).

World Meteorological Organization

Representing the Governing Body: Representative: B. M. Padya (Mauritius).

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

Representing the Executive Head: Representative: M. Landey (Canada). Alternate: K. Stangeland (Norway).

International Telecommunication Union

Representing the Participants: Representative: J. Balfroid (Belgium).

STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE PENSION BOARD

Members (elected at the Board's twenty-third session):

United Nations (Group I)

Representing the General Assembly: Representative: M. Majoli. Alternates: E. C. Garrido, M. G. Okeyo, S. Kuttner, R. Schmidt, A. Marpaung.

Representing the Secretary-General: Representative: H. F. Debatin. Alternate: N. Rathore.

Representing the Participants: Representative: A. A. Garcia.

Alternates: P. K. Tsien, A. J. Friedgut, E. Albertal, A. Tholle, D. F. Mant.

Specialized agencies (Group II)

Representing the Governing Body: Representative: Dr. A. Sauter (WHO). Alternate: L. A. Valle (WHO).

Representing the Executive Head: Representative: L. Alonso de Huarte (IAEA). Alternate: D. J. Musk (ITU).

Representing the Participants: Representative: S. Grabe (ILO). Alternates: E. Ryser (ILO), W. Longerich (ILO).

Specialized agencies (Group III)

Representing the Governing Body: Representative: N'Sougan Agblemagnon (UNESCO). Alternate: G.-H. Dumont (UNESCO).

Representing the Executive Head: Representative: N. Salathé (ICAO). Alternate: S. E. Jayasekera (ICAO).

Representing the Participants: Representative: P. Montanaro (FAO). Alternates: T. Rivetta (FAO), A. Eid (FAO).

COMMITTEE OF ACTUARIES

The Committee of Actuaries consists of five members, each representing one of the five geographical regions of the United Nations.

Members: A. O. Ogunshola, Region I (African States); K. Takeuchi, Region II (Asian States); E. M. Chetyrkin, Region III (Eastern European States); G. Arroba, Region IV (Latin American States); R. J. Myers, Region V (Western European and other States).

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)

ADVISORY COMMISSION OF UNRWA

The Advisory Commission of UNRWA met on 10 August 1977 at Amman, Jordan.

Members: Belgium, Egypt, France, Japan, Jordan Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic (Chairman), Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

WORKING GROUP ON THE FINANCING OF UNRWA

Members: France, Ghana (Vice-Chairman), Japan, Lebanon, Norway (Rapporteur), Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey (Chairman), United Kingdom, United States.

Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Sir John Shaw Rennie (until 31 March 1977), Thomas W. McElhiney (from 1 April 1977).

Deputy Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Thomas W. McElhiney (until 31 March 1977), Alan J. Brown (from 29 July 1977).

United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee

The United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee did not meet in 1977.

Members: Brazil, Canada, France, India, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation

The United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation held its twenty-sixth session at Vienna, from 13 to 21 April 1977.

Members: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Sudan, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Chairman: M. Klimek (Czechoslovakia).

Vice-Chairman: F. E. Stieve (Germany, Federal Republic of).

Rapporteur: K. Sundaram (India).

United Nations Special Fund

(to provide emergency relief and development assistance)

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund consists of 36 members elected by the General Assembly from among Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The term of office is three years.

The Board, which reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, held its fourth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 19 January 1977.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1977:* Algeria, Argentina,† Czechoslovakia, India, Nigeria, Paraguay, Philippines,† Sri Lanka, Sweden, Turkey, Zaire,†

To serve until 31 December 1978: Costa Rica,† France, Guyana, Japan, Nepal, Norway, Pakistan, Somalia, Sudan,† USSR, Upper Volta, Venezuela.

To serve until 31 December 1979:* Ecuador, Fiji,† Grenada,† Iran, Madagascar,† Mali, Netherlands, Syrian Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, Yugoslavia.

* One seat remained unfilled in 1977.

† Not represented at the fourth session.

President: Ole Algard (Norway).

Vice-Presidents: Miodrag M. Cabric (Yugoslavia), Kamal Gadir Salim (Sudan).

Rapporteur: Mian Qadrud-Din (Pakistan).

Executive Director of the United Nations Special Fund: Gabriel Van Laethem (acting).

On 15 December 1977, the General Assembly elected the following members for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1978 to fill six of the 13 vacancies as of 31 December 1977: Algeria, Benin, Central African Empire, Czechoslovakia, Paraguay, Sri Lanka. At the same time the Assembly authorized the Economic and Social Council to hold elections (in 1978) for the remaining vacancies.

United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries

The General Assembly established the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries on 15 December 1975¹⁴ and approved its statute on 21 December 1976.¹⁵ The Special Fund was to operate as an organ of the Assembly, with its policies and procedures to be formulated by a Board of Governors.

The chief executive officer of the Special Fund, the Executive Director, to be appointed by the Secretary-General subject to the confirmation of the Assembly, was to discharge his functions under the guidance and supervision of the Board of Governors and an Executive Committee, if established.

The Executive Director was not appointed in 1977.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

A 36-member Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries was to be elected by the General Assembly from among Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, keeping in view the need for a balanced representation of the beneficiary land-locked developing countries and their transit neighbours, on the one hand, and potential donor countries on the other.

Members were to serve three-year terms, except that at the first election the terms of one third of the members were to expire at

¹⁴ Ibid., pp. 387-88, text of resolution 3504(XXX).

¹⁵ See Y.U.N., 1976, pp. 355-57, text of resolution 31/177, containing Statute.

the end of one year and those of a further third, at the end of two years.

The Board was to report annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

On 21 December 1977, the Assembly deferred election of the Board to its thirty-third (1978) session.

United Nations Staff Pension Committee

The United Nations Staff Pension Committee consists of three members elected by the General Assembly, three appointed by the Secretary-General and three elected by the participants in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund. The term of office of the elected members is three years.

Members:

Elected by Assembly (to serve until 31 December 1979): Members: E. C. Garrido; M. Majoli; M. G. Okeyo. Alternates: S. Kuttner; A. Marpaung; R. Schmidt, Chairman.

Appointed by Secretary-General (to serve until further notice): Members: H. F. Debatin; S. Ivanko; C. C. Timbrell. Alternates: W. H. Ziehl; N. Rathore; R. Gieri.

Elected by Participants (to serve until 31 December 1979): Members: A. A. Garcia; P. K. Tsien; A. J. Friedgut. Alternates: E. Albertal; A. Tholle; D. F. Mant.

United Nations University

COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

The Council of the United Nations University, the governing board of the University, consists of: (a) 24 members appointed jointly by the Secretary-General and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), in consultation with the agencies and programmes concerned, including the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), who serve in their personal capacities for six-year terms; (b) the Secretary-General, the Director-General of UNESCO and the Executive Director of UNITAR, who are ex-officio members; and (c) the Rector of the University, who is normally appointed for a five-year term.

The Council held two sessions in 1977, both at Tokyo, Japan: its eighth, from 21 to 25 February; and its ninth, from 5 to 9 December.

Members (until 2 May 1977):

Served until 2 May 1977: Jacob Festus Ade-Ajayi, Chairman (Nigeria); Jean Bernard (France);* Marcolino Gomes Candau (Brazil);* Ismail Ghanem, Vice-Chairman (Egypt); Janusz W. Golebiowski (Poland); Akilu Habte (Ethiopia);* Reimut Jochimsen (Germany, Federal Republic of); Gopalaswami Parthasarathi (India); Jose Luis Romero (Argentina); Victor Sahini (Romania);* Seydou Madani Sy (Senegal);* Victor Luis Urquidi (Mexico).

To serve until 2 May 1980:† Lord Asa Briggs, Vice-Chairman (United Kingdom); Roger Gaudry (Canada); Hans Lowbeer (Sweden); Yoshinori Maeda (Japan); Antonio Marussi (Italy); Majid Rahnama, Vice-Chairman (Iran); Marcel Roche, Vice-Chairman (Venezuela); Edward W. Weidner, Vice-Chairman (United States); Eric Eustace Williams (Trinidad and Tobago);* Keniz Fatima Yusuf (Pakistan).

Ex-officio members: The Secretary-General, the Director-General of UNESCO, the Executive-Director of UNITAR; and the Rector of the University.

* Did not attend the eighth session.

† Two vacancies remained unfilled for the period ending 2 May 1977.

Members (from 3 May 1977):

To serve until 2 May 1980: Jacob Festus Ade-Ajayi, Chairman (Nigeria);* Lord Asa Briggs, Vice-Chairman (United Kingdom); Roger Gaudry (Canada); Hans Lowbeer (Sweden); Yoshinori Maeda (Japan); Antonio Marussi (Italy); Majid Rahnama, Vice-Chairman (Iran); Marcel Roche, Vice-Chairman (Venezuela); Seydou Madani Sy (Senegal);* Edward W. Weidner, Vice-Chairman (United States); Eric Eustace Williams (Trinidad and Tobago);† Keniz Fatima Yusuf (Pakistan).

To serve until 2 May 1983:** Estefania Aldaba-Lim (Philippines); Pawel Bozyk (Poland); Carlos Chagas (Brazil);† Wilbert K. Chagula (United Republic of Tanzania); Jean Coulomb (France); P. N. Dhar (India); Shams El-Wakil (Egypt); Rev. Felipe E. MacGregor (Peru); Abdul Salam Majali (Jordan); Maluwa Kalenga (Zaire); Ines Wesley Tanaskovic (Yugoslavia); Stephan Verosta (Austria).

Ex-officio members: The Secretary-General, the Director-General of UNESCO, the Executive-Director of UNITAR; and the Rector of the University.

* Reappointed with effect from 3 May 1977 to fill the vacancies created by resignations during 1976.

† Did not attend the ninth session.

** Twelve members were appointed for a six-year term with effect from 3 May 1977 to fill the vacancies which occurred the day before.

The Council maintained two standing committees during 1977: the Committee on Finance and Budget; and the Committee on Programmes and Institutional Relations (formerly the Programme Committee and the Committee on Institutional Relations).

Rector of the United Nations University: James M. Hester.

World Food Council

The World Food Council, at the ministerial or plenipotentiary level, functions as an organ of the United Nations and reports to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. It consists of 36 members, nominated by the Economic and Social Council and elected by the Assembly according to the following pattern: nine members from African States, eight from Asian States, seven from Latin American States, four from socialist States of Eastern Europe and eight from Western European and other States. Members serve for three-year terms.

During 1977, the World Food Council held its third session, from 20 to 24 June, at Manila, Philippines. It was preceded by a series of preparatory meetings held between 9 and 14 May, at Rome.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1977: Chad, Egypt, Hungary, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, Venezuela.

To serve until 31 December 1978: Argentina, Bangladesh, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Mauritania, Mexico, Rwanda,* Somalia, Thailand, United States, Yugoslavia.

To serve until 31 December 1979: Australia, Cuba, France, Guatemala,* Ivory Coast, Jamaica,* Madagascar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, USSR.

* Not represented at the third session.

President: Arturo R. Tanco, Jr. (Philippines).

Vice-Presidents: Jeremiah J. M. Nyagah (Kenya), Jorge Palacios

Treviño (Mexico), Vladimir Stipetic (Yugoslavia).

Rapporteur: Roger Bull (Canada).

Executive Director: John A. Hannah.

On 14 December 1977, the Economic and Social Council nominated the following 12 States for election by the General Assembly to membership in the World Food Council, for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1978, to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1977: Denmark, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Iran, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Morocco, Netherlands, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela. They were elected by the Assembly on 15 December 1977.

The Security Council

The Security Council consists of 15 Member States of the United Nations, in accordance with the provisions of Article 23 of the United Nations Charter as amended in 1965.

MEMBERS

Permanent members: China, France, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Non-permanent members: Benin, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, Venezuela.

On 24 October 1977, the General Assembly elected Bolivia, Czechoslovakia, Gabon, Kuwait and Nigeria for a two-year term beginning on 1 January 1978, to replace Benin, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Pakistan, Panama and Romania, whose terms of office were to expire on 31 December 1977.

PRESIDENTS

The Presidency of the Council rotates monthly, according to the English alphabetical listing of its member States. The following served as Presidents during 1977:

Month	Member	Representative
January	USSR	O. A. Troyanovsky
February	United Kingdom	Sir James Murray
March	United States	Andrew Young
April	Venezuela	Simón Alberto Consalvi
May	Benin	Thomas S. Boya
June	Canada	William H. Barton
July	China	Chen Chu
August	France	Jacques Leprette
September	Germany, Federal Republic of	Baron Rudiger von Wechmar
October	India	Rikhi Jaipal
November	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Mansur Rashid Kikhia
December	Mauritius	Sir Harold E. Walter Radha Krishna Ramphul

Collective Measures Committee

The Collective Measures Committee reports to both the General Assembly and the Security Council. (See above, under THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

Disarmament Commission

The Disarmament Commission reports to both the General Assembly and the Security Council. (See above, under THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

Military Staff Committee

The Military Staff Committee consists of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. It met fortnightly throughout 1977; the first meeting was held on 6 January and the last, on 22 December.

Members.

China. Army representative and head of delegation: Hsu Yi-min. Air Force representative: Li Chih-hung. Navy representative: Feng Lih-sun. Assistant to head of delegation: Huang Pao-hsiang.

France. Army representatives: Brigadier-General C. Georges Fricaud-Chagnaud; Lieutenant-Colonel Bernard Gildas Fournier; Lieutenant-Colonel Gerard Henri Berge; Lieutenant-Colonel Roland Francis Dubois. Air Force representative: Lieutenant-Colonel Claude Cholin (until 18 July 1977), Colonel A. de Bernes de Longvilliers (from 18 July 1977). Navy representative: Commander Michel Charles V. B. Debray.

USSR. Armed Forces representatives: Rear Admiral I. P. Sakulkin; Colonel V. N. Chernyshev (until 9 December 1977);

Lieutenant-Colonel L. V. Vorobyev; Captain 2nd Rank A. P. Koval (until 26 July 1977), Lieutenant-Colonel V. K. Efremov (from 19 July 1977).

United Kingdom. Army representatives: Lt-Gen. Sir Rollo Pain; Brigadier Andrew Linton Watson (until 16 June 1977), Brigadier David Houston (from 16 June 1977); Colonel Brian R. W. Barber; Major Charles John Dawney (until 22 July 1977). Air Force representatives: Air Commodore Neville S. Howlett (until 9 September 1977), Air Commodore R. L. Davis (from 9 September 1977); Group Captain Ernest S. Chandler. Navy representatives: Rear-Admiral Roy William Halliday (until 15 November 1977), Rear-Admiral Robert M. Burgoyne (from 15 November 1977); Captain Noel Beame; Lieutenant-Commander R. M. S. Hart (from 22 July 1977). Royal Marines representative: Colonel John Frederick Mottram (until 23 September 1977), Colonel D. J. Brewster (from 23 September 1977).

United States. Army representatives: Lieutenant General Edward Charles Meyer; Colonel William R. D. Jones. Air Force representatives: Lieutenant General William G. Moore (until 25 March 1977), Lieutenant General W. L. Creech (from 2 May 1977); Colonel Nathaniel A. Gallagher (until 1 July 1977), Colonel John M. Kirk (from 29 July 1977). Navy representatives: Vice Admiral Joseph P. Moorer (until 23 August 1977), Vice Admiral W. J. Crowe, Jr. (from 23 August 1977); Captain Carl J. Lidel.

Standing committees

There are three standing committees of the Security Council, each composed of representatives of all Council members:

Committee of Experts (to examine the provisional rules of procedure of the Council and any other matters entrusted to it by the Council)

Committee on Council Meetings Away from Headquarters

Committee on the Admission of New Members

Ad hoc bodies

Ad Hoc Sub-Committee on Namibia

The Ad Hoc Sub-Committee on Namibia consists of all the members of the Security Council. It did not meet in 1977.

Committee of Experts Established by the Security Council at its 1506th Meeting

(on the question of micro-States)

The Committee of Experts consists of all the members of the Security Council. The chairmanship is rotated monthly in the English alphabetical order of the member States.

The Committee of Experts did not meet in 1977.

Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

The Committee reports to the General Assembly, which also requested the Security Council to consider the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights recognized by the Assembly. (See above, under THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

Security Council Committee Established by Resolution 421(1977) concerning the Question of South Africa

On 9 December 1977, the Security Council established a committee, consisting of all the members of the Council, which was, among other things, to study and recommend to the Council measures for the effective application of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa and to obtain further information from all States regarding their implementation of the embargo.

The Committee did not meet in 1977.

**Security Council Committee Established
in pursuance of Resolution 253(1968) concerning
the Question of Southern Rhodesia**

The Committee consists of all the members of the Security Council.

On 10 February 1977, the Committee elected Mansur Rashid Kikhia (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Chairman, and on 28 April 1977 it elected the delegations of Venezuela and India to provide the First Vice-Chairman and Second Vice-Chairman, respectively.

Security Council Special Mission to Benin

(established by Security Council resolution 404(1977))

Members: India, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Panama (Chairman).

Special Committee against Apartheid

The Special Committee against Apartheid reports to both the General Assembly and the Security Council. (See above, under THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS AND SPECIAL MISSIONS

**Chief Co-ordinator of the United Nations Peace-keeping
Missions in the Middle East**

Chief Co-ordinator: Lieutenant-General Ensio P. H. Siilasvuo.

**United Nations Truce Supervision Organization
in Palestine (UNTSO)**

Chief of Staff: Major-General Emmanuel Alexander Erskine.

United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF)

Force Commander: Major-General Rais Abin.

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)

Force Commander: Major-General Hannes Philipp.

United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)

Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Cyprus: Javier Perez de Cuellar (until 20 December 1977), Rémy Gorge (acting) (from 21 December 1977).

Force Commander: Major-General James Joseph Quinn.

**United Nations Military Observer Group
in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)**

Chief Military Observer: Lieutenant-General Luis Tassara González (until 30 June 1977), Lieutenant-Colonel Pol. A. Bergevin (acting) (from 1 July 1977).

**Representative of the Secretary-General in accordance
with Security Council resolution 415(1977)**

Representative of the Secretary-General: Lieutenant-General Dewan Prem Chand.*

* Appointed by the Secretary-General, with the approval of the Security Council, on 4 October 1977. Under the terms of the Security Council resolution requesting his appointment, the Representative of the Secretary-General was to enter into discussions with the British Resident Commissioner designate and with all the parties concerning the military and associated arrangements necessary to effect the transition to majority rule in Southern Rhodesia.

The Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council consists of 54 Member States of the United Nations, elected by the General Assembly, each for a three-year term, in accordance with the provisions of Article 61 of the United Nations Charter as amended in 1965 and 1973.

MEMBERS

To serve until 31 December 1977: Argentina, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Japan, Kenya, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, USSR, United Kingdom, Yemen, Zaire.

To serve until 31 December 1978: Afghanistan, Algeria, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Cuba, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Malaysia, Nigeria, Portugal, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

To serve until 31 December 1979: Colombia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Poland, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, United States, Upper Volta.

On 24 October 1977, the General Assembly elected the following 17 States as members of the Council: Argentina, Central African Empire, China, Finland, Hungary, India, Japan, Lesotho, Malta, Romania, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania; and, on 28 November 1977, it elected the Dominican Republic, all for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1978 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1977.

SESSIONS

Organizational session for 1977: United Nations Headquarters, New York, 11-14 January 1977.

Third special session: United Nations Headquarters, New York, 23 February 1977.

Sixty-second session: United Nations Headquarters, New York, 12 April-13 May 1977.

Sixty-third session: Geneva, 6 July-4 August 1977.

Resumed sixty-third session: United Nations Headquarters, New York, 5, 17 and 31 October, and 2 and 14 December 1977.

OFFICERS

President: Ladislav Smid (Czechoslovakia).

Vice-Presidents: Ole Algard (Norway); Mehdi Ehsassi (Iran); Edouard Longerstae (Belgium); Abdalla Mahgoub (Sudan); Rafael Rivas (Colombia) (until 23 February 1977), Donald O. Mills (Jamaica) (from 23 February 1977).

Subsidiary and other related organs

SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

In addition to three regular sessional committees, the Economic and Social Council may, at each session, set up other committees and refer to them any question on the agenda for study and report. Such committees may be committees of the whole or of limited membership.

Other subsidiary organs reporting to the Council consist of functional commissions, regional commissions, standing committees, expert bodies and ad hoc bodies.

Those bodies marked * were set up or began to function during 1977; those marked † were discontinued in 1977.

The interagency Administrative Committee on Co-ordination also reports to the Council.

Sessional committees

Economic Committee

Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee

Social Committee

Ad Hoc Sessional Committee on human settlements*†

Functional commissions and subsidiaries
Commission for Social Development

Commission on Human Rights

- Ad Hoc Committee on Periodic Reports on Human Rights
- Ad Hoc Working Group (established by Commission resolution 8(XXXI))
- Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts (established by Commission resolution 2(XXIII))
- Group of Three Established under the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid*
- Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities
 - Working Group (established by Sub-Commission resolution 2(XXIV))
 - Working Group (established by Sub-Commission resolution 11 (XXVI I))
 - Working Groups (established by Commission decision 6(a)(XXXII)† and decision 5(XXXIII)*)
- Commission on Narcotic Drugs
 - Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East
 - Working Group*†
- Commission on the Status of Women
- Population Commission
- Statistical Commission

Regional commissions

- Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
- Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)
- Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)
- Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA)
- Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA)

Standing committees

- Commission on Transnational Corporations
 - Intergovernmental Working Group on a Code of Conduct
- Committee for Programme and Co-ordination
- Committee on Housing, Building and Planning
- Committee on Natural Resources
- Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies
- Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
- Committee on Review and Appraisal
- Committee on Science and Technology for Development

Expert bodies

- Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development
- Committee for Development Planning
- Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods
 - Group of Experts on Explosives
 - Group of Rapporteurs of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods
- Committee on Crime Prevention and Control
- Group of Experts on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries
- United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names

Ad hoc bodies

- Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group on the Problem of Corrupt Practices
- Preparatory Sub-Committee for the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination
- Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

OTHER RELATED BODIES

- Human Rights Committee
- International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)
- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- United Nations Capital Development Fund
 - Executive Board

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

- Executive Board
 - Committee on Administration and Finance
 - Programme Committee
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
 - Trade and Development Board
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
 - Governing Council
 - Budgetary and Finance Committee
 - Committee on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries
 - Intergovernmental Working Group on Overhead Costs*
 - Inter-Agency Consultative Board of UNDP (IACB)
 - United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
 - Governing Council
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
 - Industrial Development Board
- United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
- United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)
 - Board of Directors
- United Nations Special Fund
 - Board of Governors
- United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries
 - Board of Governors
- United Nations University
 - Council of the United Nations University
- World Food Council
- World Food Programme
 - Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes

Sessional committees

Each of the sessional committees of the Economic and Social Council consists of the 54 members of the Council.

SESSIONAL COMMITTEES AND OFFICERS

- Economic Committee. Chairman: Donald O. Mills (Jamaica). Vice-Chairmen: J. K. B. Kinsman (Canada), Mian Qadruddin (Pakistan).
- Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee. Chairman: Mehdi Ehsassi (Iran). Vice-Chairmen: Mohamed Benhocine (Algeria), Hans-Otto Neuhoﬀ (Germany, Federal Republic of).
- Social Committee. Chairman: Ole Algard (Norway). Vice-Chairmen: Habiba A. Balogun (Nigeria), V. N. Martynenko (Ukrainian SSR).
- Ad hoc Sessional Committee on human settlements. Chairman: Abdalla Mahgoub (Sudan).

Functional commissions and subsidiaries**Commission for Social Development**

The Commission for Social Development consists of 32 members, elected for four-year terms by the Economic and Social Council.

Members:

- To serve until 31 December 1978: Costa Rica, Cyprus, Egypt, Finland, Gabon, Japan, Mali, Mexico, Romania, United Kingdom, Zaire.
- To serve until 31 December 1979: Dominican Republic, France, Grenada, Hungary, Indonesia, Lesotho, Mongolia, Netherlands, Sierra Leone, USSR, United States.
- To serve until 31 December 1980: Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, Guinea, Iraq, Italy, Madagascar, Philippines, Poland, Turkey.

The Commission held its twenty-fifth session at Geneva, from 17 January to 4 February 1977, with the following members and their chief representatives:

Chile: Gregorio Amunategui; Jorge Cruz Badilla (alternate). Costa Rica: Jorge Arturo Montero-Castro. Cyprus: Mikis Sparsis, Rapporteur. Denmark: Finn Nielsen; Lise Lynaes (alternate). Dominican Republic: Eudoro Sanchez y Sanchez;* Rolando Perez Uribe (alternate). Ecuador: Gladys Pozo de Ruiz, Vice-Chairman; Fernando Flores (alternate). Egypt: Ahmed Mohamed Khalifa; Ahmed Aboul Kheir, Leila Emara, (alternates). Finland: Tapani Puroila; Anna-Liisa Korhonen, Kirsti M. Valvio (alternates). France: Jacqueline Bardeau; Jean Fernand-Laurent, Georges Gautier (alternates). Gabon: (not represented). Guinea: Jeanne Martin Cisse, Vice-Chairman. Grenada: (not represented). Hungary: Iliona Gereb; Janos Varga (alternate). Indonesia: Ali Bustam; Djadjat Dradjat (alternate). Iraq: Jawad M. Ghali. Italy: Maria Antonietta Cao-Pinna, Vice-Chairman; Daniele Occhipinti, Ludovico Ortona (alternates). Japan: Sadako Ogata; Tsutomu Tanaka (alternate). Lesotho: Julius Nako Tsoanamatsie. Madagascar: Jean-Jacques Maurice; Henry N. Rabary (alternate). Mali: (not represented). Mexico: Agustin Arias Lazo; Jorge Berea Arce, Teresa Margarita Roman Arista (alternates). Mongolia: Luvsandan-zangyn Ider. Netherlands: G. Hendriks; R. G. Deibel, C. A. Everts (alternates). Philippines: Narciso G. Reyes; Josue L. Villa (alternate). Poland: Michael Dobroczynski; Helena Dobrzynska (alternate). Romania: Ioan Voicu, Chairman; Constantin Ivascu (alternate). Sierra Leone: Rosalind Omolaja Forde. Turkey: Mustafa Aksin. USSR: L. Astafiev. United Kingdom: Albert Russell Garness Prosser; J. Chapman (alternate). United States: Jean Picker; Lois J. Matteson (alternate). Zaire: Nyimi Nyimi; Ludunge Kadahi, Lisenbe Elebe (alternates).

* Did not attend the twenty-fifth session.

Commission on Human Rights

The Commission on Human Rights consists of 32 members, elected for three-year terms by the Economic and Social Council.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1977: Byelorussian SSR, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iran, Italy, Senegal, United States, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia.

To serve until 31 December 1978: Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Jordan, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Rwanda, Turkey, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

To serve until 31 December 1979: Austria, Cyprus, India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Syrian Arab Republic, Sweden, Uganda, USSR.

The Commission held its thirty-third session at Geneva, from 7 February to 11 March 1977, with the following members and their chief representatives:

Austria: Felix Ermacora; Leonore Abele-Emich (alternate). Bulgaria: Luben Pentchev; Kalin Mitrev (alternate). Byelorussian SSR: L. I. Maksimov; V. I. Lukyanovich, A. V. Orlovski (alternates). Canada: Yvon Beaulne; F. E. K. Chandler, R. Hurtubise, M. I. Massip (alternates). Costa Rica: Fernando Salazar; Merida Morales (alternate). Cuba: Carlos Lechuga Hevia, Vice-Chairman; Miguel Alfonso Martinez, Humberto Rivero Rosario (alternates). Cyprus: Michael A. Triantafyllides; Loukis Loukaides, Andreas V. Mavrommatis (alternates). Ecuador: Leopoldo Benites; Jose Rafael Serrano (alternate). Egypt: Omran El-Shafei, Vice-Chairman; Ahmed Aboul Kheir, Leila Emara, Dawlat Ibrahim Hassan, Mervate Tallawy (alternates). Germany, Federal Republic of: Gerhard Jahn; Hartmut Hillgenberg, Christoph Merkel (alternates). India: V. C. Trivedi; P. K. Gupta, Nina Sibal (alternates). Iran: Princess Ashraf Pahlavi; Manouchehr Fartash (alternate). Italy: Giuseppe Sperduti, Vice-Chairman; M. Alessi (alternate). Jordan: Waleed M. Sadi; Kamal Hasa, Talal Hassan, Saleh Kabariti (alternates). Lesotho: Lekhanya E. Mathaba. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya: Kamel Hassan Maghur; Youssef Arebi, Attia Embark, Mohamed Jamal Ghellali (alternates). Nigeria: G. A. Falase; J. A. Adeosun, O. O. Somorin (alternates). Pakistan: Ghulam Ali Allana; M. Humayun Khan, Khalid Saleem, Rapporteur, Mohammed Yunus (alternates). Panama: Didimo Rios;* Aquilino Villamonte Ramos. Peru: Luis Marchand Stens;* Luis Chavez-

Godoy (alternate). Rwanda: Fulgence Seminega; Antoine Ntashmaje (alternate). Senegal: Kéba M'Baye; Abdoulaye Diéye (alternate). Sweden: Hans Danelius; John Hagard, Jan Stahl (alternates). Syrian Arab Republic: Dia Allah El-Fattal; Adnan Jouman-Agha, Mawia Sheikh-Fadli (alternates). Turkey: Ercument Yavuzalp; Elvend Kantar, Osman Koruturk; Unal Marasli, Kaya Toperi, Hasim Utkan (alternates). Uganda: Louis Kayanda Mwangaguhunga.* USSR: V. A. Zorin; D. V. Bykov (alternate). United Kingdom: Sir Keith Unwin; David Broad (alternate). United States: Allard K. Lowenstein; Warren E. Hewitt (alternate). Upper Volta: Charles Seriba Traore; Athanase Nanema (alternate). Uruguay: Carlos Giambruno; Aureliano Aguirre (alternate). Yugoslavia: Aleksandar Bozovic, Chairman; Zagorka Ilic (alternate).

* Did not attend the thirty-third session.

On 11 May 1977, the Economic and Social Council elected Australia, Brazil, Colombia, France, Iran, Poland, the United States and Yugoslavia; and on 12 May it elected Egypt, the Ivory Coast and Senegal, all for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1978 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1977.

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON

PERIODIC REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The Ad Hoc Committee on Periodic Reports on Human Rights held its 1977 meetings at Geneva, between 31 January and 4 February.

Members: India (Chairman/Rapporteur), Italy, Peru, Senegal, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

AD HOC WORKING GROUP

(to inquire into the situation of human rights in

Chile, established by Commission on Human Rights resolution 8(XXXI) of 27 February 1975)

Members: Ghulam Ali Allana, Chairman/Rapporteur (Pakistan); Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador); Abdoulaye Diéye (Senegal); Felix Ermacora (Austria); Marian J. T. Kamara (Sierra Leone).

AD HOC WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS

(established by Commission on Human Rights resolution 2(XXIII) of 6 March 1967)

Members: Amjad Ali (India); Annan Arkyin Cato (Ghana); Humberto Diaz-Casanueva (Chile); Felix Ermacora (Austria); Branimir M. Jankovic, Vice-Chairman (Yugoslavia); Kéba M'Baye, Chairman/Rapporteur (Senegal).

GROUP OF THREE ESTABLISHED UNDER THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE SUPPRESSION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF APARTHEID

Pursuant to a resolution of 13 December 1976 of the General Assembly,¹⁶ the Chairman of the thirty-third session of the Commission on Human Rights appointed the Group of Three on 11 March 1977, as called for by article IX of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, which was adopted by the Assembly on 30 November 1973¹⁷ and which entered into force on 18 July 1976. Members of the Group are members of the Commission and also representatives of the States parties to the International Convention.

The Group of Three did not meet in 1977.

Members: Cuba, Nigeria, Syrian Arab Republic.

SUB-COMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF

DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

The Sub-Commission consists of 26 members elected by the Commission on Human Rights from candidates nominated by

¹⁶ Ibid., p. 577, text of resolution 31/80.

¹⁷ See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 103-5, resolution 3068(XXVIII), containing text of International Convention.

Member States of the United Nations, in accordance with a scheme to ensure equitable geographical distribution. Members serve in their individual capacities as experts, rather than as governmental representatives, each for a three-year term.

Members: Wisam Al-Zahawi (Iraq), Bali Ram Bhagat (India), Abdelwahab Bouhdiba (Tunisia), Jose Joaquín Caicedo Perdomo (Colombia), W. Beverly Carter, Jr. (United States), Antonio Cassese (Italy),* Aureliu Cristescu (Romania), I. J. D. Durlong (Nigeria), Manouchehr Ganji (Iran), Branimir M. Jankovic (Yugoslavia), Renu Jotidilok (Thailand), Ahmed Mohamed Khalifa (Egypt), Kezia Njeri Egeria Kinyanjui (Kenya), Antonio Martínez-Báez (Mexico), Jose R. Martínez Cobo (Ecuador), Ernesto Navarro Richardson (Nicaragua), Erik Nettel (Austria), Gonzalo Ortiz Martín (Costa Rica), Mrs. Turkia Ould-Daddah (Mauritania), Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada (Pakistan), Nicole Questiaux (France), Marc Schreiber (Belgium),* E. Kofi Sekyiamah (Ghana), Freddie A. Short (Sierra Leone), S. N. Smirnov (USSR), Benjamin Charles George Whitaker (United Kingdom).

*Elected by the Commission on Human Rights on 10 March 1977: Antonio Cassese (Italy), to replace Francesco Capotorti (Italy), who resigned from the Sub-Commission in 1976; Marc Schreiber (Belgium), to replace T. C. van Boven (Netherlands), who resigned on 4 February 1977.

The Sub-Commission held its thirtieth session at Geneva, from 15 August to 2 September 1977, with the following members and alternates:

Wisam Al-Zahawi;* Basil Yussef (alternate) (Iraq). Bali Ram Bhagat; K. S. Sodhi (alternate) (India). Abdelwahab Bouhdiba, Vice-Chairman (Tunisia). Jose Joaquín Caicedo Perdomo; Angela Herrán (alternate) (Colombia). W. Beverly Carter, Jr. (United States). Antonio Cassese, Rapporteur; Daniele Occhipinti (alternate) (Italy). Aureliu Cristescu (Romania). I. J. D. Durlong;* Ibrahim Sulaiman Jimeta (alternate) (Nigeria). Manouchehr Ganji; Shirin Amir Tahmaseb (alternate) (Iran). Branimir M. Jankovic, Vice-Chairman; Milutin Despotovic (alternate) (Yugoslavia). Renu Jotidilok;* Voraputhi Jayanama (alternate) (Thailand). Ahmed Mohamed Khalifa (Egypt). Kezia Njeri Egeria Kinyanjui (Kenya). Antonio Martínez-Báez (Mexico). Jose R. Martínez Cobo; Jose Rafael Serrano (alternate) (Ecuador). Ernesto Navarro Richardson (Nicaragua). Erik Nettel; Rudolf Torovsky (alternate) (Austria). Gonzalo Ortiz Martín, Vice-Chairman (Costa Rica). Mrs. Turkia Ould-Daddah;* T. Ould Sidi (alternate) (Mauritania). Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada, Chairman; Khalid Saleem (alternate) (Pakistan). Nicole Questiaux (France). Marc Schreiber (Belgium). E. Kofi Sekyiamah (Ghana). Freddie A. Short (Sierra Leone). S. N. Smirnov; L. Dadiani (alternate) (USSR). Benjamin Charles George Whitaker (United Kingdom).

* Did not attend the thirtieth session.

Working Group

(established by resolution 2(XXIV) of 16 August 1971 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1503(XLVIII))

The Working Group on communications concerning human rights held its sixth session at Geneva, from 1 to 11 August 1977.

Members: W. Beverly Carter, Jr. (United States); Ernesto Navarro Richardson (Nicaragua); Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada (Pakistan); E. Kofi Sekyiamah, Chairman/Rapporteur (Ghana); S. N. Smirnov (USSR).

Working Group

(established on 21 August 1974 by resolution 11 (XXVII) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities)

The Working Group on slavery held its third session at Geneva, on 10, 11 and 24 August 1977.

Members: Jose Joaquín Caicedo Perdomo (Colombia); Manouchehr Ganji (Iran); Branimir M. Jankovic (Yugoslavia); Kezia Njeri Egeria Kinyanjui (Kenya); Benjamin Charles George Whitaker, Chairman/Rapporteur (United Kingdom).

WORKING GROUPS

(to study situations revealing consistent patterns of gross and reliably attested violations of human rights)

Working Group established by Commission on Human Rights decision 6(a)(XXXII) of 4 March 1976:

Members: Yvon Beaulne, Chairman/Rapporteur (Canada); Aleksandar Bozovic (Yugoslavia); Luis Chávez-Godoy (Peru); Waleed M. Sadi (Jordan); Fulgence Seminega (Rwanda).

Working Group established by Commission on Human Rights decision 5(XXXIII) of 1 March 1977:

Members: Ghulam Ali Allana (Pakistan); Yvon Beaulne, Chairman/Rapporteur (Canada); Zagorka Ilic (Yugoslavia); Fulgence Seminega (Rwanda); Aquilino Villamonte Ramos (Panama).

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs consists of 30 members, elected for four-year terms by the Economic and Social Council from among the Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies and the parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, with due regard to the adequate representation of (a) countries which are important producers of opium or coca leaves, (b) countries which are important in the manufacture of narcotic drugs, and (c) countries in which drug addiction or the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs constitutes an important problem, as well as taking into account the principle of equitable geographical distribution.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1977: Australia, Brazil, Chile, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Romania, Togo, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom.

To serve until 31 December 1979: Argentina, Canada, Colombia, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Italy, Kenya, Madagascar, Pakistan, Sweden, Thailand, United States, Yugoslavia.

The Commission held its twenty-seventh session at Geneva, from 7 to 25 February 1977, with the following members and their chief representatives:

Argentina: Amadeo Luis Farias; Francisco Lalanne (alternate). Australia: G. E. Sheen; D. de Souza, Jennifer Morison-Turnbull (alternates). Brazil: Fernando Ayres da Cunha. Canada: Dr. D. M. Smith, Second Vice-Chairman; T. R. McKim (alternate). Chile: Dr. María Rosa Mas Torner; Pedro Oyarce (alternate). Colombia: Hector Charry Samper, Luis Villa Mizar Herrera; Carlos Osorio (alternate). Egypt: Dr. Hamdy H. El-Hakim; Dr. Helmi Ghali Abdel-Messih, General Sami Assaad Farag, Abdel Aziz Ahmed Hamdy, Kamel Khalil (alternates). France: Charles Vaille; Jacqueline Balencie, T. J. M. Francfort, Germaine Hirlmann, François Le Mouel, C. Merlin (alternates). Germany, Federal Republic of: Dr. Oskar Schroeder; Dr. Eleonore Linsmayer (alternate). Hungary: Dr. Bela Boles; Bela Blaho, Lajos Kopetty, Dezsó Lukacs, Janos Somogyvari (alternates). India: B. B. Gujral; Anand P. Agrawal, S. S. Gothoskar (alternates). Indonesia: Sukardjo Subadi, Mr. Suharjono. Iran: Behruz Shahandeh, Rapporteur. Italy: Giuseppe di Gennaro; Massimo Bonomo, Romano Capasso, Benedetto Lenti, Alberto Mollica, Franco Testa, Ferdinando Zezza (alternates). Jamaica: Joy Webster; Vivian Betton (alternate). Japan: Dr. Nobuo Motohashi; Takao Onishi (alternate). Kenya: Christopher Wetungu. Madagascar: Maurice Rاندrianame. Mexico: Juan Barona-Lobato; Augusto Bondani Guasti, Ignacio Vasquez Torres (alternates). Morocco: T. Chkili; Ahmed Seddiki (alternate). Pakistan: Sahibzada Raoof Ali; Akhlar Hashmi (alternate). Romania: Mircea Manea. Sweden: Bror Anders Rexed, First Vice-Chairman; Lars Hultstrand, Carl-Edvard Sturkell

(alternates). Thailand: Chitra Posayanonda, Pora Tamprateep; Benja Soponpinich, Police Major-General Chavalit Yodmani (alternates). Togo: Dr. Faadi Johnson-Dagbegnikin. Turkey: Ercument Yavuzalp; Murat Bilhan, Osman Koruturk, Kaya Toperi (alternates). USSR: Dr. E. Babaian, Chairman; E. P. Sviridov (alternate). United Kingdom: G. I. de Deney; D. H. Cecil, D. G. Turner (alternates). United States: Mathea Falco; Peter Boume, Robert L. Dupont, Betty C. Gough, Donald E. Miller (alternates). Yugoslavia: Vladimir Kusevic; Milutin Despotovic (alternate).

On 11 May 1977, the Economic and Social Council elected the following 15 members for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1978 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1977: Algeria, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, German Democratic Republic, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Mexico, Panama, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom.

SUB-COMMISSION ON ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFIC AND RELATED MATTERS IN THE NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

Members: Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan, Sweden, Turkey.

The Sub-Commission held one meeting in 1977, at Geneva, on 18 February, with the following members and their representatives attending:

Afghanistan: Mohammad Yahya Maroofi. Iran: Behruz Shahan-deh. Pakistan: Sahibzada Raoof Ali. Sweden: Sten Stromholm. Turkey: Ercument Yavuzalp, Chairman.

Working Group

Members: Afghanistan: Mir Mohammad Ibrahim. Iran: Brigadier-General Seyed-Ahmad Seyed-Taheri (Chairman). Pakistan: Sahibzada Raoof Ali. Turkey: Cetin Olzac.

Commission on the Status of Women

The Commission on the Status of Women consists of 32 members, elected for four-year terms by the Economic and Social Council.

The Commission did not meet in 1977.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1978: Byelorussian SSR, Dominican Republic, Gabon, Indonesia, Senegal, Sweden, Thailand, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire.
To serve until 31 December 1979: Cuba, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Iran, Mexico, Pakistan, Togo, Venezuela.
To serve until 31 December 1980: Belgium, Bulgaria, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, New Zealand, Niger, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago.

Population Commission

The Population Commission consists of 27 members, elected for four-year terms by the Economic and Social Council.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1977: Ecuador, India, Japan, Mauritania, Panama, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.
To serve until 31 December 1979: Finland, France, Ghana, Indonesia, Mexico, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR.
To serve until 31 December 1980: Brazil, Dominican Republic, Hungary, Netherlands, Norway, Rwanda, Spain, Thailand, Zaire.

The Commission held its nineteenth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 10 to 21 January 1977, with the following members and their chief representatives:

Brazil: Luis Paulo Lindenberg Sette. Dominican Republic: Luis González Fabra; Myrtha Tavares de Grossman, Máximo Otoniel Molina (alternates). Ecuador: Eduardo Santos, Vice-Chairman. Finland: Kauko M. Sipponen; Anja-Riitta Ketokoski, Elina Visuri (alternates). France: Alfred Sauvy; Jean Bourgeois-Pichat (alter-

nate). Ghana: Samuel Baidoo Jones, Rapporteur. Hungary: Jozsef Balint; Egon Szabady (alternate). India: Serla Grewal, Vice-Chairman; Mr. Shashank, Nina Sibal (alternates). Indonesia: Roesiah Sardjono; Achmad Pamekas, Pek Poedjoetomo (alternates). Japan: Nobuo Shinozaki. Mauritania: Mrs. Turkia Ould-Daddah; Mamadou Kane (alternate). Mexico: Luisa Maria Leal; Sergio Correu, Jorge Cueto Garcia; Ramon Ojeda Mestre, Valentin O. Trevino (alternates). Netherlands: Dirk Jan van de Kaa, Chairman; E. J. N. Brouwers (alternate). Norway: Petter Jakob Bjerve. Panama: Hildebrando Araica; Ithzel de Villarroel (alternate). Philippines: Mercedes B. Concepcion; Laura Lopez Using (alternate). Rwanda: Silas Niyibizi. Sierra Leone: Rosalind Omolaja Forde. Spain: Salustiano Del Campo Urbano. Thailand: Visid Prachuabmoh. Tunisia: Mezri Chekir; Taoufik Kilani (alternate). Uganda: Moses Mukasa; Harold E. L. Acemah, Hilda B. Rwabazaire (alternates). Ukrainian SSR: A. A. Zhuk. USSR: A. A. Isupov; A. D. Zhukov (alternate). United Kingdom: Jean Helen Thompson; E. Grebenik, J. D. Greig, Michael A. Pattison (alternates). United States: Marshall Green; Fred O. Pinkham, Conrad Taeuber (alternates). Zaire: (not represented).

* Did not attend the nineteenth session.

On 11 May 1977, the Economic and Social Council elected the following nine members for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1978 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1977: Barbados, Egypt, India, Japan, Malawi, Panama, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Statistical Commission

The Statistical Commission consists of 24 members, elected for four-year terms by the Economic and Social Council.

The Commission did not meet in 1977.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1977: Canada, Gabon, New Zealand, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, USSR, United States, Venezuela.
To serve until 31 December 1979: Argentina, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, India, Iraq, Ireland, Kenya, Ukrainian SSR.
To serve until 31 December 1980: Brazil, France, Japan, Malaysia, Panama, Romania, Sweden, United Kingdom.

On 11 May 1977, the Economic and Social Council elected the following members for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1978 to fill seven of the eight vacancies occurring on 31 December 1977: Canada, Ethiopia, Jamaica, Spain, Tunisia, USSR, United States.

No further election was held in 1977 for the remaining vacancy.

Regional commissions

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific held its thirty-third session at Bangkok, Thailand, from 20 to 30 April 1977.

Members: Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, China, Democratic Kampuchea,* France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives,* Mongolia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa,* Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga,* USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Viet Nam.

Associate members: Brunei,* Cook Islands, Fiji,* Gilbert Islands,* Hong Kong, Solomon Islands,* Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Tuvalu.*

Switzerland, not a Member of the United Nations, participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

* Not represented at the thirty-third session.

Chairman: Marka Bahadur Gurung (Nepal).

Vice-Chairmen: Neale de Alwis (Sri Lanka), Tan Sri Chong Hon Nyan (Malaysia), Mohsen Sadigh Esfandiary (Iran), Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan), Aziz-ul Huq (Bangladesh), Tadamshi Kuranari (Japan), Lu Tzu-po (China), Adam Malik (Indonesia), Troadio T. Quiazon, Jr. (Philippines), Noupanh Sithphasay (Lao People's Democratic Republic).

The following are the main subsidiary bodies of the Commission:

For policy and direction: Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission; Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Co-operation.

For sectoral review and project formulation and programming: Committee on Agricultural Development; Committee on Development Planning; Committee on Industry, Housing and Technology; Committee on Natural Resources; Committee on Population; Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications;* Committee on Social Development; Committee on Statistics; Committee on Trade; Special Body on Land-locked Countries.

For project implementation: Advisory Board, Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee; Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin; Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas; Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas; Typhoon Committee; Intergovernmental Governing Council† and Co-ordinating Committee for the five regional training and research institutions (Asian and Pacific Centre for Women and Development,** Asian and Pacific Development Administration Centre,‡ Asian and Pacific Development Institute,§ Social Welfare and Development Centre for Asia and the Pacific,§ Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific‡), as well as a separate Advisory Committee for each.

* Formerly known as the Committee on Transport and Communications, the Committee was restructured and renamed by ESCAP on 27 April 1977.

† Constituted on 29 April 1977.

** Established pursuant to ESCAP resolutions of 6 March 1975 and 31 March 1976 and inaugurated on 27 February 1977.

‡ Formerly known, respectively, as the Asian Centre for Development Administration, the Asian Development Institute, the Asian Centre for Training and Research in Social Welfare and Development, and the Asian Statistical Institute, these institutions were renamed by ESCAP on 29 April 1977.

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

The regular biennial session of the Economic Commission for Africa is at the ministerial level and is known as the Conference of Ministers.

The Commission held its thirteenth session (fourth meeting of the Conference of Ministers) at Kinshasa, Zaire, from 24 February to 3 March 1977.

Members: Algeria, Angola,* Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde,* Central African Empire, Chad, Comoros,* Congo, Djibouti,† Egypt, Equatorial Guinea,* Ethiopia, Gabon,* Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau,* Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar,* Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique,* Niger,* Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles,* Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa,** Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia.

Associate members: The non-self-governing territories situated within the geographical area of the Commission and States responsible for international relations in those territories (i.e. France, Spain* and the United Kingdom).

Switzerland, not a member of the United Nations, participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

* Not represented at the thirteenth session.

† Became a member of ECA on its admission to membership in the United Nations on 20 September 1977.

** On 30 July 1963, the Economic and Social Council decided that South Africa should not take part in the work of ECA until conditions for constructive co-operation had been restored by a change in South Africa's racial policy.¹⁸

Chairman: Bofossa W'amb'ea Nkoso (Zaire).

First Vice-Chairman: Peter W. Matoka (Zambia).

Second Vice-Chairman: Ousmane Seck (Senegal).

Rapporteur: Abdellatif Ghissassi (Morocco).

The Commission has established the following principal subsidiary bodies:

Committee on Staff Recruitment and Training, Conference of African Demographers, Conference of African Planners, Conference of African Statisticians, Executive Committee, Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development in Africa, Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements,* Technical Committee of Experts, Trans-African Highway Co-ordinating Committee.

* Established by ECA on 1 March 1977.

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

The Economic Commission for Europe held its thirty-second session at Geneva, from 19 to 30 April 1977.

Members: Albania,* Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

The Holy See, Liechtenstein and San Marino, which are not Members of the United Nations, participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

* Not represented at the thirty-second session.

Chairman: Cornelio Sommaruga (Switzerland).

Vice-Chairman: Eugeniusz Kulaga (Poland).

Rapporteurs: V. I. Lukyanovich (Byelorussian SSR), Franz Weisglas (Netherlands).

The Commission has established the following principal subsidiary bodies:

Chemical Industry Committee; Coal Committee; Committee on Agricultural Problems; Committee on Electric Power; Committee on Gas; Committee on Housing, Building and Planning; Committee on Water Problems; Committee on the Development of Trade; Conference of European Statisticians; Inland Transport Committee; Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Environmental Problems; Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Science and Technology; Senior Economic Advisers to ECE Governments; Steel Committee; Timber Committee.

Some of these committees have established subsidiary bodies, including standing sub-committees and working parties.

Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA)

The Economic Commission for Latin America held its seventeenth session at Guatemala City, Guatemala, from 25 April to 5 May 1977.

¹⁸ See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 274-75, text of resolution 974 D IV (XXXVI).

Members: Argentina, Bahamas,* Barbados,* Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana,* Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Associate members: Belize, West Indies Associated States (Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the territory of Montserrat—collectively as a single member).*

Switzerland, not a Member of the United Nations, participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

* Not represented at the seventeenth session.

Chairman: Adolfo Molina-Orantes (Guatemala).

First Vice-Chairman: Jorge Chavez Quelopana (Peru).

Second Vice-Chairman: Frank Owen Abdulah (Trinidad and Tobago).

Rapporteur: Victor Manuel Barceló Rodríguez (Mexico).

The Commission has established the following principal subsidiary bodies:

Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee, Committee of High-level Government Experts, Committee of the Whole, Committee on Central American Economic Co-operation and its Inter-Agency Commission, Regional Committee on Electrical Standards, Regional Group on Electricity Rates, Trade Committee; Governing Council, Latin American Demographic Centre; Technical Committee, Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning.

The Committee of the Whole of ECLA held its eleventh extraordinary session in New York on 21 November 1977.

Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA)

The Economic Commission for Western Asia held its fourth session at Amman, Jordan, from 24 to 29 April 1977.

Members: Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Egypt,* Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen; Palestine Liberation Organization.*

* Became a member by a resolution of 22 July 1977 of the Economic and Social Council.

Chairman: Najmuddin Dajani (Jordan).

Vice-Chairmen: S. Barakat Al-Lamaky (Oman), Mohamed Abdel Wahab Joubari (Democratic Yemen).

Rapporteur: Ghazi Derwish (Iraq).

The Commission has established a Standing Committee to advise on arrangements for sessions and other meetings of the Commission and on other matters as needed.

Standing committees

Commission on Transnational Corporations

The Commission on Transnational Corporations consists of 48 members from all States, elected for three-year terms by the Economic and Social Council according to a specific pattern of geographical distribution.

The Commission held its resumed second session on 3 March 1977 and its third session from 25 April to 6 May 1977, both at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1977: Argentina, Australia,* Bangladesh,* Bulgaria, Colombia,* Democratic Yemen,* Ecuador, France,* German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of Guinea,* Japan,* Philippines,* Sierra Leone,* Tunisia, Zambia.*

To serve until 31 December 1978: Algeria, Canada, Gabon,* India, Iran, Iraq, Italy,* Ivory Coast,* Jamaica, Nigeria, Pakistan,* Peru, Spain, Ukrainian SSR, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

To serve until 31 December 1979: Brazil,* Cuba, Indonesia,* Kenya, Kuwait, Madagascar,* Mexico, Netherlands, Panama, Sweden, Thailand, Uganda, USSR, United Kingdom,* United States, Zaire.*

Expert Advisers:¹⁹ J. D. Akumu (Kenya), S. Babar Ali (Pakistan), Sid Ahmed Ghazali (Algeria),† Johan M. Goudswaard (Netherlands), I. D. Ivanov (USSR), Elizabeth Jager (United States), Gilbert Jones (United States), Kiyoshi Kojima (Japan), David Lea (United Kingdom), Alfred Lucas Mfinanga (United Republic of Tanzania),† Alister McIntyre (Grenada),† Samuel Paul (India), Germanico Salgado (Ecuador), Mario Sanfelice (Italy), Juan Somavia (Chile), Gerd Tacke (Germany, Federal Republic of).

* Not represented at the resumed second session.

† Did not attend the third session.

Chairman: Carlos Alzamora Traverso (Peru) (resumed second session), Abdelmadjid Fasla (Algeria) (third session).

Vice-Chairmen: Abdelmadjid Fasla (Algeria) (resumed second session), Mian Qadru-Din (Pakistan) (third session); Evgeny Mateev (Bulgaria); Pieter Sanders (Netherlands).

Rapporteur: Saroj Chavanaviraj (Thailand) (resumed second session), Juan Manuel Figuerero (Argentina) (third session).

On 11 May 1977, the Economic and Social Council elected the following members for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1978 to fill 13 of the 16 vacancies occurring on 31 December 1977: Argentina, Benin, Colombia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Japan, Romania, Surinam, Switzerland, Tunisia, Zambia.

No further elections were held in 1977 for the remaining vacancies.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING

GROUP ON A CODE OF CONDUCT

The Intergovernmental Working Group, a working group of the whole of the Commission, held two sessions in 1977, both at United Nations Headquarters, New York: its first, from 10 to 14 January; and its second, from 18 April to 4 May.

Chairman: Sten Niklasson (Sweden).*

Vice-Chairmen: Konstantin Kolev (Bulgaria), Farrokh Parsi (Iran).

* Also served as Rapporteur.

Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination is the main subsidiary organ of the Economic and Social Council and of the General Assembly for planning, programming and co-ordination and reports directly to both. It consists of 21 members nominated by the Council and elected by the Assembly for three-year terms according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical distribution.

The Committee held an organizational meeting on 9 May 1977 and its seventeenth session from 23 May to 17 June 1977, both at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1977: Brazil, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire.*

To serve until 31 December 1978: Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Chile, Denmark, Pakistan, United Kingdom.

¹⁹ At its resumed second session, the Commission on Transnational Corporations, in consultation with the Secretary-General, selected 16 persons who in a private consultative capacity were to assist the Commission and its Intergovernmental Working Group on a Code of Conduct, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1913(LVII) of 5 December 1974 (see Y.U.N., 1974, pp. 485-86, esp. para. 1 (d)).

To serve until 31 December 1979: Argentina, Colombia, France, Sudan, Uganda, USSR, United States.

* Not represented at the seventeenth session.

Chairman: Peter Hansen (Denmark).

Vice-Chairmen: P. Belyaev (Byelorussian SSR), Angel Maria Oliveri López (Argentina), Michael G. Okeyo (Kenya).

Rapporteur: G. S. Iyer (India).

On 11 May 1977, the Economic and Social Council nominated the following seven Member States of the United Nations, for election by the General Assembly, for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1978 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1977: Brazil, Burundi, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya. They were elected by the Assembly on 14 October 1977.

Committee on Housing, Building and Planning

The Committee on Housing, Building and Planning consists of 27 members, elected for four-year terms by the Economic and Social Council according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical distribution.

The Committee did not meet in 1977.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1977: Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Finland, Gabon, Iraq, Morocco, Thailand, Venezuela.

To serve until 31 December 1979: Burundi, Ecuador, France, Greece, Japan, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania.

To serve until 31 December 1980: Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Ghana, Iran, Malawi,* Portugal, Syrian Arab Republic,* Uganda, United States.

* Elected on 11 May 1977.

On 11 May 1977, the Economic and Social Council elected the following nine members for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1978 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1977: Barbados, Canada, Central African Empire, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Iraq, Jamaica, Sweden, Thailand.

On 19 December 1977, the General Assembly decided that the Council (at its next session in 1978) should transform the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning into a Commission on Human Settlements with a membership of 58, to be elected for three-year terms according to the following distribution of seats: 16 seats for African States, 13 for Asian States, 6 for Eastern European States, 10 for Latin American States and 13 for Western European and other States. The Commission was to report to the Assembly through the Council.

Committee on Natural Resources

The Committee on Natural Resources consists of 54 members, elected by the Economic and Social Council for four-year terms in accordance with the geographical distribution of seats in the Council.

The Committee, acting as the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Water Conference pursuant to a 1975 resolution of the Council,²⁰ held its second special session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 3 to 7 January 1977. The Committee held its fifth (regular) session at Geneva, from 9 to 19 May 1977.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1978:* Argentina, Australia, Egypt, France, Gabon,† German Democratic Republic, Iceland,** Indonesia, Iran,† Iraq, Italy, Kenya, Kuwait,† Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Sudan, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, United States, Upper Volta,† Yugoslavia.

To serve until 31 December 1980:* Algeria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burundi,† Canada, Central African Empire,† Colombia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, India, Jamaica,† Japan,

Malaysia, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru,† Philippines,† Romania, Sierra Leone,†† Swaziland, USSR, United Kingdom, Venezuela, Zaire,† Zambia.

* Two seats, one reserved for a member from Asian States for a term until 31 December 1978 and another reserved for a member from African States for a term until 31 December 1980, remained unfilled in 1977.

† Not represented at the fifth (regular) session.

** Not represented at the second special session.

\$ The Philippines was elected on 13 January 1977 and Sierra Leone, on 11 May 1977.

Officers, second special session

Chairman: Leslie O. Harriman (Nigeria).

Vice-Chairmen: M. Al-Badri (Iraq), J. P. Bruce (Canada), V. I. Kryzhanovsky (Ukrainian SSR).

Rapporteur: Pedro Camacho-Sánchez (Venezuela).

Officers, fifth (regular) session

Chairman: Per Jodahl (Sweden).

Vice-Chairmen: Jesús Fomerino (Venezuela), Hanumantha Rao (India), Gerhard Zindler (German Democratic Republic).

Rapporteur: A. Samir Mokhtar (Egypt).

Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies

The Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies, reconstituted pursuant to a 1976 resolution of the Economic and Social Council²¹ of 13 May 1976 for the purpose of negotiating a relationship agreement between the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, held a series of meetings between 14 April and 11 May 1977.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Canada, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iran, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Somalia, United States.

Chairman: Rafael Rivas (Colombia) (until 23 February 1977), Abdalla Mahgoub (Sudan) (from 23 February 1977).

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

The Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations consists of 13 members of the Economic and Social Council, elected for a term of four years by the Council according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical representation.

The Committee held two series of meetings in 1977, both at United Nations Headquarters, New York: between 7 and 11 February and between 7 and 11 April.

Members (until 31 December 1978): Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Ghana, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Sweden,* Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

* Elected on 13 January 1977 to fill the seat vacated by the Netherlands on 1 January 1977.

Chairman: Olle Dahlen (Sweden).

Vice-Chairman: Bassam Salih Kubba (Iraq).

Rapporteur: Ali Hachani (Tunisia) (February meetings), Annan Arkyin Cato (Ghana) (April meetings).

Committee on Review and Appraisal

The Committee on Review and Appraisal consists of 54 members, elected by the Economic and Social Council for four-year terms in accordance with the geographical distribution of seats in the Council.

The Committee held its fourth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 16 May to 3 June 1977.

²⁰ See Y.U.N., 1975, p. 506, text of resolution 1979(LIX) of 31 July 1975.

²¹ See Y.U.N., 1976, p. 469, text of resolution 2006(LX).

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1977:* Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Chad, Colombia, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Iran, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Netherlands, Nigeria, United Kingdom, Venezuela, Zaire.

To serve until 31 December 1979:† Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United States, Yugoslavia.

* The seats reserved for two members from Asian States remained unfilled in 1977.

† The seats reserved for one member from African States and two members from Asian States remained unfilled in 1977.

Chairman: Saad M. Hashmi (India).

Vice-Chairmen: Ali Hachani (Tunisia), Wolfgang Sproete (German Democratic Republic).

Rapporteur: Kerstin Oldfelt (Sweden).

On 11 May 1977, the Economic and Social Council elected the following members for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1978 to fill 18 of the 30 vacancies as of 31 December 1977: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Kenya, Netherlands, Nigeria, Surinam, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela.

No further elections were held in 1977 for the remaining vacancies.

Committee on Science and Technology for Development

The Committee on Science and Technology for Development consists of 54 members, elected for four-year terms by the Economic and Social Council in accordance with the geographical distribution of seats in the Council.

The Committee, acting as the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, held its first special session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 31 January to 14 February 1977. (See above, under THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1978:* Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Chad, France, Guatemala, India, Italy, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States.

To serve until 31 December 1979:* Austria, Canada, Central African Empire, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ghana, Greece, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Philippines, Spain, Thailand.

To serve until 31 December 1980: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Cuba, Germany, Federal Republic of, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Madagascar, Mexico, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone,† Sudan, USSR, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

* The seat reserved for one member from Asian States remained unfilled in 1977.

† Elected on 11 May 1977.

Expert bodies**Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development**

The Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development consists of 24 members appointed by the Economic and Social Council, on nomination by the Secretary-General in consultation with Governments. Members serve in their personal capacities for a term of three years.

The Advisory Committee held its twenty-third session at Geneva, from 7 to 18 November 1977.

Members (until 12 January 1978):* Pierre Victor Auger (France); Bruce H. Billings (United States); Alfred Boettcher (Germany, Federal Republic of); Hendrik Brugt Gerhard Casimir (Netherlands); Carlos Chagas, Vice-Chairman (Brazil); Wilbert K. Chagula, Chairman (United Republic of Tanzania); Guy B. Gresford, Vice-Chairman (Australia); J. M. Gvishiani (USSR);† Zafar Ali Hashmi (Pakistan); Howe Yoon Chong (Singapore);† Kenneth S. Julien (Trinidad and Tobago);† Naji Abdul Kadir (Iraq);† Leszek Kasprzyk (Poland); Alexander Keynan (Israel); Mohamed Liassine (Algeria);† M. G. K. Menon (India); Takashi Mukaibo (Japan); Mukendi Mbuyi Tshingoma (Zaire);† Tiberiu Muresan (Romania); Marcel Roche (Venezuela); Hassan Saab (Lebanon); Kwaku Mawuena Sape (Ghana); Victor Luis Urquidí (Mexico); Mohammed Yeganeh (Iran).†

* On 14 December 1977, the Economic and Social Council decided to enlarge the Advisory Committee's membership from 24 to 28. At the same time, the Council extended the term of the current members, originally to expire on 31 December 1977, to the date of appointment of the enlarged membership, on 12 January 1978, during the Council's 1978 organizational session.

† Did not attend the twenty-third session.

The Advisory Committee has established regional groups for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe, Latin America and Western Asia, as well as a number of ad hoc working groups.

Committee for Development Planning

The Committee for Development Planning is composed of 24 experts representing different planning systems. They are appointed by the Economic and Social Council, on nomination by the Secretary-General, to serve in their personal capacities for a term of three years.

The Committee held its thirteenth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 11 to 21 April 1977.

Members" (until 31 December 1977†): Chedly Ayari (Tunisia);** Hendricus Cornelis Bos (Netherlands); Ester Boserup (Denmark); Nurul Islam (Bangladesh); Saeb Jaroudi (Lebanon);** Paul Kaya (Congo); V. N. Kirichenko (USSR); Janos Komai, Vice-Chairman (Hungary); Julio A. Lacarte (Uruguay); John P. Lewis, Rapporteur (United States); Alister McIntyre (Grenada);** J. H. Mensah (Ghana);** Vidjojo Nitisastro (Indonesia); Saburo Okita (Japan);** H. M. A. Onitiri (Nigeria);** Jozef Pajestka (Poland); Giuseppe Parenti (Italy); K. N. Raj (India); Jean Ripert (France); Germánico Salgado, Chairman (Ecuador); Leopoldo Solís (Mexico).**

* Three seats remained unfilled in 1977.

† The succeeding members were not appointed in 1977.

** Did not attend the thirteenth session.

Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods

The Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods did not meet in 1977.

By a resolution of 5 May 1977, the Economic and Social Council decided that any member of the Committee of Experts might participate in the work of and vote in the Committee's subsidiary bodies provided such member notified the United Nations Secretariat of the intention to do so.

Members* (experts appointed by the following countries): Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Norway, Poland, Thailand, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

* By the end of 1977, two additional members remained to be appointed, in accordance with a 1975 resolution of the Economic

and Social Council to enlarge the Committee's membership to 15.²²

GROUP OF EXPERTS ON EXPLOSIVES

Members (experts appointed by the following countries): France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom, United States.

The Group of Experts on Explosives held its seventeenth session at Geneva, from 8 to 12 August 1977. Attending the session were:

L. Andronov (USSR);* W. K. Byrd (United States); E. Heinrich (Germany, Federal Republic of); P. Marrec (France); T. R. Robertson (Canada);* E. G. Whitbread, Chairman (United Kingdom); L. Savi (Italy).*

* Member of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods.

GROUP OF RAPORTEURS OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON THE TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Members (rapporteurs appointed by the following countries): Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

The Group of Rapporteurs of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods held its twentieth session at Geneva, from 15 to 19 August 1977. Attending the session were:

L. Andronov, Vice-Chairman (USSR); W. K. Byrd (United States); T. Ellison, Vice-Chairman (Canada); F. Goemmel (Germany, Federal Republic of); Serm Hatakosol (Thailand);* P. Marrec (France); L. Savi, Chairman (Italy); L. Spencer (United Kingdom).

* Member of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods.

Committee on Crime Prevention and Control

The 15 members who comprise the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control were appointed by the Economic and Social Council on the recommendation of the Secretary-General, to serve in their individual capacities for a term of four years, the current term to expire on 31 December 1978.

On 8 December 1977, the General Assembly decided that the members of the Committee should be elected by the Council, on the basis of equitable geographical representation, from among experts nominated by Member States. The term of office was to remain four years, with one half of the membership being elected every two years.

The Committee did not meet in 1977.

Members (until 31 December 1978): Tolani Asuni (Nigeria), Nils Christie (Norway), Mustafa El-Augi (Lebanon), Marcel Ette Bogui (Ivory Coast), Sergio Garcia Ramirez (Mexico), Giuseppe di Gennaro (Italy), Sa'ïd Hekmat (Iran), Wojciech Michalski (Poland), Jorge Arturo Montero-Castro (Costa Rica), Sir Arthur Peterson (United Kingdom), Ramananda Prasad Singh (Nepal), Simone Andrée Rozes (France),* Richard W. Velde (United States), B. A. Viktorov (USSR), Yip Yat-Hoong (Malaysia).

* Appointed with effect from 13 January 1977.

Group of Experts on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries

The Group of Experts on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries held its seventh meeting at Geneva, Switzerland, from 24 October to 4 November 1977.

Members: A. N. E. Amissah, Chairman (Ghana); Maurice Hugh Collins (United Kingdom) (from 26 July);* Francisco O. N. Dornelles (Brazil); M. Feinberg (United States) (from 2 September);* Simcha Gafny (Israel); Adnan Bazer Kafaoğlu (Turkey); Pierre Kerlan (France); Carlos C. Martínez Molteni (Argentina); Thomas Menck (Germany, Federal Republic of); Hamzah Merghani

(Sudan); Shri S. Narayan (India) (from 9 August);* Efen Piana (Philippines) (from 6 September);* N. M. Qureshi (Pakistan) (from 7 April);* Mitsuo Sato (Japan) (from 4 October);* A. Scheel, Rapporteur (Norway); C. Sivaprakasam (Sri Lanka);† W. H. van den Berge, Vice-Chairman (Netherlands); Gilberto U. Vistoso (Chile); Max Widmer (Switzerland); Ahmed Zarrouk (Tunisia).

* Appointed by the Secretary-General during 1977 to replace, respectively, B. Pollard (United Kingdom); Nathan Gordon (United States), who died in September 1976; S. R. Mehta (India); Ambrosio M. Lina (Philippines); Riaz Ahmad (Pakistan); and Yuji Gomi (Japan).

† Did not attend the seventh meeting.

United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names

The United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names held its seventh session at Athens, Greece, on 16 August and 8 September 1977. Attending the session were the chairmen or chief representatives of 17 geographical/linguistic divisions, as follows:

Africa Central Division:* M. Bizenga (Congo).

Africa East Division: W. J. Absaloms, Vice-Chairman (September meeting) (Kenya).

Africa West Division: R. Oluwole Coker (Nigeria).

Arabic Division: A. Al-Wohaibi (Saudi Arabia).

Asia, East Division (other than China): T. Kanakubo (Japan).

Asia, South-East Division: Major-General B. Khamasundara (Thailand).

Asia, South-West Division (other than Arabic): M. H. Ganji (Iran).

China Division: Yang Leiguang (China).

Dutch and German-speaking Division: E. Meynen (Germany, Federal Republic of); D. P. Blok, Rapporteur (August meeting) (Netherlands); Josef Breu, Chairman (September meeting) (Austria).

East Central and South-East Europe Division: S. Rado (Hungary).

India Division: Colonel D. N. Sharma Atri Harnal (India).

Latin America Division: Francis Gall (Guatemala).

Norden Division: Per Hovda (Norway).

Romano-Hellenic Division: J. Ramondou (France).

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Division: A. M. Komkov, Vice-Chairman (August meeting) (USSR).

United Kingdom Division: H. A. G. Lewis (United Kingdom).

United States of America and Canada Division: M. F. Burrill, Chairman (August meeting) (United States); A. Rayburn, Rapporteur (September meeting) (Canada).

* Established by a resolution of 7 September 1977 of the Third United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names held at Athens, Greece, from 17 August to 7 September 1977.

Ad hoc bodies

Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group on the Problem of Corrupt Practices²³

The Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group on the Problem of Corrupt Practices, originally to consist of 18 members elected by the Economic and Social Council according to a specific pattern of equitable geographical distribution, held three sessions during 1977 with a membership of 12: its second and third sessions, both at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 31 January to 11 February and from 28 March to 8 April, respectively; and its resumed third session, at Geneva, from 27 June to 1 July.

²² See Y.U.N., 1975, pp. 734-35, text of resolution 1973(LIX) of 30 July 1975.

²³ Formerly known as the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group on Corrupt Practices, the Working Group changed its name at its second ses-

On 4 August 1977, the Council decided to expand the Working Group's membership to include all interested States, provided that the Working Group would meet only if a quorum of four States from each interested geographical region was represented. The Council decided at the same time that the Working Group should draft an international agreement on illicit payments.

Members: Algeria, Colombia, Iran, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Uganda, United States, Venezuela, Zaire.

Chairman: Rafael Rivas (Colombia) (second session), Farrokh Parsi (Iran) (third session).

Vice-Chairman: Jumichi Nakamura (Japan) (second session), J. F. Botero (Colombia) (third session).

Rapporteur: Harold E. L. Acemah (Uganda).

Preparatory Sub-Committee for the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

On 14 January 1977, the Economic and Social Council enlarged the membership of the Preparatory Sub-Committee for the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination from 16 to 23 Member States of the United Nations to be appointed according to the following geographical distribution: six members from African States, four from Asian States, four from Latin American States, four from socialist States of Eastern Europe and five from Western European and other States. On 23 February 1977, the Council authorized its President, in consultation with regional groups, to appoint the 23 members.

The Preparatory Sub-Committee held one session, at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 14 to 25 March 1977.

Members:* Algeria, Austria, Bulgaria, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Iraq, Kenya, Nigeria, Philippines, Portugal, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, USSR, United Kingdom, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

* Appointed by the President of the Economic and Social Council, as stated in his letter of 4 March 1977 to the Secretary-General.

Chairman: Gbadebo Oladeinde George (Nigeria).

Vice-Chairmen: Taher Al-Hussami (Syrian Arab Republic), Jose M. Chaves (Grenada), António da Costa Lobo (Portugal).

Rapporteur: Zagorka Ilic (Yugoslavia).

Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

The membership of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) includes, under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, also the executive heads of the following organizations: International Labour Organization; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization; International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; International Monetary Fund; International Civil Aviation Organization; Universal Postal Union; International Telecommunication Union; World Meteorological Organization; Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization; World Intellectual Property Organization; International Fund for Agricultural Development;* International Atomic Energy Agency.

Also taking part in the work of ACC as full members are the United Nations Under-Secretaries-General for Economic and Social Affairs and for Administration and Management, and the executive heads of the following bodies: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; United Nations Environment Programme; United Nations Industrial Development Organization; United Nations Development Programme; World Food Programme; United Nations Children's Fund; Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East; United Nations Institute for Training and Research; and the executive head of the secretariat of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations and the executive heads (or their representatives) of all member organizations and bodies attended meetings of ACC in 1977.

The Administrative Committee has established a number of subsidiary bodies and working groups.

*Became a specialized agency on 15 December 1977 and, ipso facto, became a member of ACC on the same date.

Other related bodies

Human Rights Committee

The Human Rights Committee reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. (See above, under THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)

The International Narcotics Control Board was established under the terms of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, which entered into force on 13 December 1964.

In accordance with the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, which entered into force on 8 August 1975, the Board's membership rose, with effect from 2 March 1977, from 11 to 13 members, elected by the Economic and Social Council, three from candidates nominated by the World Health Organization (WHO) and 10 from candidates nominated by Members of the United Nations and parties to the Single Convention, and the term of office was extended from three to five years. However, at the election on 12 and 13 May 1976 of the enlarged Board, six of the members were chosen by lot to serve for a term of three years, and seven, for a term of five years, to initiate the process of rotation every three years.

The Board held two sessions in 1977, both at Geneva: its twentieth, from 12 to 27 May; and its twenty-first, from 12 October to 4 November.

Members (until 1 March 1977):

Elected from candidates nominated by WHO: Michel A. Attisso (Togo); Dr. Ramón de la Fuente Muñiz (Mexico); Dr. Sukru Kaymakcalan (Turkey).

Elected from candidates nominated by Governments: D. P. Anand (India); Dr. N. K. Barkov (USSR); Ross A. Chapman (Canada); Sir Frederick Mason (United Kingdom); Dr. Victorio V. Olguin (Argentina); Martin R. Pollner (United States); Paul Reuter (France); Dr. Tsutomu Shimomura (Japan).

Members (from 2 March 1977):

To serve until 1 March 1980: Dr. Ramón de la Fuente Muñiz (Mexico);* Dr. Helmut E. Ehrhardt (Germany, Federal Republic of); Dr. Diego Garcés-Girardo (Colombia); Mohsen Kchouk (Tunisia); Dr. Ahmed Wagdi Sadek (Egypt); Dr. Tsutomu Shimomura (Japan);†

To serve until 1 March 1982: Dr. N. K. Barkov (USSR); Daniel Bovet (Italy);* Dr. Tadeusz L. Chrusciel (Poland); Betty C. Gough (United States); Dr. Sukru Kaymakcalan, Second Vice-President (Turkey);* Paul Reuter, President (France); Dr. Jehan Shah Saleh, First Vice-President (Iran).

* Elected from candidates nominated by WHO.

† Did not attend the twenty-first session.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. (See above, under THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

United Nations Capital Development Fund

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board of the United Nations Capital Development Fund reports annually to the General Assembly through the

Economic and Social Council. (See above, under THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

The United Nations Children's Fund participates in the activities of the Protein Advisory Group of the United Nations System and collaborates with the World Health Organization (WHO) in a UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board of UNICEF consists of 30 members elected by the Economic and Social Council from Member States of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, for three-year terms.

In 1977, the Executive Board held a series of meetings at Manila, Philippines, between 23 May and 3 June; and an organizational meeting (with its composition as of 1 August 1977) at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 27 June.

Members (until 31 July 1977):

To serve until 31 July 1977: Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Pakistan, Thailand, Uganda,* Yugoslavia.

To serve until 31 July 1978: Benin, Bolivia,* Bulgaria,* Guinea,* Indonesia, Netherlands, Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

To serve until 31 July 1979: Brazil, France, Italy, Japan, Morocco, Poland, USSR, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States.

* Not represented at the May/June 1977 meetings.

Chairman: Antonio Ordóñez-Plaja (Colombia).

First Vice-Chairman: Zaki Hasan (Pakistan).

Second Vice-Chairman: Bogusław Kozusznik (Poland).

Third Vice-Chairman: Mamadou Maxime Camara (Guinea).

Fourth Vice-Chairman: Reino Rissanen (Finland).

On 11 May 1977, the Economic and Social Council elected the following 10 members for a three-year term beginning on 1 August 1977 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 July 1977: Afghanistan, Barbados, Canada, Chile, Germany, Federal Republic of, Jordan, Norway, Pakistan, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Members (from 1 August 1977):

To serve until 31 July 1978: Benin, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Guinea, Indonesia, Netherlands, Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

To serve until 31 July 1979: Brazil, France, Italy, Japan, Morocco, Poland, USSR, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States.

To serve until 31 July 1980: Afghanistan, Barbados, Canada, Chile, Germany, Federal Republic of, Jordan, Norway, Pakistan, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Chairman: Ferdinand Leopold Oyono (United Republic of Cameroon).

First Vice-Chairman: Zaki Hasan (Pakistan).

Second Vice-Chairman: Bogusław Kozusznik (Poland).

Third Vice-Chairman: Paal Bog (Norway).

Fourth Vice-Chairman: Marcos de Carvalho Candau (Brazil).

Executive Director of UNICEF: Henry R. Labouisse.

COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

Members:

To serve until 31 July 1977: Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Indonesia, Japan, Morocco, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

To serve from 1 August 1977: Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Sweden,

Switzerland, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States.

Ex-officio members: Chairman of the Executive Board, Chairman of the Programme Committee.

Chairman: Pieter A. van Buuren (Netherlands).

PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

The Programme Committee is a committee of the whole of UNICEF.

Chairman: Sadako Ogata (Japan).

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The Trade and Development Board reports to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; it also reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. (See above, under THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

GOVERNING COUNCIL

The Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme consists of 48 members, elected by the Economic and Social Council from Member States of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Twenty-seven seats are allocated to developing countries as follows: 11 to African countries, 9 to Asian countries and Yugoslavia, and 7 to Latin American countries.

Twenty-one seats are allocated to economically more advanced countries as follows: 17 to Western European and other countries, and 4 to Eastern European countries.

The term of office is three years, one third of the members being elected each year.

The Governing Council held its twenty-third session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 18 January to 4 February 1977; and its twenty-fourth session at Geneva, from 13 June to 1 July 1977.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1977: Argentina, Benin, Bulgaria, China, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guyana, Indonesia, Malawi, Malta, Netherlands, Niger, Peru, Poland, Sri Lanka, Switzerland.

To serve until 31 December 1978: Austria, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Mali, Mexico, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen.

To serve until 31 December 1979: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Congo, France, Guinea, Kuwait, Madagascar, Norway, Pakistan, Romania, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand.

President: Johan Kaufmann (Netherlands).

First Vice-President: Sarfraz Khan Malik (Pakistan).

Second Vice-President: Raul Desmarás-Luzuriaga (Argentina) (twenty-third session), José Andres (Argentina) (twenty-fourth session).

Third Vice-President: Evlogy Bonev (Bulgaria).

Rapporteur: Peter J. Kuyembeh (Sierra Leone).

On 11 May 1977, the Economic and Social Council elected the following 16 members for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1978 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1977: Argentina, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Netherlands, Poland, Senegal, Spain, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago.

Administrator of UNDP: F. Bradford Morse.

Deputy Administrator: Indraprasad G. Patel (until 30 November 1977).

BUDGETARY AND FINANCE COMMITTEE

The Budgetary and Finance Committee, a committee of the whole, held two series of meetings in 1977: one, at United Nations Headquarters, New York, between 17 January and 3 February; and another, at Geneva, between 9 and 27 June.

Chairman: Sarfraz Khan Malik (Pakistan).
Rapporteur: Henrik Amneus (Sweden).

COMMITTEE ON TECHNICAL

CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Committee on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, a committee of the whole, held two series of meetings in 1977: one, at United Nations Headquarters, New York, between 28 January and 3 February; and another, at Geneva, between 8 and 16 June.

Chairman: Raúl Desmarás-Luzuriaga (Argentina) (January/February meetings), José Ramón Sanchis Muñoz (Argentina) (June meetings).
Rapporteur: Krisda Piampongsant (Thailand).

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING

GROUP ON OVERHEAD COSTS

On 29 June 1977, the Governing Council established an inter-governmental working group to recommend new arrangements for the reimbursement of support costs for technical co-operation activities and to report to the Council on its work in June 1979.

The Working Group, which was to be open to the participation of all the members of the Governing Council, as well as to observers, did not meet in 1977.

INTER-AGENCY CONSULTATIVE BOARD OF UNDP (IACB)

The Inter-Agency Consultative Board consists of the Administrator of UNDP, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the executive heads of the specialized agencies—excepting the International Finance Corporation and the International Development Association—and of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the heads of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

The Executive Directors of the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme, as well as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, are invited to participate, as appropriate, in the meetings of the Board.

The Board, which meets under the chairmanship of the Administrator of UNDP, held its twenty-third session in Paris, on 4 April 1977; and its twenty-fourth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 27 October 1977. Represented at the sessions were:

United Nations; International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization; International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; International Monetary Fund;* International Civil Aviation Organization; Universal Postal Union; International Telecommunication Union; World Meteorological Organization; Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization; World Intellectual Property Organization;† International Fund for Agricultural Development;†** International Atomic Energy Agency; and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, United Nations Industrial Development Organization,* United Nations Children's Fund, World Food Programme, United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations Fund for Population Activities‡ and UNDP.

* Not represented at the twenty-fourth session.

† Not represented at either the twenty-third or twenty-fourth session.

** Became a specialized agency on 15 December 1977 and, ipso facto, became a member of IACB on the same date.

‡ Participates in the sessions of IACB at the request of the Board and the Administrator of UNDP.

By a resolution of 20 December 1977, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System that the machinery for interagency co-ordination should be streamlined. Accordingly, steps were to be taken (in 1978) to merge the Inter-Agency Consultative Board with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES (UNFPA)

The United Nations Fund for Population Activities is under the authority of the General Assembly. Over-all policy guidance is provided to the Fund by the Economic and Social Council and financial and administrative policy guidance, by the Governing Council of UNDP.

Executive Director: Rafael M. Salas.

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

GOVERNING COUNCIL

The Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme reports to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. (See above, under THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The Industrial Development Board, the principal organ of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. (See above, under THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

The Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research reports to the General Assembly and, as appropriate, to the Economic and Social Council. (See above, under THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development reports to the Economic and Social Council through the Commission for Social Development.

The Board consists of:

The Chairman, appointed by the Secretary-General: Mohamed Diawara (Ivory Coast);

Seven members, nominated by the Commission for Social Development and confirmed by the Economic and Social Council (to serve until 30 June 1977): Jacques Delors (France), Gunnar Karl Myrdal (Sweden), Khaleeq Ahmed Naqvi (India), H. M. A. Onitiri (Nigeria), Berislaw Sefer (Yugoslavia), Eleanor Bernert Sheldon (United States), Rodolfo Stavenhagen (Mexico);

Eight other members, as follows: a representative of the Secretary-General, the Director of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, the Director of the Asian and Pacific Development Institute, the Director of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Western Asia, the Director of UNRISD (ex officio), and the representatives of two of the following specialized agencies appointed as members and observers in annual rotation: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and World Health Organi-

zation; International Labour Organisation; and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

On 3 February 1977, the Commission for Social Development nominated the following for the vacancies occurring on 30 June 1977: Khaleeq Ahmed Naqvi (India), H. M. A. Onitiri (Nigeria), Berislav Sefer (Yugoslavia), Eleanor Bernert Sheldon (United States) and Rodolfo Stavenhagen (Mexico), to serve for a further term of two years; and Karl Erick Knutsson (Sweden) and Jean Ripert (France), to serve for a four-year term, all beginning on 1 July 1977. The Economic and Social Council confirmed the nominations on 13 May 1977.

United Nations Special Fund

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. (See above, under THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

A Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries was to report to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. (See above, under THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

United Nations University

COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

The Council of the United Nations University, the governing board of the University, reports annually to the General Assembly, to the Economic and Social Council and to the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) through the Secretary-General and the Director-General of UNESCO. (See above, under THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

World Food Council

The World Food Council, an organ of the United Nations at the ministerial or plenipotentiary level, reports to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. (See above, under THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

World Food Programme

COMMITTEE ON FOOD AID POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

The Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, the governing body of the World Food Programme, consists of 30 members, of whom 15 are elected by the Economic and Social Council and 15 by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), from Member States of the United Nations or from members of FAO. Members serve for three-year terms. The Committee reports annually to the Economic and Social Council and to the FAO Council. It also submits periodic and special reports to the World Food Council.

The Committee held two sessions in 1977: its third, from 16 to 27 May, and its fourth, from 24 October to 4 November, both at Rome.

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1977:

Elected by Economic and Social Council: Hungary, Mauritania, Philippines (Second Vice-Chairman), Sweden (Chairman), Turkey.

Elected by FAO Council: Australia, Canada, India, Saudi Arabia, United States.

To serve until 31 December 1978:

Elected by Economic and Social Council: Belgium, Denmark, Ethiopia, Japan, Pakistan.

Elected by FAO Council: Brazil, Congo (First Vice-Chairman), Indonesia, Netherlands, Uganda.

To serve until 31 December 1979:

Elected by Economic and Social Council: Argentina, Guatemala, Ireland, United Kingdom, Zaire.

Elected by FAO Council: Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guinea, Trinidad and Tobago.

On 11 May 1977, the Economic and Social Council elected Greece, Hungary, Norway and Tunisia; and, on 1 December 1977, the FAO Council elected Australia, Canada, India, Saudi Arabia and the United States, all for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1978 to fill nine of the 10 vacancies occurring on 31 December 1977.

No further elections were held in 1977 by the Economic and Social Council for the remaining vacancy.

Executive Director of the World Food Programme: Thomas C. M. Robinson (until 30 September 1977),* Garson Nathaniel Vogel (from 1 October 1977).

* Served as Executive Director ad interim from 16 May 1976 to 30 June 1977.

The Trusteeship Council

Article 86 of the United Nations Charter lays down that the Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following:

Members of the United Nations administering Trust Territories; Permanent members of the Security Council which do not administer Trust Territories;

As many other members elected for a three-year term by the General Assembly as will ensure that the membership of the Council is equally divided between United Nations Members which administer Trust Territories and those which do not.*

* During 1977, only one Member of the United Nations was an administering member of the Trusteeship Council, while four permanent members of the Security Council continued as non-administering members. Therefore, the parity called for by Article 86 of the Charter was not maintained.

MEMBERS

Member administering a Trust Territory: United States.

Non-administering members: China, France, USSR, United Kingdom.

SESSION

Forty-fourth session: United Nations Headquarters, New York, 6-23 June 1977.

OFFICERS

President: Robin A. C. Byatt (United Kingdom).

Vice-President: Ricardo Duque (France).

United Nations Mission to French Somaliland (Djibouti)

(to observe referendum and elections)

Members and representatives: Norway: Tom Eric Vraalsen. Sri Lanka: I. B. Fonseka, Chairman. Venezuela: Maria Clemencia López.

**United Nations Visiting Mission to the
Cayman Islands, 1977**

Members and representatives: Fiji: Berenado Vunibobo, Chairman. Trinidad and Tobago: Philip R. A. Sealy. Tunisia: Mohamed Bachrouch.

**United Nations Visiting Mission to the
United States Virgin Islands, 1977**

Members and representatives: Fiji: Berenado Vunibobo, Chairman. Mali: Noumou Diakite. Trinidad and Tobago: Philip R. A. Sealy. Tunisia: Mohamed Bachrouch.

The International Court of Justice

Judges of the Court

The International Court of Justice consists of 15 Judges elected for nine-year terms by the General Assembly and the Security Council, each voting independently.

The following were the Judges of the Court serving in 1977, listed in the order of precedence:

Judge	Country of nationality	End of term [*]
Eduardo Jiménez de Aréchaga, President	Uruguay	1979
Nagendra Singh, Vice-President	India	1982
Isaac Forster	Senegal	1982
André Gros	France	1982
Manfred Lachs	Poland	1985
Hardy Cross Dillard	United States	1979
Louis Ignacio-Pinto	Benin	1979
Federico de Castro	Spain	1979
Platon D. Morozov	USSR	1979
Sir Humphrey Waldock	United Kingdom	1982
José María Ruda	Argentina	1982
Hermann Mosler	Germany, Federal Republic of	1985
Taslim Olawale Elias	Nigeria	1985
Salah El Dine Tarazi	Syrian Arab Republic	1985
Shigeru Oda	Japan	1985

* Term expires on 5 February of the year indicated.

Registrar: Stanislas R. Aquarone.

Deputy Registrar: William Tait (until 14 April 1977), Alain Pillepich (from 14 April 1977).

Chamber of Summary Procedure

Cas constituted by the Court on 14 April 1977)

Members: Eduardo Jiménez de Aréchaga (ex officio), Nagendra Singh (ex officio), Isaac Forster, Hardy Cross Dillard, Sir Humphrey Waldock.

Substitute members: Taslim Olawale Elias, Salah El Dine Tarazi.

Parties to the Court's Statute

All Members of the United Nations are ipso facto parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. The following non-members have also become parties to the Court's Statute: Liechtenstein, San Marino, Switzerland.

States accepting the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court

Declarations made by the following States accepting the Court's compulsory jurisdiction (or made under the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and deemed to be an acceptance of the jurisdiction of the International Court) were in force at the end of 1977:

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Dominican

Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, Gambia, Haiti, Honduras, India, Israel, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

**United Nations organs and specialized agencies authorized
to request advisory opinions from the Court**

Authorized by the United Nations Charter to request opinions on any legal questions: General Assembly; Security Council.

Authorized by the General Assembly in accordance with the Charter to request opinions on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities: Economic and Social Council; Trusteeship Council; Interim Committee of the General Assembly; Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements; International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization; International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; International Finance Corporation; International Development Association; International Monetary Fund; International Civil Aviation Organization; International Telecommunication Union; World Meteorological Organization; Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization; World Intellectual Property Organization; International Fund for Agricultural Development; International Atomic Energy Agency.

Committees of the Court

The Court has established the following committees, all of which are standing committees except for the Committee for the Revision of the Rules of Court.

BUDGETARY AND ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

Members: Eduardo Jiménez de Aréchaga (ex officio), Nagendra Singh (ex officio), André Gros, Manfred Lachs, José María Ruda.

COMMITTEE FOR THE REVISION OF THE RULES OF COURT

Members: Manfred Lachs, Platon D. Morozov, Sir Humphrey Waldock, Hermann Mosler, Taslim Olawale Elias, Salah El Dine Tarazi.

COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS

Members: Isaac Forster, Platon D. Morozov, Shigeru Oda.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE

Members: Hardy Cross Dillard, José María Ruda, Hermann Mosler, Shigeru Oda.

Principal members of the United Nations Secretariat fas at 31 December 1977)

Secretariat

The Secretary-General: Kurt Waldheim

Executive Office of the Secretary-General

Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Assistant to the Secretary-General: Rafee Uddin Ahmed

Office of the Under-Secretaries-General for Special Political Affairs

Under-Secretary-General: Roberto E. Guyer

Under-Secretary-General: Brian E. Urquhart

Office of the Assistant Secretary-General for Special Political Questions

Assistant Secretary-General: Abdulrahim Abby Farah

Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs

Under-Secretary-General: William B. Buffum

Office of Legal Affairs

Under-Secretary-General, the Legal Counsel: Erik Suy

Office of Inter-Agency Affairs and Co-ordination

Under-Secretary-General: C. V. Narasimhan

Department of Political and Security Council Affairs

Under-Secretary-General: Arkady N. Shevchenko

United Nations Centre for Disarmament

Assistant Secretary-General: Rolf G. Bjørnerstedt

Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization

Under-Secretary-General: Tang Ming-chao

Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Under-Secretary-General: Gabriel Van Laethem

Under-Secretary-General, Commissioner for Technical Co-operation: Issoufou Saidou Djermakoye

Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs: Helvi Sipilä

Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Europe: Janez I. Stanovnik

Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Secretary, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific: Johan B. P. Maramis

Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Latin America: Enrique V. Iglesias

Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Africa: Adebayo Adedeji

Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Western Asia: Mohamed-Said Al-Attar

United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations

Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Director: Klaus Aksel Sahlgren

Department of Administration and Management

Under-Secretary-General: George F. Davidson

OFFICE OF FINANCIAL SERVICES

Assistant Secretary-General, Controller: Helmut F. Debatin

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL SERVICES

Assistant Secretary-General: Mohamed Habib Gherab

OFFICE OF GENERAL SERVICES

Assistant Secretary-General: Clayton C. Timbrell

Department of Conference Services

Under-Secretary-General for Conference Services and Special Assignments: Bohdan Lewandowski

Office of Public Information

Assistant Secretary-General: Genichi Akatani

United Nations Office at Geneva

Under-Secretary-General, Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva: Vittorio Winspeare Guicciardi

International Court of Justice Registry

Registrar: Stanislas R. Aquarone

Secretariats of subsidiary organs, special representatives and other related bodies

Chief Co-ordinator of the United Nations Peace-keeping Missions in the Middle East

Chief Co-ordinator: Lieutenant-General Ensio P. H. Siilasvuo

Conference of the Committee on Disarmament

Assistant Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Risto Hyvärinen

Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia

Assistant Secretary-General, United Nations Commissioner for Namibia: Martti Ahtisaari

Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO)

Under-Secretary-General, Disaster Relief Co-ordinator: Faruk N. Berkol

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

High Commissioner: Sadruddin Aga Khan

Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea

Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Bernardo Zuleta

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director: Henry R. Labouisse

Assistant Secretary-General, Senior Deputy Executive Director: Eric J. R. Heyward

Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Executive Director, Programmes: Charles A. Egger

INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD

Assistant Secretary-General, Special Representative: Estefanía Aldaba-Lim

United Nations Conference on Science and Technology

Under-Secretary-General, Secretary-General of the Conference: João Frank da Costa

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

Under-Secretary-General, Secretary-General of the Conference: Gamani Corea

Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General of the Conference: Stein Rossen

Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General of the Conference: Bernard T. Chidzero

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Administrator: F. Bradford Morse
 Deputy Administrator: Bert H. Lindstrom
 Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Special Activities: John A. Oliver
 Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Administration: Sixten K. D. Hepling
 Executive Director, United Nations Fund for Population Activities: Rafael M. Salas
 Deputy Executive Director, United Nations Fund for Population Activities: Halvor Gille
 Assistant Administrator and Regional Director, Regional Bureau for Africa: Michel Doo Kingue
 Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Resident Representative in Lebanon: John M. Saunders
 Assistant Administrator and Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific: Andrew J. Joseph
 Assistant Administrator and Regional Director, Regional Bureau of Europe, Mediterranean and Middle East: Stig Andersen
 Assistant Administrator and Regional Director, Regional Bureau for Latin America: Gabriel Valdes-Subercaseaux
 Assistant Administrator and Director for Bureau for Programme Policy and Evaluation: Margaret J. Anstee
 Deputy Secretary-General, United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries: Abdel-Razzak Abdel-Meguid
 Assistant Secretary-General: Sidney S. Dell

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)
 Force Commander: Major-General Hannes Philipp

United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF)
 Force Commander: Major-General Rais Abin

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
 Executive Director: Mostafa Kamal Tolba
 Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Executive Director: Peter Shaw Thacher
 Assistant Secretary-General, Assistant Executive Director: Sveneld Evteev
 Assistant Secretary-General, Assistant Executive Director, Bureau of Programme: Horst Peter Oltmanns

United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation
 Assistant Secretary-General, Administrator: César Quintana

United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC)
 Executive Director: Jacobus De Beus

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
 Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director: Abd-El Rahman Khane

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
 Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director: Davidson S. H. W. Nicol

United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)
 Assistant Secretary-General, Force Commander: Major-General James Joseph Quinn

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)
 Commissioner-General: Thomas W. McElhiney

United Nations Truce Supervision Organization
 in Palestine (UNTSO)
 Chief of Staff: Major-General Emmanuel Alexander Erskine

United Nations University
 Rector: James M. Hester

World Food Council
 Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Director: John A. Hannah

On 31 December 1977, the total number of staff of the United Nations holding permanent, probationary and fixed-term appointments with service or expected service of a year or more was 20,146. Of these, 6,623 were in the Professional and higher categories and 13,523 were in the General Service, Manual Worker and Field Service categories. Of the same total, 18,103 were reg-

ular staff serving at Headquarters or other established offices and 2,043 were assigned as project personnel to technical co-operation projects. In addition, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East had some 15,000 local area staff.

Appendix IV

United Nations Information Centres and Offices

(As at 1 April 1978)

ACCRA. United Nations Information Centre
Liberia and Maxwell Roads
(Post Office Box 2339)
Accra, Ghana

ADDIS ABABA. Information Service, United
Nations Economic Commission for Africa
Africa Hall
(Post Office Box 3001)
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

ALGIERS. United Nations Information
Centre
19 Avenue Chahid El-Waly
Mustapha Sayed, Debussy
(Boîte Postale 823)
Algiers, Algeria

ANKARA. United Nations Information
Office
197 Ataturk Bulvari
(P.K. 407)
Ankara, Turkey

ANTANANARIVO. United Nations Infor-
mation Centre
26 Rue de Liege
(Boîte Postale 1348)
Antananarivo, Madagascar

ASUNCION. United Nations Information
Centre
Edificio City (3^{er} piso)
Calle Estrella y Chile
(Casilla de Correo 1107)
Asunción, Paraguay

ATHENS. United Nations Information
Centre
36 Amalia Avenue
Athens 119, Greece

BAGHDAD. United Nations Information
Centre
House No. 167/1 Abu Nouwas Street
(Post Office Box 2398 Alwiyah)
Baghdad, Iraq

BANGKOK. Information Service, United
Nations Economic and Social Commis-
sion for Asia and the Pacific
Sala Santitham
Bangkok, Thailand

BEIRUT. Information Service, United
Nations Economic Commission for
Western Asia
Apt. No. 1, Fakhoury Building
Montee Baim Militaire
(Post Office Box 4656)
Beirut, Lebanon

BELGRADE. United Nations Information
Centre
Svetozara Markovica 58
(Post Office Box 157)
Belgrade, Yugoslavia YU-11001

BOGOTA. United Nations Information
Centre
Calle 10 No. 3061
(Apartado Postal 6567)
Bogota, Colombia

BRUSSELS. United Nations Information
and Liaison Office
108 Rue d'Arlon
1040 Brussels, Belgium

BUCHAREST. United Nations Information
Centre
16 Rue Aurel Vlaicu
Bucharest, Romania

BUENOS AIRES. United Nations Informa-
tion Centre
Marcelo T. de Alvear 684 (3^{er} piso)
Buenos Aires, Argentina

BUJUMBURA. United Nations Information
Centre
Avenue de la Poste et Place Jungers
(Boîte Postale 1490)
Bujumbura, Burundi

CAIRO. United Nations Information Centre
Sh. Osoris
Tagher Building (Garden City)
(Post Office Box 262)
Cairo, Egypt

COLOMBO. United Nations Information
Centre
204 Buller's Road
(Post Office Box 1505)
Colombo 7, Sri Lanka

COPENHAGEN. United Nations Informa-
tion Centre
37 H. C. Andersen's Boulevard
DK 1553 Copenhagen V, Denmark

DAKAR. United Nations Information Centre
2 Avenue Roume
(Boîte Postale 154)
Dakar, Senegal

DAR ES SALAAM. United Nations Informa-
tion Centre
Matasalamat Building
(Post Office Box 9224)
Dar es Salaam, United Republic of
Tanzania

GENEVA. Information Service, United
Nations Office at Geneva
Palais des Nations
1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

ISLAMABAD. United Nations Information
Centre
House No. 26
Ramna 6/3, 88th Street
(Post Office Box 1107)
Islamabad, Pakistan

KABUL. United Nations Information Centre
Shah Mahmoud Ghazi Watt
(Post Office Box 5)
Kabul, Afghanistan

KATHMANDU. United Nations Information
Centre
Lainchaur, Lazimpat
(Post Office Box 107)
Kathmandu, Nepal

KHARTOUM. United Nations Information
Centre
Plot No. 1(9), Block 5D East
Nigumi Street
(Post Office Box 1992)
Khartoum, Sudan

KINSHASA. United Nations Information
Centre
Building Deuxième République
Boulevard du 30 juin
(Boîte Postale 7248)
Kinshasa, Zaire

LAGOS. United Nations Information Centre
17 Kingsway Road, Ikoyi
(Post Office Box 1068)
Lagos, Nigeria

LA PAZ. United Nations Information Centre
Edificio "Santa Isabel"
Avenida Arce No. 2525 (2^o piso)
(Apartado Postal 686)
La Paz, Bolivia

LIMA. United Nations Information Centre
Avenida Arenales 815
(Apartado Postal 11199)
Lima, Peru

LISBON. United Nations Information
Centre
Rua Latino Coelho No. 1
Edifício Avis, Bloco A-1 10 Andar
Lisbon 1, Portugal

LOME. United Nations Information Centre
Rue Albert Sarraut
Coin Avenue de Gaulle
(Boîte Postale 911)
Lomé, Togo

LONDON. United Nations Information Centre
14/15 Stratford Place
London W1N 9AF, England

LUSAKA. United Nations Information Centre
Post Office Box 2905
Lusaka, Zambia

MANAMA. United Nations Information Centre
Jufair
(Post Office Box 814)
Manama, Bahrain

MANILA. United Nations Information Centre
Neda Building, Amorsolo Street
Legaspi Village, Makati
(Post Office Box 2149)
Metro Manila, Philippines

MASERU. United Nations Information Centre
Credit Union League House
Kingsway
(Post Office Box 301)
Maseru, Lesotho

MEXICO CITY. United Nations Information Centre
Presidente Mazaryk No. 29 (7° piso)
Colonia Polanco
Mexico 5, D.F., Mexico

MONROVIA. United Nations Information Centre
LBDI Building
Main Road, Congotown
(Post Office Box 274)
Monrovia, Liberia

MOSCOW. United Nations Information Centre
No. 4/16 Ulitsa, Lunacharskogo 1
Moscow, USSR

NAIROBI. United Nations Information Centre
Electricity House (11th floor)
Harambee Avenue
(Post Office Box 30218)
Nairobi, Kenya

NEW DELHI. United Nations Information Centre
55 Lodi Estate
New Delhi 110003, India

PARIS. United Nations Information Centre
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